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RECREATION IN THE LETHBRIDGE AREA

A SURVEY OF INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Department of Youth
Research Division



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CHAPTER I

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LETHBRIDGE RECREATION SURVEY

Introduction

The Alberta Department of Youth was established in 1966 by the approval of "The Department of Youth Act" on April 7th, and the appointment on July 4th of R. C. Clark as Minister of Youth. The Recreation Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary was transferred to the newly created Department, and its responsibilities modified and elaborated.

One of the early projects of the Branch was a significant involvement in the establishment of a Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board, which included a substantial recreation research program in the Crowsnest Pass area, by the Research Division of the Department. Other communities in Alberta were also interested in Recreation Research; the City of Lethbridge became the second area studied by the Research Division through the signing of a formal cost-sharing agreement between the City and the Youth Department on January 26, 1968.

The main purpose of the research was to generate data on the recreational needs and interests of inhabitants of the area, and on the varied recreational resources of the area to assist the Parks and Recreation Department in its future planning. An additional aim was to generate "baseline data" which could be compared with similar data collected in the future so as to assess the impact of programs devised by the Parks and Recreation Department for Lethbridge.

This report presents the results of the research in Lethbridge with some general recommendations for programming based on the findings.

Significance of the Study

The primary purpose of the Recreation Branch of the Department of Youth is to assist Alberta communities and organizations in the development

and operation of programs of recreation that offer opportunity to all, that challenge every participant to fully develop his potential talents and that offer the individual the opportunity to give leadership and service to his community.

The term "Recreation" may be applied to any experience in which a person chooses to participate in free or unobliged time for the satisfaction and enjoyment derived. It is a term commonly applied to sports and other physical activities, to reading, crafts and T.V. watching. It may be applied as accurately to discussions, leading choral groups, planning community centres and political campaigns providing such activities are engaged in voluntarily and are not essential to earning a livelihood.

Since recreation is activity, and since learning results from activity, recreation cannot be conceived as merely a filler of time. It must be seen as having potential for contributing to human growth or human degradation. This fact becomes increasingly significant as work becomes much less of a factor in shaping the individual's values, and recreation becomes much more of a factor.

Opportunities for recreation must not be restrictive, but rather, they must be broadly conceived and supported so that every person regardless of age, sex, education, economic or ethnic background and interest may find scope for his own and his community's enrichment.

Opportunities for recreation can be equated with imaginative and knowledgeable leaders, adequate facilities and freedom to choose from a wide range of experiences. Freedom to choose implies ability and opportunity to choose.

Today and to an even greater extent in the future, the majority of man's experiences, the events and situations that shape his way of life, will occur during leisure. They will be recreative experiences.

Consequently, society through its families, its institutions, and its governments, has an obligation to ensure that recreation contributes to the socialization of the individual and to the preservation of society,

Objectives of the Study

The responsibility for making an assessment of recreational opportunities in the City of Lethbridge was given to the Research Division of the Department of Youth. The general aim of the study was to ascertain the recreational needs and interests of the citizens of Lethbridge and the degree to which available programs and facilities were geared to the interest of the people they were supposed to serve. Several more specific but inter-related objectives were also intended to be part of this study. These purposes, with brief discussions of each are:

(1) To provide objective guidelines for the development of recreational programs, through analyzing the adequacy of the existing recreational opportunities in Lethbridge, in the light of the current, and desired recreational activities of its residents. The goal is to identify "recreationally underprivileged" areas and underprivileged age-sex components of the population, in order to design the programs for compensation of deficiencies. This involved four questions:

- (i) What recreational resources are available in the survey area?
- (ii) What overall patterns of recreational activities, needs, interests, satisfactions and dissatisfactions are apparent from the responses of sample members?
- (iii) Which areas may be rated as recreationally more adequate, and which areas as recreationally less adequate?

- (iv) What are the characteristics of those who are highly involved, whose needs and interests are well met, who are "recreationally satisfied" and what are the characteristics of those with few recreational involvements, who are "recreationally deprived" and/or frustrated. This will involve pinpointing the high need groups in terms of their salient characteristics, and this in turn will permit making recommendations and designing programs designed to minimize and, if possible, eliminate the recreationally underprivileged in Lethbridge.

It was felt that it was necessary to discover whether recreational programs designed to meet certain needs are succeeding in their aim or are failing, for varied reasons.

Where there is reason to believe that programs and facilities are adequate, but are not available to deprived groups because of financial, transportational, communication failure, and other obstacles, ways of surmounting these may be suggested. Where there are no inadequacies of programs or facilities appropriate to deprived groups, the data analysis will bring these to light.

(2) To determine areas where the Department of Youth can be of service in the development of improved recreational opportunities. The purpose of the Recreation Survey is not to determine only those areas where the Parks and Recreation Department or the Provincial Government should become directly involved with programming, but also to determine what assistance might be given to existing organization. Such assistance might take the form of making professional advice available, or of assisting with the development of facilities.

(3) To aid in developing a research model for use in other communities throughout the Province of Alberta, by the Department of Youth. This study necessitated the adaptation and refinement of research instruments and procedures which were developed for use in the Crowsnest Pass. These instruments would then be available for making similar studies in other parts of Alberta and Canada.

(4) To provide initial information against which the effects of new recreational programs, on the people of Lethbridge, can be evaluated. The study will provide a set of data which will illumine, through detailed and precise comparison, other studies which may be made in the area. It will provide a comprehensive and detailed baseline picture in terms of which the programs introduced by the Lethbridge Parks and Recreation Department may be evaluated.

In summary, the purpose of the study was to provide guidelines for the improvement of the recreational opportunities of the residents of Lethbridge, and to aid in the establishment of general principles of development and research which would be of use to other communities and governments.

CHAPTER II

DESCRIPTION, HISTORY AND POPULATION OF LETHBRIDGE

This Chapter presents, in order (1) a brief description of the Lethbridge area, (2) a brief history, and (3) a description of the resident population.

1. Description of the Area

The City of Lethbridge is located in the approximate centre of the Southern edge of Alberta. The city is primarily built-up on the downstream left bank of the Old Man River, although future plans call for extensive residential development, around the University of Lethbridge, on the west, or opposite, side of the river valley. The river bottom is approximately three hundred feet below the average level of the surrounding prairie. The river valley has steep sides which are cut by a number of sharp coulees running back into the prairie as far as one mile. This valley has a tremendous potential as an enormous, central recreation area for the City, making use of the water, natural features, and sites for development of various kinds.

The townsite itself is on the flat prairie above the river, with only a gentle slope towards the valley. The surrounding area is one of the most productive agricultural zones in Alberta; since irrigation has become extensive Lethbridge has become 'the market garden' of Western Canada. The original development of the town centered around coal-mining, and although coal remains, depressed markets have effectively closed down all mining operations.

The climatic conditions of Lethbridge are typical of the high plains areas of the world, characterized by temperature extremes, low average rainfall and much sunshine. The following meteorological data, based on 30 to 60 year averages, defines the climate fairly well.

Temperature

Average	January	16.2 degrees F
Average	July	64.5 degrees F
Average	Yearly	41.0 degrees F

Precipitation

Average	January	0.71 inches
Average	June	2.97 inches
Average	Yearly	16.3 inches

Prevailing winds are from the southwest, with an average velocity of 12 m.p.h. though gale force winds are not uncommon.

Lethbridge is located on Highway No. 3, a southern loop of the Trans-Canada Highway. Vancouver is 825 miles west on this highway; Calgary lies approximately 140 miles to the north and west. Rail, bus and airlines also service the City of Lethbridge.

2. History of Lethbridge

Lethbridge began to develop as a viable community during the 1870's by virtue of the existence of coal in the area. The advent of railway service added the major impetus, and by the mid 1880's, three hundred tons per day were being produced.

Lethbridge was incorporated as a town on January 15, 1891, with a population of 1478, over half of whom were male adults. It became a city in 1906 with approximately 5,000 people.

The period 1910-1920 was the peak for coal production in Lethbridge; from 1920 on, there was a gradual decline in demand, until, with the introduction of diesel locomotives during the 40's and 50's, coal mining became effectively non-existent as an industry in the area.

As the coal industry was dying, however, developments in irrigation were taking place that injected a new vitality into Lethbridge, which

became the marketing center for the Southern Alberta irrigated districts; with related secondary and tertiary industrial development. In 1965, the gross value of manufacturing in the city exceeded \$80,000,000.00

The formation of the University of Lethbridge in 1967 has added another major impetus for future growth; population is estimated to reach 65,000 people, an increase of over 27,000 from the 1968 figure, with a large part of this project growth attributable to residential development around the University. Such growth will effectively recenter the city, and increase demands for the utilization of the river valley as a recreational area.

3. Population

As previously mentioned, Lethbridge was incorporated as a city in 1906, with a population of approximately 5,000 people. Table II-1 shows the changes in population, according to the Canada Census, since 1901.¹

Table II - 1
Population of Lethbridge
1901 - 1961

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1901	2,072	1951	22,947
1911	8,050	1956	29,462
1921	11,097	1961	35,454
1931	13,489	1966	37,186 ²
1941	14,612	1968	38,760 ³

Tables 11-2, 11-3, 11-4, and 11-5 show, respectively, for the City of Lethbridge, population by sex and specified age groups, population

¹Census of Canada, 1961, Vol 6 (6-77), Table 6

²Alberta Industry and Resources, Alta. Bureau of Stats; Queens Printer, p.157

³Alberta Bureau of Statistics estimates.

by religious denominations, population by ethnic groups, and labor force by occupation. These data further define the population of Lethbridge, and have some direct bearing on future planning and programming for recreation in the city.

Table II - 2

Population of Lethbridge - 15 Years and Over

By Specified Age Groups and Sex⁴

Sex	Under 15 years	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70 +
M	5,833	1,730	1,142	2,025	2,183	1,981	1,507	608	1,309
F	5,670	1,767	1,298	2,071	2,361	2,136	1,716	628	1,221
T	11,503	3,497	2,440	4,096	4,544	4,117	3,223	1,236	2,530

It can be seen that Lethbridge has not yet reached the situation where over 50% of its population is under twenty-five, as is true for Canada as a whole. To a small degree, then, the population may be characterized as a slightly older than average one.

Table II - 3

Population of Lethbridge by Religious Denominations⁵

	United	R.C.	Anglican	Mormon	Other Protestant	Fundamentalist	Others
Total	10,573	7,409	4,334	3,163	5,097	1,303	2,388

As can be seen from the above, Lethbridge is a predominantly Protestant community with respect to religious affiliation, with the United Church of Canada accounting for approximately one-quarter of all membership.

⁴Census of Canada, 1966, Catalog No. 92-613 "population"

⁵Census of Canada, 1961, Catalog No. 92-546 "population-religious"

Table II - 4

Population of Lethbridge by Ethnic Origin⁶

	<u>British Isles</u>	<u>Slavic</u>	<u>Other European</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Other</u>
Total	17,193	5,567	10,667	1,284	743

The above table indicates that there is a fairly even balance in Lethbridge between those of British origin and those of European origin, which does not indicate any significantly unusual minority groups to be planned for in recreation development.

Table II - 5

Labor Force by Occupation and Sex for Lethbridge⁷

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Managerial	1,407	120
Professional & Technical	803	855
Clerical	626	1,133
Sales	962	508
Service & Recreation	739	1,092
Transport & Communication	949	129
Farmers, Loggers, Miners, Etc.	446	54
Craftsmen, Production Process & Other Workers	2,454	231
Laborers	549	78
Occupation Not Stated	229	90

Table II - 5, illustrating the occupation of the citizens of Lethbridge shows that no one category is dominant, and suggests a reasonably well diversified labor force.

⁶Census of Canada, 1961, Catalog No. 92-545 "population-ethnic groups"

⁷Census of Canada, 1961, Catalog No. 94-505 "labor force-occupation by sex"

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA

This chapter of the report presents information on the methodology and sources of data used. The first section is a description of the sources of data. These are: Dominion Bureau of Statistics' reports, the Adult Interview Schedule, and Facility and Program Inventories. This is followed by a section on the methodology of the study including material on the sampling procedure, the adequacy of the sample actually interviewed, the interview procedure, and the procedures for the analysis of the data.

A. The Sources of Data

Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Information from standard published tables of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was used to describe the population of Lethbridge with respect to such characteristics as age, sex, occupation and education.

Adult Interview Schedule

This was the primary data-collection instrument used in this study. The schedule consisted of a recreation inventory, which included a large number of questions on amount of leisure time available, recreational and leisure time activities and involvements, recreational activities in which the respondent would like to engage, etc. as well as a large number of social background items. The social background information was used in the process of analyzing the kinds of attitudes that were found among the respondents who had various contrasting social characteristics.

The schedule used was a revised version of that used in a similar survey done by the Alberta Department of Youth in the Crowsnest Pass.¹

¹Recreation in the Crowsnest Pass; a Survey of Interests, Activities & Opportunities, Research Division, Department of Youth, Province of Alberta.

A number of questionnaire items used to collect data for this research (and the earlier Crowsnest Survey) originated with Drumheller Valley Community Opportunity Assessment Study² but most of them were devised especially for the Provincial Recreation Survey. The schedule had been pretested prior to the Crowsnest study, which had a sample of 400. The final draft incorporated changes which seemed to be necessary on the basis of consultation with the Parks and Recreation Department of the City of Lethbridge. A copy of the questionnaire used to elicit the data for this report is found in Appendix A. A complete interview took between one hour and fifteen minutes and two and one half hours to complete, depending on the fluency and the volubility of the respondent.

One major problem experienced in the recreation-oriented portion of the questionnaire was the difficulty in obtaining an accurate or useful measure of discretionary free time - the amount of leisure time available for each person interviewed.

Measurement of Leisure or Discretionary Time

Four somewhat overlapping approaches may be used to assess discretionary time or leisure time. These are (1) time ratings, (2) use of activity check lists, (3) logging time and money expenditures, and (4) logging the "feelings" associated with the activities logged in,

1. For time ratings, subjects are asked to estimate the number of hours of "leisure time" that they have during specified seasons of the year. The disadvantages of this approach include the variations in subjective, implicit definitions of leisure time among respondents, and the inaccuracies resulting from such factors as faulty memory, variations in leisure time from week to

²David Turner, Community Opportunity Assessment, Appendix, Drumheller Valley. Human Resources Research and Development, Executive Council, Government of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, March, 1967.

week or month to month and desire of the respondent to impress the interviewer in one way or another.

2. Discretionary time may be examined in terms of activities participated in during leisure hours: lists of entertainment devices, hobbies, sports, recreational items and sociable modes that appear to constitute the realm of leisure. These are often studies with respect to time, money or interest, and as a result, their relative importance along one or more of these dimensions can be established. Check lists including as many as 400 items may be used. Time pressures in the data collection process frequently necessitate grouping of items on these lists. This, of course, often raises the serious methodological and substantive problems of which activities may be meaningfully combined.

3. Expenditures of time and money may be recorded by the keeping of monetary or temporal logs (diaries). From the charting of all such expenditures and activities that occur within a particular time period, it is possible to isolate discretionary time according to specified criteria.

4. The fourth technique for studying discretionary time, which attempts to include the subjective components, involves keeping the logs as noted in (3) above, but as well, the respondent is asked to identify the feelings that accompanied his various activities. Here, feelings, as well as time-uses, are incorporated into the criteria of leisure.

It was not feasible to ask residents of Lethbridge to keep the kind of careful logging records which are implied in the last two alternatives. Accordingly, use was made of the first two procedures, although it was recognized that these are relatively gross procedures. This difficulty was handled in part by viewing the data so generated not as valid and reliable indicators of the actual amount of discretionary time available to each respondent, but rather as relative indices of such time. These data may be considered as adequate for the purpose of ranking the study sample members, from high to low,

in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them. People with high scores on the two discretionary time indices used are assumed to have somewhat more "leisure time" than those with lower scores. It is not assumed that the amount of time reported by respondents can be taken as accurate reports of the time that they actually spend. More specifically, then, the indices of discretionary time used in the present study include two gross ratings, and an activity check list.

The former involved asking respondents the following questions: "How much free time a week do you usually have in summer?" in winter?" and "How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?"

The latter involved use of an activity check list which had first been devised to use in the Drumheller Valley Community Opportunity Assessment study and was subsequently used in the Crowsnest Pass Recreation Survey.

There are limitations in using such a short check list of activities for the purpose of taking an inventory of leisure time. However, rapport with respondents would have been jeopardized by subjecting them to the tedium of much longer check lists. Further, the overall length of the questionnaire also mitigated against expansion of the check list. One device used to partially circumvent the difficulties of the short list was that interviewers were instructed to probe carefully for other leisure time users of respondents which were not on the list and to record these in space provided.

It was intended that the use of this check list would result in a qualitative description of the universe of recreational opportunities available to the interviewees. It is also assumed that the hourly involvements, in total, would give a relative index of the amount of leisure available to each

person, and that comparisons between hourly involvements per activity would give an assessment of the relative importance of each of the activities noted for Lethbridge residents.

Clearly the procedures used in this study, as in all field studies, were a compromise between that which would be considered ideal, if unlimited co-operation were available, and what was possible in view of the limitations of the actual field situation. The weakness of the procedures used are readily acknowledged, but it is emphasized that they are deemed adequate in providing indices of leisure time.

Inventory Of Programs and Facilities

These inventories were intended to provide information on the supply of recreational opportunities in Lethbridge. An attempt was made to inventory all physical facilities that were, or could be, used for leisure activities, such as public parks, pools, and arenas, all commercial outlets and all churches. Further, an inventory of all recreational programs, taking place within any of the above mentioned facilities or taking place without a formal facility or 'place' was undertaken. This information, when related to age-sex components of the population, offers some guidelines as to need for new facilities, under or over utilization of present facilities, under or over subscription of programs, and indication of leadership and administrative difficulties, if any. Appendices B, C and D are copies of the three inventory schedules used.

B. The Sampling Procedure

The sampling area consisted of the City of Lethbridge.

The decision was made to interview a single subject in each household contacted, and the goal was a final sample of 450. Thus, a random sample was drawn from the Municipal List of Electors for Lethbridge. The List of Electors included each address in Lethbridge. When the sample had been

drawn, the addresses were alternatively designed as male or female - so that the specified sample included an equal number of males and females.

The procedure for selecting interviewees within a particular household was as follows. If there was only one person of the desired sex at that address on the List of Electors, the interviewer merely asked for that person. If there were more than one person of the desired sex living at that address, the youngest of those over 18 years of age and not attending school was chosen. Thus, an attempt was not made to select a sample which was as perfectly representative of the population as possible, but rather to draw a stratified sample, keeping the sex distribution equal and increasing the chances for a younger, rather than an older respondent to be selected. The reason for this was that it was known that somewhat higher proportions of the residents of the area were middle-aged (between 35 and 54) or elderly (55 or over) than were young adults (between 20 and 34) and also that there were fewer males than females in each of these age categories.

Since the need of the Youth Department was for information on all components of the population, it was decided that the final sample should consist of six sub-samples, as nearly equal in number as possible:

Young (under age 36 & no longer in school).....	males, and females
Middle aged (aged 36 to 55).....	males, and females
Older (aged 56 & over).....	males, and females

The instructions to interviewers on how to select the respondent within the selected household in order to draw this type of a sample were as follows. They were told that they should try to select respondents in such a way as to maintain equal frequencies in these six sub-samples as nearly as possible. The preferred sequence was to interview a young person first, a middle-aged person second and an older person third, within each sex category.

This list was constructed in reverse order of what was assumed to be relative availability of subjects. It was assumed that young respondents would be least readily available - given a larger number of middle-aged and elderly people in that area. If a young person was available in the first household on the interviewer's assignment list, he was interviewed. If there was no young person in the household, the interviewer was to proceed down the list until he found the first member of the household who qualified, and to interview this person. At the second household he again followed this procedure until he found a member who qualified, skipping on that "round" those age types on the list which he succeeded in interviewing already. In this way, ideally, by the time he had interviewed six subjects, he would have interviewed a member of each of the types on the list for each sex.

In practice, there was almost always over-representation of some subject types and under-representation of other types, simply because in the first six or ten households contacted, there may have been no young person in the home. As the interviews proceeded then, each interviewer kept a frequency distribution of the number of each age-sex type of subject he had already interviewed, which told him in what ways--for what sub-types--his sample was under-representative.

The disadvantage of this procedure was that the resulting sample would tend inevitably to be under-representative of those men and women in the middle-aged and older categories who had young men or women in their homes; since in such homes it would be the younger subjects who were interviewed in preference to the older subjects. It was judged that this was an acceptable distortion which would make little difference, given the uses to which the data would be put. Notice, this did not mean that the sample tended to eliminate parents with children at home; only parents with children at home who had already left school.

Although this procedure is clear and unambiguous and should have yielded the best balanced sample under the circumstances, it did not work out very well in practice, as the following comparison of actual and "expected" sample members, by age-sex shows.

Table III - 1

Actual and Expected Interview Sample Members, by Age-Sex Type

<u>Age-Sex Type</u>	<u>Actual Sample</u>		<u>Expected Sample</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Young Male	54	12.6	72	16.7
Middle-Aged Male	73	17.0	72	16.7
Older Male	56	13.0	72	16.7
Total Male	<u>183</u>	<u>42.6</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>50.0</u>
Young Female	107	24.9	72	16.7
Middle-Aged Female	88	20.5	72	16.7
Older Female	52	12.1	72	16.7
Total Female	<u>247</u>	<u>57.4</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>50.0</u>
Total Young Subjects	161	37.5	144	33.4
Total Middle-Aged Subjects	161	37.5	144	33.4
Total Older Subjects	108	25.1	144	33.4
TOTAL	<u>430</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>100.2</u>

The data show that in contrast to the "expected" or "ideal" sample, the actual sample is under-represented in terms of male subjects in general, and younger and older males in particular; and in terms of older female subjects. It is over-represented in terms of female subjects in general and young and middle-aged females in particular.

C. Adequacy of Sampling Procedures

How adequate were the procedures used in securing a representative sample of the area? Since this was a stratified sample, with the attempt made not to secure a sample perfectly representative of the population of the area, but rather to secure evenly sized sub-samples, each of which would be representative of its component of the population, this is a difficult question to answer. However, two different attempts can be made.

The first involves this question: Since the sample obtained is under-representative of the actual population of the area both in terms of men as a whole and in terms of younger and older men in particular, are these distortions reflected in the actual population of the area? The answer to this question is found in the 1966 Census of Canada population figures in this area.³ On the first point the data show that males in fact composed 49.3% of the total population of Lethbridge in 1966, whereas, only 42.6% of the study sample were males. On the second point the same source shows that in 1966, men aged 20 through 34 (which closely approximates the age range of the young age category) comprised 14.3% of the population of Lethbridge aged 20 and over while young males comprise only 12.6% of the study sample.

Also, the middle-aged (35 to 54) and older (over 54) males comprised 18.8% and 15.4%, respectively, of the 1966 Lethbridge population, but only 17.0% and 13.0%, respectively of the study sample.

On the other hand, young, middle-aged and older females comprised 15.2%, 20.3% and 16.1%, respectively of the total Lethbridge population (22,186) aged over 19, but 24.9%, 20.5% and 12.1%, respectively of the study sample.

³Census of Canada, 1966 Vol. 1 (1-10), Table 22

Thus, it is clear that the sampling procedure failed to locate males who the census data showed were in the area at the time, despite a sampling routine designed to equalize the proportion of males and females.

There appear to be two reasons for these discrepancies between sample and population. The first is that the area has a high proportion of unattached males. This group tends to be more physically mobile, and more frequently housed in ways that survey procedures repeatedly find difficult to sample adequately, that is, housed in hotels, motels, converted garages, rented rooms, etc. Thus, some under-representation due to extreme difficulty in contacting a certain proportion of young, unattached males, is to be expected. However, this fails to account for the under-representation of men in general most of whom are not in this difficult-to-interview category although they are more difficult than women because they are away from home at work much of the time. Here we must conclude that some interviewers were not as diligent as they were instructed to be about making appointments and calling back when the male bread-winner would be home.

The second approach to the assessment of the adequacy of the sampling procedure involves an assessment of the representativeness of the sample from the perspective of the educational and occupational characteristics of residents of Lethbridge, as reported in the 1961 census - the most recent statistics available at the time of the survey. Unfortunately, the categories used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to classify these variables, do not conform with those used for social class stratification in the present study.

It was possible, however, to group both the census and the sample data on occupation of the labour force into three broad categories: managerial and professional; clerical, sales and other white collar; and other

employment which includes our categories of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled manual employment. The census does make use of managerial, professional, clerical and sales categories. However, it has two categories, service and recreation, and transportation and communication, which clearly include both professional and manual workers. In making the present comparison we assumed that one-third of male workers in these industries would be professionals, and they were so classified, while the remainder were classified as manual workers. Using these procedures, the proportions of labour force members found in each of the three employment categories of the population of Lethbridge and for the study sample, are shown in Table III - 2.

Table III - 2

Labour Forces, for Total Lethbridge Population Over
Age 15, 1961, and for Lethbridge Study Sample, 1968

Occupation

<u>Population</u>	<u>Managerial & Professional</u>		<u>Lesser White Collar Workers</u>		<u>Manual Workers</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Total Population ⁴	4154	31.6	3229	24.6	5752	43.8	13,135*
Study Sample	58	30.7	42	22.2	89	47.1	189
Discrepancy Sample is		-0.9		-2.4		+3.3	

The high proportion of people in the upper occupational stratum may be explained by the structure of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' classification. The category denoted as managerial forces the inclusion in the upper stratum of a large number of small business owners and related people who would usually occupy the middle stratum.

* Does not include Occupation Not Stated

⁴ From Census of Canada, 1961, Col. 3 (1-5), Table 10

The data in Table III - 2 show that the distribution by occupation of the total population of the study sample is very similar.

It is also possible to group the educational levels used in the 1961 census in such a way as to make them roughly comparable with the levels used in this study. To do this, three or four years of secondary schooling was equated with 12 years of education for the sample, one or two years of secondary with 10 or 11 years, and elementary (1 to 4 or 5 or more), kindergarten and "none" roughly with 9 or fewer years of schooling. Five years of secondary schooling was included with the various partial and complete university education categories classified as "university education" for the study. Table III - 3 shows the distribution by education of the total Lethbridge population and the study sample.

Table III - 3

Education of the Total Lethbridge Population
Five Years Old and Over and Not Attending School 1961,
and of the Lethbridge Study Sample, 1968

	<u>Education</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than 10 years</u>		<u>10-11 yrs.</u>		<u>12 years</u>		<u>University</u>		
<u>Population</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Total Population ⁵	8502	37.4	5083	22.3	5944	26.1	3214	14.1	22,743
Study Sample	132	30.9	133	31.1	105	24.6	57	13.3	427
Discrepancy Sample is:		-6.5		+8.8		-1.5		-0.8	

The data show that the distribution by education of the total population and the study differed somewhat for the two lower educational levels but were very nearly equal for the upper levels.

⁵

Census of Canada, 1961, Vol. 1 (2-10), Table 75

From the findings of these two comparisons of the total population and the study sample, it may be inferred that, although the interviewers may have been insufficiently zealous in their attempts to contact male members of the households in the sample, these households were in any case quite representative of the population of the area in terms of level of occupation and fairly representative in terms of level of education. The sampling inadequacies accordingly appear to relate more to the age-sex characteristics of the respondents than they do to the social class characteristics of the respondents. Since the procedure was not designed to be representative of the population in terms of age and sex, but merely to yield adequately large sub-samples, discrepancy in this area is not surprising.

A more adequate sampling procedure would have been to select the households to be interviewed, and then contact each household in order to determine the age and sex characteristics of its members. A frequency distribution could then have been drawn up of people in each of the six age-sex type groups, sampling ratios for each established, and the precise individual to be interviewed in each household could then be designated. This would have tended to reduce the temptation of interviewers to make inappropriate substitutions when the type of respondent they should interview was difficult to contact, but it would certainly not have eliminated the problem because it would not have made these difficult-to-contact subjects any easier to reach. In any case, this is a time consuming procedure which increases the cost of the study and it was decided not to use it in the present research.

D. The Interviewing Procedure

Much of the detail concerning the interviewing procedure has been implied in the preceding pages. Interviewers were instructed to call at each of the households on their sample list, and first to establish the age

composition of the household in order to make the decision as to which individual should be interviewed. Having made the choice, if that person was at home and not otherwise involved, the interview proceeded at once. If that particular time was inconvenient, the interviewer made an appointment at the convenience of the interviewee and came back at the appropriate time. If the household member selected for interviewing was not at home, inquiry was made as to when he or she would be home and probably have the leisure to be interviewed, and the interviewer left with it clearly understood that he would return at that time.

When an interview was in progress and an interruption occurred, the interviewer was instructed to break off the interview and make an appointment to complete it at a later time, rather than to attempt to complete it under difficult conditions or when others present might influence the response which the subject made to questions.

Generally, the interview seemed to be an enjoyable experience for subjects who participated; this was especially true of elderly subjects who appreciated the diversion which the interviewer provided. Rapport as reported on an interviewer's evaluation, in most interview situations was quite satisfactory.

Degree of rapport did not, in all cases, relate to the quality of the interview. Many older respondents were co-operative but were unable to contribute to questions on recreation.

A failure to respond may have been due to language or hearing problems, inability to understand the questions, unfamiliarity with the topic, illness which kept them out of touch with the community or any combination of the above. Loneliness and isolation may have been factors which aided in the establishment of a good rapport in the older age group.

The establishment of only fair or poor rapport by the interviewer was, in some cases, the result of a suspicion about the purpose of the survey. Many respondents were skeptical of the interviewer's intentions; some thought the interviewer was a salesman or a representative from the Welfare Department. Other respondents remained hostile for what they perceived as political reasons. In many cases, once the interviewer had clearly established his intentions, the degree of rapport increased.

A number of older respondents felt that a survey on recreation did not pertain to them and they became tired of the questions. Language difficulties compounded by the lengthiness of the interview also resulted in a number of exhausting interviews.

As might be expected, those respondents who were involved in the recreational activities or who were familiar with the survey and had given the problem some thought contributed valuable information and opinions.

E. Analysis of the Data

Following the completion of each interview, the schedule was read within one or two days by an interviewer other than the one who had completed it to detect omissions, to insure completeness of responses, and to check upon the legibility of the answers. Where information was incomplete, interviewers were instructed to call back in order to secure the needed answers from the interviewee.

The completed schedules were then sent to Edmonton where they were independently coded, twice, as a check on the accuracy of the coding process. The numerical codes thus obtained were punched into IBM data cards. The actual tabulations of responses and computation of relevant statistics were then made by use of the IBM 360 computer at the Provincial Government Data Centre. The relationships between the independent, or diagnostic variables and the remain-

ing dependent variables were assessed by computing chi-square for each frequency table established by cross-tabulating selected pairs of variables. Only those tables with statistical significance at the 5% level (probability of the obtained chi-square) or better, were used for inclusion in this report.

INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES

Eight independent, or diagnostic variables were considered as being of primary importance in explaining different recreational habits of various sub-sections of the population. These basic variables were:

1. Sex of respondent
2. Age of respondent
3. Marital Status of respondent
4. Ethnic origin of respondent
5. Generation of respondent
6. Educational level of respondent
7. Income of respondent
8. Occupation of respondent

Degree of anomie was also used as an independent variable for the chapter on social involvements. It is discussed in length in the body of the report where it first appears, so that at this juncture, only a brief explanation will be provided. Anomie refers to an attitude of powerlessness and estrangement from the standard patterns of behaviour within a social context.

The remainder of the variables discussed in this report were considered, for purposes of analysis, as dependent. They fall into several categories: leisure time availability, current recreational activities, preferred activities and activities desired, but unavailable, as well as attitudes toward work and recreation in general.

Organization of This Report

The format for writing the report follows this general sequence. A particular relevant dependent variable was chosen for discussion and its relationship to each of the 8 independent variables were examined. If some of the relationships were statistically significant (at the 5% level) they were noted, and then discussed at some length in the order of their occurrence on the ordered list of independent variables previously mentioned. At the end of this discussion, a short summary statement regarding the significant relationships was written. Then, consideration was given, in the same manner, to the next dependent variable chosen for discussion.

The order in which the general section of dependent variables are discussed can be discerned from the Table of Contents, beginning with Chapter IV and proceeding through Chapter X.

CHAPTER IV

WORK INVOLVEMENTS AND PREFERENCES

Of basic importance to the establishment of a recreational policy, or the modification of an existing policy, is an understanding of the amount of time a population has to pursue non-work activities. Once this information has been obtained, it is important to determine the relative significance people place on work and leisure activities, in order to decide how they wish to spend their uncommitted hours. To these ends, this chapter will outline the work commitments of the population in Lethbridge, and go on to discuss the work and leisure ethics that guide their actions.

A. Regular and Overtime Work

For a sample consisting of both males and females, it is necessary to consider both the hours spent in gainful employment, for most of the men and likely a few women, and the number of hours a woman spends in housework. This section will deal first with the hours spent on housework by the women, and second with the hours committed to remunerative employment by both men and working women.

1. Time Spent on Housework

The 247 women interviewed for the survey were asked:

"About how many hours a day would you say you spent on housework?"

The distribution of responses obtained is given in Table IV - 1.

Table IV - 1

Hours Spent on Housework by Female Respondents

<u>Hours</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Less than 3	27	10.9
3 or 4	81	32.8
5 or 6	54	21.9

Table IV - 1

Hours Spent on Housework by Female Respondents

<u>Hours</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
7 or 8	23	9.3
9 or 10	19	7.7
11 or more	14	5.7
No response, irregular hours.	29	11.7
TOTAL	247	100.0

The data show that a majority of female respondents (54.7%) reported spending from 3 to 6 hours on housework each day.

The number of hours spent on housework did not differ significantly with age, ethnicity, generation, education, or income of respondent. As would be expected, it was significantly related to marital status ($P < .08$). Married women spent more time on housework than non-married women: 31 (17.0%) said that they spent 9 hours or more as opposed to 2 (6.1%) of the non-married women, and 66 (36.3%) of those who were married as opposed to 9 (27.3%) of those who were not, said that they spent 5 to 8 hours per day. A majority of the non-married women (22 or 66.7%) said that they spent 4 hours or less, while only 85 (46.7%) of the married women said that they spent this little.

2. Gainful Employment

Gainfully employed respondents were asked to indicate the average number of hours they spent at their jobs each week, both for summer and for winter. Table IV - 2 shows the distribution of responses obtained.

Table IV - 2

Hours Per Week Worked by Gainfully Employed Respondents

<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
20 or less	12	6.2	16	8.2
21 to 35	11	5.6	11	5.6
36 to 40	101	51.8	105	53.9
41 to 50	46	23.6	43	22.1
Over 50	<u>25</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>10.3</u>
TOTAL	195	100.0	195	100.1

The data show that a majority of gainfully employed respondents worked from 36 to 40 hours per week, both in summer and in winter, (51.8% and 53.9% respectively). There is a slight indication that more individuals worked longer hours in summer than in winter -- 23.6% in summer and 22.1% in winter said that they worked from 41 to 50 hours, and 12.8% in summer and 10.3% in winter said that they worked more than 50 hours per week.

The number of hours worked per week in summer differed significantly with all independent variables except ethnicity and generation. The cross-tabulation with sex revealed that men were much more likely ($P < .001$) to work longer hours than were women: 8 (4.6%) of the males reported working less than 20 hours, while 15 (6.2%) of the females said the same; 25 (14.5%) of the males reported working over 50 hours, but none of the women worked this much. The pattern evident for hours per week spent at one's job in winter was very similar ($P < .001$), and thus will not be discussed.

There was also a significant relationship between age of the respondent and number of hours worked per week in summer: See Table IV - 3.

Table IV - 3

Number of Hours Worked Per Week in Summer
by Age of Respondent

	<u>Hours Per Week</u>										
	<u>35 or Less</u>		<u>36 to 40</u>		<u>41 to 50</u>		<u>51 or More</u>		<u>Not Working</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Age</u>											
Under 36	11	7.0	37	23.4	17	10.8	7	4.4	86	54.4	158
36 to 55	10	6.5	46	30.1	19	12.4	15	9.8	63	41.2	153
Over 55	<u>2</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>70.6</u>	<u>102</u>
Total	23	5.6	98	23.7	46	11.1	25	6.1	221	53.5	413

(P < .002)

The data show that a smaller proportion of the middle-aged respondents were not working (being either housewives or non-working men) than for the age groups that were either older or younger: 41.2% of those from 36 to 55 were not working, but 54.4% of those under 36 and 70.6% of those over 55 were not working. Middle-aged respondents had a larger proportion reporting that they worked 36 hours or more than did respondents who were older (over 55) or younger (under 36). The differences were most pronounced among those who worked over 50 hours per week: 9.8% of the middle-aged respondents said that they worked this much, while less than half as large a proportion of those who were under 36 (4.4%) and less than one-third as large a proportion of those who were over 55 (2.9%) said that they spent this many hours at their jobs. Again the pattern was essentially the same for hours spent at the job during the winter (P < .001) and consequently it will not be discussed.

There was a significant relationship between marital status and the amount of time spent working at remunerative jobs during the week in the summer, as is shown in Table IV - 4.

Table IV - 4

Number of Hours Worked Per Week in Summer by Marital Status

	<u>Hours Per Week</u>						
	<u>40 or Less</u>		<u>More than 40</u>		<u>Not Working</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Married	94	28.4	58	17.5	179	54.1	331
Separated, Divorced, or Widowed	6	15.0	5	12.5	29	72.5	40
Single	21	50.0	8	19.1	13	31.0	42
Total	<u>121</u>	<u>29.3</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>53.5</u>	<u>413</u>

(P < .01)

The data show that a much larger proportion of the respondents who were separated, divorced, or widowed (72.5%) than of either those who were married (54.1%) or had never been married (31.0%) were not currently working. Single respondents were most likely to say that they worked 40 hours or less (50.0% said this) while just 28.4% of those who were married and 15.0% of those who were separated, divorced or widowed, said the same. Again the pattern between these two variables were almost identical for winter and summer and so will not be discussed.

The relationship between income and hours worked is shown in Table IV - 5.

Table IV - 5

Number of Hours Worked Per Week in Summer by Income of Respondent

Hours Per Week

<u>Income</u>	<u>35 or Less</u>		<u>36 to 40</u>		<u>41 to 50</u>		<u>51 or More</u>		<u>Not Working</u>		<u>Total</u>
Less than \$4500	5	3.9	30	23.3	13	10.1	2	1.6	79	61.2	129
\$4500 to \$5499.99	7	5.9	25	21.0	17	14.3	7	5.9	63	52.9	119
\$5500 or more	6	6.3	29	30.5	6	6.3	12	12.6	42	44.2	95
Total	18	5.2	84	24.5	36	10.5	21	6.1	184	53.6	343

(P < .01)

The data show that the income bracket having the largest portion who said that they were not working was that of less than \$4500.00 (61.2%). As income increased, the proportion of the respondents saying that they were not working decreased to 52.9% of those earning from \$4500.00 to \$5499.99, and 44.2% of those earning \$5500.00 or more. There was a direct relationship between income and the proportion of respondents saying that they worked 51 or more hours per week in the summer. The pattern discussed above was essentially the same for winter work hours.

The relationship observed between occupation and total number of hours worked per week in summer is shown in Table IV - 6.

Table IV - 6

Number of Hours Worked Per Week in Summer by Occupation of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Hours Per Week</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>40 or Less</u>		<u>41 or More</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 to 3	27	47.4	30	52.6	57
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	28	65.1	15	34.9	43
Hollingshead 5 & 6	48	69.6	21	30.4	69
Hollingshead 7	21	80.8	5	19.2	26
TOTAL	124	63.6	71	36.4	195

($P < .02$)

The data show a direct relationship between the number of hours worked per week, and the occupational status of the respondent. As occupational status increased from Hollingshead 7 to Hollingshead 1 to 3, the proportion of respondents reporting that they worked 41 or more hours per week increased from 19.2% to 52.6%. The pattern was essentially the same for hours worked per week in winter.

B. Tiredness

In the interest of discovering how exhausted or how "eager to go" people were at the end of an average day, respondents were asked, "At the end of the work day, how tired are you?". The majority of respondents (230 or 53.6%) said that they were tired, but able to work around the house. Over one-fifth of the sample (94 or 21.9%) said they were hardly ever tired, and 36 (8.4%) said that they were completely exhausted. Eleven respondents (2.6%) gave other responses -- they had health problems or it depended on the season. A total of 59 (13.7%) did not respond to the question.

The degree of felt tiredness was cross-tabulated with all of the independent variables, but no significant relationships were found.

C. Attitudes Towards Work and Leisure

To determine the attitudes respondents held towards work and leisure, a "Protestant Ethic" scale was administered, and this was followed by two direct questions.

"Protestant Ethic" refers to an attitude placing a heavy value on work as opposed to leisure: the idea that there is an inherent value in work. The relevance of such an attitude to a study of recreational pursuits and interests is readily apparent: if there is a wide-spread endorsement of the Protestant Ethic, the type of non-remunerative activities that will be desired will be of quite a different nature than if the endorsement is relatively low. That is, individuals who strongly endorsed the Protestant Ethic would probably seek to obtain fewer leisure hours, and the activities that they would pursue in those hours would be a "Productive" rather than a purely "consummatory" nature.

Respondents were asked a series of three questions to determine the extent to which they endorsed the Protestant Ethic. The three questions were: "Would you say that it is alright for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do?" and, "Would you say that most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life?" and, "If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation?". Respondents were asked how strongly they felt about their yes or no answers: very strongly, fairly strongly, or not too strongly. Ratings of these responses to each question varied from one to six, making the total range of the scale from three to eighteen, with eighteen being the strongest endorsement of the Protestant Ethic.

The distribution of scores obtained is shown in Table IV -7.

Table IV - 7

Distribution of Protestant Ethic Scores

	<u>Score</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
<u>Low</u>	3	8	1.9
	4 - 5	43	10.0
	6 - 7	30	7.0
<u>Medial</u>	8 - 9	116	27.0
	10 - 11	56	13.0
	12 - 13	108	25.1
<u>High</u>	14 - 15	6	1.4
	16 - 18	7	1.6
<u>No Response</u>	---	56	13.0
Total		430	100.0

It is evident that the distribution is skewed towards lower Protestant Ethic scores: 18.9% scored in the low range, a majority (65.1%) scored in the medial range, and just 3.0% scored in the high range.

Protestant Ethic scores were not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

As a related index, respondents were asked whether they obtained more satisfaction from their work, or from the things they did when they were not working. The responses to this question were distributed as follows: 189 (44.0%) said that they obtained more satisfaction from their work, 100 (23.3%) said that they achieved more satisfaction from things they did when they were not working, 40 (9.3%) said they obtained the same satisfaction from both, and 101 (23.5%) did not answer the question.

Responses to this question were not significantly related to any of the independent variables except occupation. See Table IV - 8.

Table VI - 8

Satisfaction Greater from Work or From Leisure By Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Satisfaction</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>More from Work</u>		<u>More from Leisure</u>		<u>From Both</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 - 3	38	66.7	7	12.3	12	21.1	57
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	25	59.5	10	23.8	7	16.7	42
Hollingshead 5 & 6	35	52.2	23	34.3	9	13.4	67
Hollingshead 7 & not working	18	60.0	10	33.3	2	6.7	30
Housewives	72	55.8	47	36.4	10	7.8	129
TOTAL	188	57.9	97	29.9	40	12.3	325

(P < .05)

The data show that there was a direct relationship between occupation and the proportion of respondents saying that they obtained the same satisfaction from both their work and their leisure. Over one-fifth (21.1%) of those from the highest occupational categories said that they obtained the same degree of satisfaction from their work as they did from the things they did when they were not ~~working~~, but the proportion saying this decreased steadily with decreasing level of occupation to just 6.7% of those in Hollingshead 7, or who were not currently working. There was a curvilinear relationship between occupation and reported satisfaction from work as there was for satisfaction of leisure. Respondents from higher occupational categories were more likely to say that they received more satisfaction from work: 66.7% from Hollingshead categories 1 through 3 said that they obtained more satisfaction from work, and the proportion decreased as the level of occupation became low-

er, to 59.5% from categories 4 & Farmers and 52.2% from categories 5 and 6. The trend reversed at this point, and 60.0% of those from Hollingshead 7 or who were not currently working said that their work was more satisfying. Conversely, respondents from categories 1 through 3 were least likely to say that they received more satisfaction from leisure (12.3%) than were respondents from category 4 (including farmers) (23.8%) and categories 5 and 6 (34.3%). But again at this point, the trend reverses and 33.3% from the lowest occupational category reported that they obtained more satisfaction from leisure.

The second direct question asked was: "If you had the chance, would you work: (a) longer hours for more money?

(b) the same hours for the same money?

or (c) shorter hours for less money?

The distribution of the responses obtained was as follows: 52 (12.1%) said they would work longer hours, 168 (39.1%) said they would work the same hours, and 35 (8.1%) said they would work shorter hours for less money. Over two-fifths of the sample (175 or 40.7%) did not answer the question. Thus, of those who answered (255), 20.4% (52) said they would work longer hours, 65.9% (168) said they would work the same hours and 13.7% (35) said they would work shorter hours.

Responses to this question were cross-tabulated with all independent variables, but the only significant relationship that was obtained was with sex of respondent. Males were far more likely to indicate that they would prefer to work longer hours for more money than were females: 42 (29.4%) of the males vs. 10 (9.1%) of the females said this. More females than males were satisfied with things as they were (that is, they said they would like to work the same hours for the same money) -- 79 (71.8%) of the females vs. 88 (61.5%) of the males; and more females than males also said that they would prefer to work shorter hours for less money -- 21 (19.1%) vs. 13 (9.1%) respectively.

SUMMARY

IV. Work Involvements and Preferences

Section A. Regular and Overtime Work

The first section of this chapter discussed the amount of time Lethbridge respondents reported spending at regular and overtime work. Work commitments were defined both in terms of housework required of female respondents and hours per week required on the job by gainfully employed respondents.

The largest proportion of housewives reported spending 3 - 6 hours per day in housework. The only significant relationship observed was with marital status: married women spent more time in housework than non-married women.

A majority of the gainfully employed respondents (51.8% in summer and 53.8% in winter) reported working 36 to 40 hours per week. The distribution was skewed towards the upper end (i.e., towards longer hours of work). Cross-tabulations revealed that men worked longer hours than employed women; middle-aged respondents longer hours than older or younger respondents; single respondents longer hours than married, and married more than separated, divorced, or widowed. Direct relationships between hours of work and both income and occupational level were observed: respondents with high incomes reported working longer hours than those with lower incomes, and respondents from higher occupational levels reported working longer hours than those from lower occupational levels.

Section B.& C. Tiredness and Attitudes Towards Work and Leisure

The last two sections of this chapter discussed the degree of tiredness respondents said they felt at the end of an average day, and their attitudes towards work and leisure as indexed by a "Protestant Ethic"

scale and two direct questions re work and leisure preferences.

A majority of respondents (53.6%) said that they were slightly tired at the end of an average day ("able to get around the house"); 21.9% said they were hardly tired at all, and 8.4% said they were completely exhausted. Reported tiredness was not related to any of the independent variables.

The Lethbridge sample was characterized by medial to low scores on the Protestant Ethic scale: 65.1% scored in the medial range, 17.9% in the low range, and just 3.0% in the high range. Protestant Ethic scores were not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

Responses to the question of whether the respondent obtained more satisfaction from his work, or from the things he did when he was not working, showed that 44.0% found work more satisfying, and less than one-quarter of the sample found leisure more satisfying. There would seem to be an apparent paradox in that the Protestant Ethic Scale was not strongly endorsed, and yet more respondents said that their work was more satisfying than vice-versa. The most obvious interpretation of this would be that the leisure opportunities the respondents were currently able to engage in, were not as satisfying as they might be -- hence, although their work was more satisfying than their present non-work activities, they did not see work as inherently valuable.

The variable of reported satisfaction from work vs. leisure was significantly related to occupation in a curvilinear fashion: those respondents from the highest 3 occupational categories on the Hollingshead scale reported the greatest satisfaction with their work, and those from the lowest category reported the second greatest satisfaction obtained from their work activities. The occupational level reporting the least satisfaction with their

work included Hollingshead categories 5 and 6. Reported satisfaction with both work and leisure was directly related to occupational level.

When respondents were asked if they would like to work longer hours for more money, the same hours for the same money, or shorter hours for less money, it was found that a majority preferred their current situation over either increased hours and income or decreased hours and income. There was a significant difference between the sexes with respect to this preference: males were more likely to say they would like to work longer hours for more money than were females, while the reverse was true with respect to preference for both working the same hours for the same money, and working shorter hours for less money.

CHAPTER V

ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS

If adequate and realistic planning of meaningful recreation for residents of any area is to be carried out, it is necessary to know how much of their time is committed to various types of organizations, in addition to the amount of time spent in housework and gainful employment. This chapter will present the information available on this type of involvement among the Lethbridge sample.

The initial index to be discussed will be simply the number of organizations to which individuals belong. Next, will follow a discussion of the intensity of involvement (proportion of meetings attended) and the extent of involvement (total hours per month that were currently being spent). Because many voluntary organizations are more or less seasonal in their concerns, a distinction has again been made between summer and winter organizational activities. The first part of the chapter concludes with a prognosis for future involvement, and a brief summary.

The second part of the chapter turns specifically to church activities as a very common type of non-work involvement. The sample is described in terms of church affiliation and then the intensity of involvement (attendance) and extent of involvement (hours per month) are outlined. Again distinction is made between summer and winter. This section will also conclude with a statement of planned future involvement for Lethbridge residents as they will see it, and a brief summary.

A. Formal Organizations

Each person interviewed was asked to name the organizations and clubs to which he/she belonged, and was then asked a series of questions about each. These questions included whether the respondent held any offices or performed any regular duties, how many meetings there were per month, the

the number of meetings attended per month and the number of hours spent in club activities per month, and whether the respondent expected to be more or less active in the future.

1. Number of Organizational Memberships

Of the 430 Lethbridge respondents, 424 indicated the number of organizations to which they belonged. The majority (333 or 77.4%) belonged to either 1, 2, or 3 organizations. Almost equal proportions reported no memberships (42 or 9.8%) and 4 to 6 memberships (40 or 9.3%). Only 9 people (2.1%) belonged to 7 or more organizations.

The independent variables that were significantly related to number of organizational memberships were sex, age, income, education, and occupation. Marital status, ethnicity, and generation were not significantly related.

A significantly larger proportion of males than females ($P < .01$) said that they belonged to 3, and to 4 or more organizations - 25 (14.0%) and 30 (14.8%) of the males vs. 21 (8.7%) and 19 (7.9%) of the females respectively. More women than men (174 or 46.5%) vs. 112 or 34.6% respectively, belonged to one formal organization. There was little difference between male and female respondents with respect to the proportion saying that they belonged to no organizations - 15 (8.4%) vs. 26 (10.8%) respectively. It is evident, then, that male respondents reported a greater degree of involvement in formal organizations.

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and number of organizational memberships. Only 25 (15.9%) of the respondents who were under 36 said that they belonged to 3 or more organizations, while 43 (26.5%) of those from 36 to 55, and 27 (25.2%) of those over 55 named this many memberships. Respondents from the 36 to 55 year group had the largest proportion naming 4 or more memberships: 26 (17.9%) did so, compared to

12 (7.6%) of those under 36 and 9 (8.4%) of those over 55.

Table V - 1 shows the relationship between income and number of organizational memberships.

Table V - 1

Number of Organizational Memberships

by Income of Respondent

	<u>Number of Organizational Memberships</u>						
	<u>None</u>		<u>1 - 3</u>		<u>4 and more</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Income</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000.00	2	6.1	30	90.9	1	3.0	33
\$3,000.00 to \$4,499.99	13	13.3	79	80.6	6	6.1	98
\$4,500.00 to \$5,499.99	11	9.2	99	82.5	10	8.3	120
\$5,500.00 or more	7	7.4	62	65.3	26	27.4	95
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	33	9.5	270	78.0	43	12.4	346

(P < .001)

The data show that there was a significant direct relationship between income and number of organizational memberships. Only 3.0% of the respondents earning less than \$3,000.00 per year belonged to 4 or more organizations, whereas 6.1% of the respondents earning from \$3,000.00 to \$4,499.99 per year, 8.3% of those earning \$4,500.00 to \$5,499.99 per year, and 27.4% of those respondents earning \$5,500.00 per year or more belonged to 4 or more organizations. The proportion of respondents claiming involvement in 1 to 3 organizations decreased from 90.9% of the respondents earning less than \$3,000.00 per year to 65.3% of those earning \$5,500.00

or more a year.

There was a direct relationship between education and number of organizational memberships: see Table V - 2.

Table V - 2

Number of Organizational Memberships by Education

Of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>Three</u>		<u>4 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than 10 years	19	14.5	69	52.7	31	23.7	5	3.8	7	5.3	131
10 or 11 years	15	11.9	49	38.9	29	23.0	21	16.7	12	9.5	126
12 years	2	1.9	41	39.8	33	32.0	12	11.7	15	14.6	103
College	5	8.8	14	24.6	16	28.1	8	14.0	14	24.6	57
<hr/>											
TOTAL	41	9.8	173	41.5	109	26.1	46	11.0	48	11.5	417

(P < .001)

The data show that as education increased from less than 10 years to some college, the proportion of respondents saying that they belonged to 4 or more organizations increased from 5.3% to 24.6%. Similarly, over half of the respondents who had less than 10 years (52.7%) said they belonged to only one organization, and this proportion decreased as level of education increased, to 24.6% of those respondents with some college education. The proportion saying that they belonged to no organizations decreased from 14.5% to 8.8%, but this was not a steady decrease, as just 1.9% of those with grade 12 said that they belonged to no organizations.

As might be expected from the pattern of variance between organizational memberships and both education and income, those respondents with occupations of higher status also tended to belong to more organizations. This is shown in Table V - 3.

Table V - 3

Number of Organizational Memberships by Occupation of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number of Memberships</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>1 to 3</u>		<u>4 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1,2, and 3	6	10.3	32	55.2	20	34.5	58
Hollingshead 4 and Farmers	4	9.3	35	81.4	4	9.3	43
Hollingshead 5 and 6	4	5.8	58	84.1	7	10.1	69
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	5	8.9	49	87.5	2	3.6	56
Housewives	22	11.4	155	80.3	16	8.3	193
TOTAL	41	9.8	329	78.5	49	11.7	419

(P < .001)

The occupational categories which had the highest proportions of respondents belonging to 4 or more organizations included the professionals, executives, and small business owners (Hollingshead 1,2 and 3 - 34.5%). Non-working and non-skilled respondents (Hollingshead 7) had the lowest proportion belonging to 4 or more organizations (3.6%). Although there was little variation, housewives had the largest proportion belonging to no organizations.

2. Proportion of Meetings Attended

The number of meetings attended per month was divided by the number of meetings held, to arrive at the proportion of meetings attended, for both summer and winter.

Of the 231 people who indicated their meeting attendance, 115 (49.8%) reported that they attended every meeting in summer while 139 (60.2%) said they attended all meetings in winter. About 7% of all respondents for both summer and winter reported attending some, but not all meetings, and about one-fifth (45 or 19.5%) and 47 or 20.4% for summer and winter respectively) said they belonged in name only, and did not attend meetings. Another 52 (22.5%) in summer and 28 (12.1%) in winter belonged to organizations which held no meetings during that season. Thus, more respondents attended all meetings in the winter than in the summer, and more respondents reported belonging to organizations which had no meetings in the summer than to organizations which had no meetings in the winter.

Education was significantly related to proportion of meetings attended in summer. Sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, occupation and income were not significantly related.

The relationship between proportion of meetings attended in summer and education ($P < .01$) may be described as follows: almost two-thirds (44 or 63.8%) of the respondents with 12 years of education attended every meeting while less than half of the respondents with either more or less than this amount of education reported the same --21 (40.4%) of those with less than 10 years: 28 (43.8%) of those with 10 or 11 years: and 19 (46.3%) of those with a college education attended all meetings in the summer.

There was a direct relationship between education and membership in organizations which were not active in the summer: almost one-third (13 or 31.7%) of the respondents with some college education belonged to this type of organization, whereas only 9 (17.3%) of the respondents with less than 10 years of education said that they belonged to such organizations. The proportion of respondents who said they never attended meetings, decreased as education increased from 28.8% (15) of the respondents with less than 10 years of education to 14.6% (6) of the respondents with some college education.

The proportion of meetings attended in winter was also significantly related to education as is shown in Table V - 4.

Table V - 4

Proportion of Meetings Attended in Winter by Education of Respondent

Proportion of Meetings Attended

<u>Education</u>	<u>All</u>		<u>Some</u>		<u>Organization does not meet</u>		<u>None</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than 10 years	23	44.2	6	11.5	6	11.5	17	32.7	52
10 or 11 years	35	54.7	6	9.4	8	12.5	15	23.4	64
12 years	49	71.0	1	1.4	10	14.5	9	13.0	69
College	29	70.7	4	9.8	3	7.3	5	12.2	41
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	136	60.2	17	7.5	27	11.9	46	20.4	226

(P < .04)

The data show that there was a direct relationship between education and proportion of meetings attended in winter. Just 44.2% of the respondents with less than 10 years of education said they attended all meetings, and this proportion increased steadily with education to 54.7% of those with 10 or 11 years; 71.0% of those with 12 years and 70.7% of those with some college. The proportion of respondents who attended no meetings decreased as education increased from 32.7% of those with less than 10 years to 12.2% of those with a college education.

3. Hours Per Month Spent In Organizations

Respondents were asked to indicate how many hours per month they spent in organizational activities, and to differentiate for summer and winter. Of the total Lethbridge sample (430), over half indicated that they spent some time in organizational activities -- 227 (52.9%) in summer and 229 (53.4%) in winter. Of these, 65 (28.6%) in summer and 72 (31.4%) in winter said they spent 5 hours or less per month, 32 (14.1%) in summer and 43 (18.8%) in winter spent between 6 and 13 hours or less per month, 14 (6.2%) and 16 (7.0%) spent between 14 and 21 hours, and 30 (13.2%) and 39 (17.0%) spent over 21 hours. Another 29 (12.8%) in summer and 5 (2.2%) in winter belonged to organizations which did not require attendance (due to season) and 57 (25.1%) in summer and 54 (23.6%) in winter said they belonged in name only and spent no time in organizations. The foregoing data indicates that people spent slightly more time in organizational activities in winter, than in summer.

Time spent in organizational activities was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

4. More or Less Active in Future?

Of the 225 who responded to the question of whether they planned to be more or less active in the future, about half (111 or 49.3%) said they intended to maintain the same rate of activity in future as at present. Another 80 (35.5%) reported that they expected to be more active in organizations and 33 (14.7%) indicated they would be less active.

The extent of future activity was significantly related only to sex. It was not related to age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, occupation or income.

Sex and future activity were very significantly related ($P < .05$) as follows: a greater proportion of women (47 or 42.0%) than men (33 or 30.0%) thought they would be more active in the future. More women (19 or 17.0%) than men (14 or 12.7%) thought they would be less active and more men (63 or 57.3%) than women (46 or 41.1%) reported that they expected to maintain the same level of involvement.

Summary Section A -- Formal Organizations

Number of Organizations Belonged To

Over 75% of the Lethbridge sample belonged to either 1, 2 or 3 organizations. About 12% belonged to more than 3 organizations and the remaining 9% belonged to none.

Number of organizational memberships was significantly related to sex, age, education, income and occupation.

Men tended to belong to more organizations than did women, as did older, as opposed to younger respondents.

There were highly significant direct relationships between number of organizational memberships, and education, income and occupational status.

Proportion Of Meetings Attended

Half of the respondents indicated attending all meetings in summer and 60% attended all meetings in winter. About 20% belonged in name only, attending no meetings, and 22% in summer and 12% in winter belonged to organizations which held no meetings in that season.

Education was the only variable significantly related to proportion of meetings attended. For summer, respondents with 12 years of education were the most regular attenders. For winter, the proportion of respondents with 12 years of education and respondents with a college education who attended all meetings was almost identical.

Hours Per Month

Half of the respondents spent some time in organizations. About 30% of these spent 5 hours or less and 1/4 belonged in name only. Another 34% in summer and 43% in winter spent more than 5 hours per month and 13% in summer and 2% in winter belonged to organizations with no meetings in that season.

B. Church Involvements

As mentioned in the introduction to this chapter, inquiries were made into the church affiliation and involvements, both intensity (attendance) ~~and extent~~ (hours per month), of the Lethbridge sample. Each respondent was asked if he was a member of a church or if he attended one, and if so, what church; how many hours per month he spent in church affairs; and what his expected future involvement in the church would be.

1. Church Affiliation

Responses to this inquiry were coded into the following categories: Roman Catholic, United; Anglican (Church of England); Lutheran and Baptist; small Protestant Sects (Nazarene, Pentecostals, Salvation Army); Seventh Day Adventists and Latter Day Saints; Eastern Orthodox (Ukrainian, Greek); and no affiliation.

Eighty-six (20%) of all respondents were Roman Catholics, 198 (46%) belonged to the major Protestant denominations (United, Anglican, Lutheran or Baptist), 16 (3.7%) belonged to Protestant Sects, 34 (7.9%) to Seventh Day Adventists or Latter Day Saints, 7 (1.6%) to Eastern Orthodox faiths, and 69 (16%) reported no affiliation. Twenty people (4.6%) did not answer this question.

Church affiliation was significantly correlated with ethnicity and generation, but not with age, sex, marital status, income, education or occupation. For purposes of analysis, the 7 respondents of Eastern Orthodox faith were grouped with the 86 respondents of the Roman Catholic faith.

The relationship between ethnicity and church affiliation ($P < .001$) can be described as follows:

slightly less than 1/2 (140 or 46.8%) of the Canadian respondents belonged to the major Protestant denominations, 60 (20.1%) were Roman Catholic, 30 (10.0%) were Seventh Day Adventists or Latter Day Saints; 22 (7.4%) belonged to the Protestant Sects and 47 (15.7%) were not affiliated with any religion. A lesser proportion of the respondents from the U.S.A., United Kingdom and White Commonwealth belonged to the Protestant Sects (8 or 14.0%) and to the SDA and LDS (3 or 5.3%). A greater proportion were affiliated with the major Protestant denominations (22 or 38.6%), or were not affiliated with any religion (12 or 21.1%). About 1/5 of the respondents from the U.S.A., United Kingdom, and White Commonwealth (12 or 21.1%) and from Central and Southern Europe (5 or 20.0%) were Roman Catholic. Respondents from Central and Southern Europe had the largest proportion belonging to a major Protestant denomination. Among European born respondents 5 (20.0%) were not affiliated. More than 3/4 (14 or 77.8%) of the Slavic respondents were Roman Catholic; 3 (16.7%) were affiliated with the major Protestant denominations; and 1 (5.6%) was affiliated with a Protestant Sect.

When church affiliation was cross-tabulated with generation, a very significant relationship emerged. More first generation Canadians were Roman Catholic (31.4%) and fewer (26.1%) belonged to Protestant denominations than was true for the total sample (R.C. - 23.2%, Protestant - 41.2%). Third generation Canadians, on the other hand, were more likely to be Protestants (48.8%). Table V-5 shows the relationship.

Table V - 5

Church Affiliation by Generation of Respondent

Church Affiliation

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Roman Catholic</u>		<u>Protestant</u>		<u>Sects</u>		<u>SDA & LDS</u>		<u>None</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1st	27	31.4	23	26.7	17	19.8	2	2.3	17	19.8	86
2nd	30	21.7	60	43.5	14	10.1	13	9.4	21	15.2	138
3rd	25	20.3	60	48.8	7	5.7	12	9.8	19	15.4	123
4th/more	10	20.4	20	40.8	4	8.2	6	12.2	9	18.4	49
<hr/>											
TOTAL	92	23.2	163	41.2	42	10.6	33	8.3	66	16.7	396

(P < .02)

The data also show that first-generation Canadians were more likely to be affiliated with Protestant Sects than with the Seventh Day Adventists or the Latter Day Saints. Between 15% and 20% of respondents of all generations were not affiliated with a church.

2. Church Attendance

Respondents were asked how often they attended church. Their answers were categorized into once a week, or everytime there was a service; occasionally or less than every time there was a service; and never. Their responses are given in Table V - 6.

Table V - 6

Frequency of Church Attendance

<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Once a week, or every service	166	38.6
Occasionally	161	37.4
Never	28	6.5
No response	75	17.4

More than 3/4 (76.0%) of all respondents attended church on a regular or occasional basis. Just 6.5% said that they never attended, and 17.4% did not answer the question.

Age and education were significantly related to church attendance. Church attendance was not related to sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, income or occupation.

There was an inverse relationship between age and church attendance ($P < .01$). Over half (53.4% or 71) of the respondents under 36 years of age attended regularly, whereas only 45.4%(59) of respondents from 36 to 55, and 39.8%(35) of respondents over 55 years of age attended church on a regular basis. Respondents who reported attending church occasionally included 56 (42.2%) of the under 36 age group, 65 (50.0%) of those from 36 to 55 years of age and 38 (43.2%) of the over 55 age group. The inverse relationship is further reinforced by the fact that 6 (4.5%) of the respondents under 36 years of age said they never attended church, and this proportion increased steadily to include 15 (17.0%) of the respondents over 55 years of age.

There was a direct relationship between education and church attendance ($P < .05$). Over half of the respondents with some college education (27 or 55.1%) said that they attended at least once a week, or every time that there was a service, while just 46 (43.4%) of those with less than 10 years of education said that they attended this often. A majority of respondents with 10 or 11 years of education (52 or 50.5%) said they attended occasionally. Respondents who said that they never attended church included 16 (15.1%) of those with less than 10 years of education, and this proportion decreased steadily as education increased to just 1 (2.0%) of those with some college education.

3. Time Spent In Church Affairs

The amount of time that respondents spent in church affairs was coded in hours per month. For purposes of this study, "church affairs" was defined to include time spent in regular worship services. The data showed that slightly more time was spent in church affairs in the winter than in the summer. See Table V - 7.

Table V - 7

Hours Per Month In Church Affairs

<u>Hours/Month</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1 - 2	69	16.1	65	15.1
3 to 5	105	24.4	114	26.5
6 to 10	45	10.5	45	10.5
11 or more	42	9.8	46	10.7
No hours	89	20.7	80	18.6
No response	80	18.6	80	18.6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	100.1	430	100.0

It is evident that about one-fifth of the sample (20.7% in summer and 18.6% in winter) reported that they spent no time in church affairs, and 18.6% of the sample did not respond to the question. Among the respondents who reported the amount of time they spent in church affairs, the largest proportion (24.4% in summer and 26.5% in winter) said that they spent from 3 to 5 hours per month -- an amount that would not permit any more activity than simply attendance at worship services. Age, education and church affiliation were all significantly related to the amount of time spent in church affairs. Sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation,

income and occupation were not related to time spent in church affairs.

The relationship between age and hours per month spent in church affairs is shown in Table V - 8.

Table V - 8

Hours Per Month In Church Affairs (Summer) By Age Of Respondent

		<u>Hours Per Month</u>										
		<u>0</u>		<u>1 -2</u>		<u>3 - 5</u>		<u>6 - 10</u>		<u>11 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Age</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Under 36	23	17.7	32	24.6	45	34.6	12	9.2	18	13.8		130
36-55 years	33	25.8	28	21.9	32	25.0	19	14.8	16	12.5		128
Over 55 years	30	34.1	9	10.2	28	31.8	13	14.8	8	9.1		88
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
TOTAL	86	24.9	69	19.9	105	30.3	44	12.7	42	12.1		346

(P < .04)

There was an inverse relationship between age and taking part in church affairs in the summer: only 17.7% of the respondents under 36 years of age reported no hours while 25.8% of the respondents from 36-55 years of age, and 34.1% of the respondents over 55 years of age reported no time spent in church affairs. The proportion of respondents indicating that they spent 11 or more hours per month decreased steadily with age from 13.8% of those under 36 to 9.1% of those over 55.

Because the patterns of relationship varied less than 5% in any category between winter and summer, hours per month in church affairs in winter will not be discussed.

Church affiliation and hours per month spent in church affairs were significantly related. This is shown in Table V - 9.

Table V - 9

Hours Per Month In Church Affairs By Church Affiliation

<u>Affiliation</u>	<u>Hours Per Month</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>1-2</u>		<u>3 - 5</u>		<u>6 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Roman Catholic	8	8.7	9	9.8	53	57.6	22	23.9	92
Protestant Denominations	62	38.0	44	27.0	38	23.3	19	11.7	163
Protestant Sects	6	14.6	6	14.6	9	22.0	20	48.8	41
SDA, LDS	5	14.7	6	17.7	2	5.9	21	61.8	34
TOTAL	81	24.6	65	19.7	102	30.9	82	24.9	330

(P < .001)

More than one-third (38.0%) of the respondents who belonged to a major Protestant denomination said they spent no time in church affairs; and one-half (57.6%) of the Roman Catholic respondents reported spending from 3 to 5 hours per month and just less than one-quarter (23.9%) reported spending 6 or more hours per month in church affairs.

Slightly less than one-half (48.8%) of the respondents who belonged to a Protestant Sect, and 61.8% of the SDA and LDS respondents reported spending 6 or more hours per month in church affairs.

There was very little difference in the pattern observed for the relationship between church affiliation and hours per month in church affairs, for winter as compared to the discussion of summer above.

Education and hours per month spent in church affairs were significantly related as shown in Table V - 10.

Table V - 10

Hours Per Month In Church Affairs In Winter By Education Of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Hours Per Month</u>										<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>1 - 2</u>		<u>3 - 5</u>		<u>6 - 10</u>		<u>11 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than 10 years	36	33.3	16	14.8	28	25.9	18	16.7	10	9.3	108
10 or 11 years	25	25.5	22	22.4	32	32.7	8	8.2	11	11.2	98
12 years	11	12.5	17	19.3	35	39.8	12	13.6	13	14.8	88
College	5	10.2	8	16.3	19	38.8	5	10.2	12	24.5	49
TOTAL	77	22.4	63	18.4	114	33.2	43	12.5	46	13.4	343

(P < .01)

The data show that there was a direct relationship between education and time spent in church affairs in winter: 33.3% of the respondents with less than 10 years of education said they spent no time in church affairs, but this proportion decreased steadily to 10.2% of the college educated respondents. Conversely, just 9.3% of those with less than 10 years of education said they spent 11 or more hours per month, and this proportion increased steadily to 11.2% of those with 10 or 11 years, 14.8% of those with 12 years, and 24.5% of the respondents with a college education.

This relationship was essentially the same for the time spent in church affairs in summer.

4. Future Plans

When asked about their future plans for participation in church affairs, 341 individuals (79.3%) responded. Most of them (157 or 46.0%) said that they intended to participate the same amount as they were at present, and 123 (36.1%) said that they expected to increase their level

of participation. The remaining portion of the sample was composed of those who did not participate now and who didn't intend to in the future (24 or 7.0%) and those who said that they would be participating less than they were at present (37 or 10.9%).

These responses were significantly associated with sex, age, education, income and occupation. They were not significantly related to marital status, ethnicity, or generation.

More women (89 or 44.3%) than men (34 or 24.8%) said they intended to be more active in church affairs in the future. A larger proportion of men (77 or 56.2%) than women (77 or 38.3%) reported that they expected to remain at the same level of activity ($P < .01$).

There was a significant inverse relationship ($P < .001$) between age and the proportion of respondents who said that they expected to be more active in the church in the future. Over half of the respondents under 36 years of age (71 or 53.4%) said they intended to be more active, while only 33.3% (40) of those from 36 to 55 years of age and 14.1% (12) of those over 55 years of age said the same. The proportion of respondents expecting to maintain their current level of involvement increased with age: 46 (34.6%) of the respondents who were under 36 years of age said this as did 47 (55.3%) of those who were over 55 years of age. The proportion of respondents expecting to be less active in the future also increased with age: 10 (7.5%) of the youngest category of respondents vs. 14 (16.5%) of the oldest category who said this.

There was a curvilinear relationship between education and expected future involvement in church affairs ($P < .05$). Over 40% of the respondents who had 10, 11 or 12 years of education said that they ex-

pected to maintain the same level of involvement: 54 (54.5%) of those with less than 10 years, and 24 (50.0%) of those with some college said this as opposed to 39 (39.0%) of those with 10 or 11 years and 34 (38.6%) of those with 12 years. About 10% of respondents from all levels of education said that they intended to be less active in the church in the future.

The relationship between income and expected future church activity is shown in Table V - 11.

Table V - 11

Expected Future Church Involvement By Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>More</u>		<u>Same</u>		<u>Same</u>		<u>Less</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000.00	5	17.2	1	3.4	16	55.2	7	24.1	29
\$3,000.00- \$4,499.99	31	40.3	8	10.4	30	39.0	8	10.4	77
\$4,500.00- \$5,499.99	43	44.8	5	5.2	40	41.7	8	8.3	96
\$5,500.00- \$6,499.99	19	35.2	3	5.6	31	57.4	1	1.9	54
\$6,500.00 or more	8	32.0	1	4.0	11	44.0	5	20.0	25
TOTAL	106	37.7	18	6.4	128	45.6	29	10.3	281

(P < .03)

The data exhibit a curvilinear relationship between income and expected future church activity. As income increased from less than \$3,000.00 to \$4,500.00 to \$5,499.99, the proportion of respondents who said that they expected to be more active in the future increased steadily from

17.2% to 44.8%. However, as income increased beyond this point, the proportion of respondents saying that they would be more active decreased steadily to 32.0% of those who earned \$6,500.00 or more. Conversely, as income increased from less than \$3,000.00 to between \$5,500.00 and \$6,499.99, the proportion of respondents who said that they expected to be less active decreased from 24.1% to 1.9% and then increased to 20.0% for those who earned \$6,500.00 or more.

The relationship between occupation and expected future church activity is given in Table V - 12.

Table V - 12

Expected Future Church Involvement By Occupation Of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Expected Future Involvement</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>More</u>		<u>Same (None)</u>		<u>Same (Some)</u>		<u>Less</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1,2 and 3	14	31.8	1	2.3	25	56.8	4	9.1	44
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	9	30.0	3	10.0	13	43.3	5	16.7	30
Hollingshead 5 & 6	20	35.1	6	10.5	28	49.1	3	5.3	57
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	4	9.5	4	9.5	27	64.3	7	16.7	42
Housewives	76	46.3	10	6.1	60	36.6	18	11.0	164
TOTAL	123	36.5	24	7.1	153	45.4	37	11.0	337

(P < .01)

The data show that non-working respondents and respondents whose occupations fell into Hollingshead category 7, were least likely to say they expected to be more active in church affairs in the future (9.5%) and most likely to say that they expected to maintain their present rate of activity (64.3%). A larger proportion of housewives (46.3%) than of any of the employed respondents said they expected to be more active in the future.

Summary Section B -- Church Involvement

Almost one half of the respondents (46.0%) belonged to Protestant denominations, 20% were Roman Catholic, and 16% reported no affiliation. Church affiliation was significantly related to ethnicity and generation.

Canadian-born respondents followed the total sample distribution very closely, with slightly more in the Protestant denominations. Americans, British and other White Commonwealth respondents had a higher percentage in the no affiliation category than did the whole sample (21.1% as opposed to 16.6%). Respondents from Central and Southern Europe were much more likely to be affiliated with a religious sect. Respondents of Slavic background had the highest proportion of Catholics - 77.8%.

For generation, third-generation Canadians were more likely to be Protestants than Catholic or Sect members.

About 75% of the sample reported some church attendance. Almost 40% said they attended every service (at least once a week).

There was an inverse relationship between age and church attendance. Younger respondents attended church more often than did older respondents.

There was a direct relationship between education and regular church attendance.

The amount of time spent in church affairs was coded in hours per month. There was slightly more time spent in church affairs in winter than in summer.

About one-quarter of the respondents spent from 3 to 5 hours per month in church affairs.

Older respondents, who had 12 years of education and were affiliated with the Catholic church, reported spending more time in church affairs than did other respondents.

Of the 341 respondents who answered the question, 46.0% (157) said that they expected to maintain their present degree of involvement and 36.1% said they intended to increase their level of involvement in the future.

Sex, age, education, income and occupation were significantly associated with the expected future involvement of respondents.

Younger respondents and respondents with 10 and 12 years of education intended to be more active in the future than did older respondents or respondents with either more or less education than this.

There was a curvilinear relationship between income and future church activity. Respondents who earned from \$3,000.00 to \$5,500.00 were more likely to be more active in the future than respondents earning either more or less than the above.

Unskilled workers (Hollingshead 7) and non-working respondents were the least likely, and housewives were the most likely to be more active in church affairs in the future.

SUMMARY

CHAPTER V

ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS

In this chapter, information was presented on the amount of time respondents spent in organizational activity. This activity was considered in terms of organizational involvements and church involvements.

The indices used for organizational involvements were the number of organizations respondents reported belonging to, the proportion of meetings attended (summer and winter), hours per month spent in organizations (summer and winter) and expected participation in activities in the future.

For church involvement, the indices used were: church affiliation, church attendance, time spent on church affairs, and the amount of time respondents expected to spend on church affairs. With regard to the variable of time spent on church affairs, church affiliation was used as an independent variable.

The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices were the same as those used throughout the present study: sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income and occupation.

Number of Organizational Memberships

The following patterns of significant relationships were found between the index of number of organizations reported and the variables of sex, age, income, occupation and education. There were no significant relationships found between number of organizations and marital status and ethnicity.

Males were found to belong to more organizations than females; younger respondents tended to belong to fewer organizations than did older respondents.

A direct relationship was found between income and the number of organizations belonged to. The majority of respondents in the lower income brackets were found to belong to fewer organizations than those in the higher income brackets.

The relationship between education and number of organizations belonged to, indicated that better educated people belonged to more organizations than did less educated respondents.

The relationship between occupation and the number of organizations belonged to indicates the following: those respondents in the higher occupations (Hollingshead 1,2 and 3) and medial ranking occupations (Hollingshead 5 and 6) belong to more organizations than those in the other occupational levels, while the respondents in the higher occupations were found to belong to the most organizations.

For number of organizations in general, the majority of respondents were found to belong to 1,2, or 3 organizations.

Meeting Attendance

For proportion of meetings attended, about 1/2 of the respondents attended all meetings in the summer and 60% attended all meetings in the winter.

There were no significant relationships between proportion of meetings attended and sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, occupation or income. There was a significant relationship with education.

Number of hours spent on organizational activities was not significantly related to any of the independent variables. A differentiation was made between time spent on organizations in the summer and winter. The data indicated that people spent slightly more time in organizations in winter than in summer.

Future Activity

About 1/2 of the respondents expected to remain at the same level of organizational involvement and 1/3 expected to become more involved.

Future organizational involvement was significantly related only to sex. The majority of male respondents intended to maintain their same level of involvement, while the majority of women expected to increase their level of involvement.

Church Affiliation

The index of church affiliation was significantly correlated with ethnicity, and generation, but not with sex, age, marital status, education, occupation or income. The following patterns of significant relationships emerged from the cross-tabulations.

For ethnicity, the respondents of the various origins tended to belong to either a major Protestant denomination or a Protestant Sect with the exception of Slavic-born respondents. The largest proportions of Canadian, U.S.A., U.K. and White Commonwealth-born respondents belonged to the major Protestant denominations. The respondents from Central and Southern Europe had the largest proportions belonging to the Protestant Sects, while the majority of respondents of Slavic origin was Roman Catholic.

The relationship between affiliation and generation indicates that second or later generation respondents were more likely to belong to a Protestant denomination, whereas first-generation respondents tended to be Roman Catholic.

Church Attendance

A significant relationship was found between church attendance, age, and education. Church attendance was not related to sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, occupation or income. The data indicate that younger respondents were more likely to attend church regularly while older respondents had a greater tendency not to attend at all.

The relationship between church attendance and education indicated that less-educated respondents attended church on a more irregular basis than did respondents with more education.

Generally, the majority of respondents reported regular or occasional church attendance.

Time Spent On Church Affairs

The number of hours spent on church affairs was found to be significantly related to age, church affiliation and education. However, no significant correlations were found between number of hours and sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, occupation or income.

The relationship between age and number of hours spent on church affairs indicates that younger respondents spent more time on church affairs than older respondents. Older respondents tended to either spend a great deal of time on church affairs or none at all.

Respondents affiliated with the major Protestant denominations spent the least time in church affairs per month. SDA and LDS members spent the most time on church affairs.

The relationship between hours per month spent on church affairs and education, indicated that the better educated respondents spent more time in church affairs than did respondents with less education.

Future Activity

Future plans for church involvement was significantly related to sex, age, education, occupation and income but not with marital status, ethnicity or generation.

The majority of male respondents expected to remain on their present activity level, whereas more women intended to increase their level of activity. Younger respondents intended to be more active in the future than did older respondents. The pattern of the relationship between education and future church involvement indicated that the respondents with medial educational achievement were more likely to become more active. This was also true for the relationship between income and future church activity. Respondents in the medial income groups expected to become more active.

For occupation, housewives most intended to become more active while unskilled workers (Hollingshead 7) and non-working respondents were least likely to become more active.

CHAPTER VI

SOCIAL INVOLVEMENTS

To obtain information about the extent of informal associations that characterized residents of the Lethbridge area, a set of three questions on relationships with friends was asked. Respondents were asked, how many close friends they had, how many of their friends lived in the same community, and how often they saw each of their three closest friends. This chapter will discuss the responses of these questions, and then turn to a discussion of responses to the Srole Anomie Scale -- a five item index of felt social isolation, of lack of involvement with the social forces that govern one's life and of generalized despair.

The relevance of this information to the establishment of adequate and meaningful recreational programs is readily apparent. If programs are to meet the desires of the residents, they will have to be tailored to the existent patterns of friendship if these are strong, or they will have to be set up in order to facilitate the involvement of more or less socially isolated individuals if there are not already strong informal patterns of association.

A. Friends

Respondents were asked: "How many really close friends would you say you have - people you trust and can share confidences with?" The distribution of the responses obtained is shown in Table VI - 1.

Table VI - 1

Number Of Close Friends

<u>Number Of Friends</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	17	4.0
1 to 2	50	11.6
3 to 4	73	17.0
5 to 7	100	23.3
8 to 10	53	12.3
11 to 15	37	8.6
16 or more	49	11.4
No response	51	11.9
TOTAL	430	100.1

The data show that most respondents reported some friendships - just 4.0% reported having no friends. Almost one-quarter of the sample (23.3%) reported having from 5 to 7 close friends, and 11.4% reported having more than 15 close friends.

Sex, occupation, and income were significantly related to the number of close friends, but age, marital status, generation, education and ethnicity were not significantly related to this variable.

Males reported having more close friends than did females ($P < .001$). Of the respondents who reported having "not enough" close friends (4 or fewer), 92 (40.9%) were females and 46 (30.7%) were males. Conversely, 51 (34.0%) of the male respondents reported having 11 or more close friends whereas just 35 (15.6%) of the females reported having this many close friends.

The relationship between number of close friends and occupation is shown in Table VI - 2.

Table VI - 2

Number of Close Friends By Occupation Of Respondent

	<u>Number of Friends</u>						
	4 or less						
	<u>"not enough"</u>		<u>5 to 10</u>		<u>11 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Occupation</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 - 3	11	20.8	20	37.7	22	41.5	53
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	20	47.6	14	33.3	8	19.0	42
Hollingshead 5 & 6	21	35.6	21	35.6	17	28.8	59
Hollingshead 7 & not-working	16	35.6	18	40.0	11	24.4	45
Housewives	69	39.4	78	44.6	28	16.0	175
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	137	36.6	151	40.4	86	23.0	374

(P < .02)

Respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 to 3 (higher executives, business managers and personnel administrators) reported having the largest number of close friends - 41.5% had 11 or more close friends. Having 4 or fewer close friends was reported by significantly more of the respondents in the Hollingshead 4 category (sales and clerical workers) and Farmers. There was little difference between the number of close friends reported by respondents in the Hollingshead 5 and 6 categories (machine operators and skilled workers) and that reported by those in Hollingshead 7 (unskilled workers) or who were not

working. The majority of respondents from both of these groups had fewer than 11 close friends.

Housewives were less likely to have many close friends than respondents in any of the occupational levels - only 16.0% reported having 11 or more close friends. However, a large proportion of the housewives (44.6%) reported having a medial number of really close friends (5 to 10).

The data indicates that, with the exception of the category that included Hollingshead 4 and Farmers, as socio-economic status increased the number of close friends increased also.

Although number of close friends was significantly related to income, no consistent pattern was seen. Table VI - 3 shows the relationship of these variables.

Table VI - 3

Number Of Close Friends By Income Of Respondent

<u>Income</u>	<u>Number Of Friends</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>4 or fewer</u>		<u>5 to 10</u>		<u>11 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000.00	10	35.7	12	42.9	6	21.4	28
\$3,000.00 to \$4,499.99	40	44.0	34	37.4	17	18.7	91
\$4,500.00 to \$5,499.99	44	40.4	47	43.1	18	16.5	109
\$5,500.00 to \$6,499.99	13	22.0	21	35.6	25	42.4	59
\$6,500.00 or more	5	18.5	17	63.0	5	18.5	27
TOTAL	112	35.7	131	41.7	71	22.6	314

(P < .01)

It is evident that a larger proportion of respondents who earned between \$3,000.00 and \$5,500.00 mentioned that they had 4 or fewer close friends (42.0%). A significantly larger proportion of respondents who earned from \$5,500.00 to \$6,499.99 (42.4%) reported having 11 or more close friends. Of the respondents in the highest income category (\$6,500.00 or more), 63% reported having from 5 to 10 friends.

After respondents were asked how many close friends they had, they were asked how many of these friends lived in the same community as the respondent. The distribution of responses is given in Table VI - 4.

Table VI - 4

Number Of Close Friends Living In The Same Community

As The Respondent

<u>% Who Live In Community Of Respondent</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
100%	175	40.7
50%	122	28.4
25 - 49%	38	8.8
1 - 24%	11	2.6
None	16	3.7
No response, no friends	68	15.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	100.0

The data indicate that the Lethbridge area is characterized by strong informal associations.

A large proportion of the sample (40.7%) reported that all of their close friends lived in Lethbridge and 28.4% of the sample reported that 50% to 99% of their close friends lived in this community. Only a

small proportion of the sample (3.7%) said that they had no close friends living in Lethbridge.

None of the independent variables were significantly related to the percentage of close friends a respondent had living in the Lethbridge area.

After respondents were asked how many of their closest friends lived in the community, they were asked how often they saw their closest friend. Of the total sample, 177 (41.2%) said they saw their closest friend at least once or twice each week, 119 (27.7%) said once every two days, 86 (20.0%) said 2 or 3 times each month or less, and 48 (11.2%) did not respond to the question.

Age, marital status and occupation were significantly related to how often a respondent saw his closest friend but sex, ethnicity, generation and income were not significantly related to this variable.

The relationship between age and frequency of seeing one's closest friend ($P < .01$) can be described as follows:

Younger respondents saw their closest friends more often than did older respondents - 64 (42.1%) of those under 36, 33 (23.9%) of those between 36 and 55 and 21 (23.6%) of those over 55 saw their closest friend at least once every two days. There was a direct relationship between age and seeing one's best friend once or twice a week: respondents who were over 55 were more likely to report seeing their closest friends once or twice each week: 52 (58.4%) of the respondents over 55, 68 (49.3%) of those between 36 and 55 and 56 (36.8%) of those under 36 saw their closest friends this often.

A slightly higher proportion of respondents between 36 and 55 (37 or 26.8%) saw their closest friend two or three times each month or less while 32 (21.1%) of the respondents under 36 and just 16 (18.0%) of those over 55 saw their closest friend this seldom.

Generally, the data indicate that respondents from all age groups were involved in consistent informal associations.

Marital status was also significantly related to this variable ($P < .001$). A significantly larger proportion of single respondents reported that they saw their closest friends at least once every two days. Over two-thirds, 27 (65.9%) of the single respondents saw their closest friend once every two days, whereas just 10 (27.8%) of the widowed, divorced and separated respondents and 81 (26.8%) of the married respondents saw their closest friend this often. Seeing a close friend once or twice each week was reported by significantly more respondents who were widowed, divorced, or separated (19 or 52.8%), or married (148 or 49%). A slightly higher proportion of married respondents (73 or 24.2%) saw their closest friend 2 or 3 times each month, or less.

The relationship between how often respondents saw their closest friends and occupation can be seen in Table VI - 5.

Table VI - 5

Frequency Of Seeing Closest Friend By Occupation
Of Respondent

Occupation	Frequency						Total
	At least once every two days		Once or twice each week		2 or 3 times each month/		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 - 3	27	50.0	20	37.0	7	13.0	54
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	10	26.3	19	50.0	9	23.7	38
Hollingshead 5 & 6	22	35.5	29	46.8	11	17.7	62
Hollingshead 7 & not working	17	37.8	19	42.2	9	20.0	45
Housewives	42	23.5	88	49.2	49	27.4	179
TOTAL	118	31.2	175	46.3	85	22.5	378

(P < .03)

The data show that respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1,2 and 3 saw their closest friends more often than respondents from other occupational levels; exactly one-half of these respondents saw their closest friend at least once every two days. More than 40% of all respondents whose occupations ranked lower than Hollingshead 4 (including farmers) said they saw their closest friend once or twice each week: Hollingshead 5 and 6 - 46.8% and Hollingshead 7 and Not Working - 42.2%.

Almost one-half (49.2%) of the housewives reported seeing their closest friend once or twice each week.

The data indicate that younger respondents, single respondents and respondents in the higher occupational levels saw their closest friends more often than other respondents.

B. Anomie

The five item Srole Anomie Scale is scored simply by assigning a value of one to each item that is positively endorsed by the respondent -- making the possible range of scores from zero (low) to five (high). The distribution of scores obtained for the Lethbridge sample is given in Table VI - 6.

Table VI - 6

Anomie Scores

<u>Score</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
0	154	35.8
1	104	24.2
2	64	14.9
3	49	11.4
4	27	6.3
5	20	4.7
No response	12	2.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	100.1

Table VI - 6 indicates that the total sample exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie, with almost three-quarters (74.9%) scoring 0, 1, or 2.

Anomie was significantly related to ethnicity, education, occupation and income but not to sex, age, marital status or generation.

The relationship obtained between anomie and ethnicity is shown in Table VI - 7.

Table VI - 7

Anomie Scores By Ethnicity of Respondent

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Anomie Scores</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Low (0 - 2)</u>		<u>Medial (3)</u>		<u>High (4 or 5)</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canada	248	79.7	29	9.3	34	10.9	311
U.S., U.K., White Commonwealth	37	67.3	11	20.0	7	12.7	55
Europe	15	65.2	7	30.4	1	4.3	23
Slavic	13	68.4	2	10.5	4	21.1	19
TOTAL	313	76.7	49	12.0	46	11.3	408

(P < .02)

The data show that a larger proportion of Canadian-born respondents scored ~~low~~ degrees on the anomie scale than for foreign-born. Slavic-born respondents were more likely to score high on the anomie scale.

Cross-tabulating anomie with education revealed an inverse relationship as shown in Table VI - 8.

Table VI - 8

Anomie Scores By Education Of Respondent

	<u>Anomie Scores</u>						
	<u>Low (0 - 2)</u>		<u>Medial (3)</u>		<u>High (4 or 5)</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than 10 years	78	62.9	23	18.5	23	18.5	124
10 or 11 years	96	75.6	16	12.6	15	11.8	127
12 years	89	84.8	9	8.6	7	6.7	105
Some college, or college degree	55	96.5	1	1.8	1	1.8	57
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	318	77.0	49	11.9	46	11.1	413

(P < .001)

The data show that among those respondents with less than 10 years of education, 62.9% scored low on the anomie scale, and the proportion scoring low increased steadily with education to 96.5% for respondents with some college education or a college degree. Conversely, among respondents with less than 10 years of education, 18.5% scored high on the anomie scale, and this proportion decreased steadily to 1.8% for those with a college education.

Cross-tabulating anomie with occupation also showed an inverse relationship: see Table VI - 9.

Table VI - 9

Anomie Scores By Occupation Of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Anomie Scores</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Low (0 - 2)</u>		<u>Medial (3)</u>		<u>High (4 or 5)</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 to 3	57	98.3	1	2.0	0	0.0	58
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	33	75.0	6	12.2	5	10.9	44
Hollingshead 5 & 6	50	72.5	10	20.4	9	19.6	69
Hollingshead - & not-working	32	61.5	9	18.4	11	23.9	52
Housewives	146	76.8	23	12.1	21	11.1	190
TOTAL	318	77.0	49	11.9	46	11.1	413

(P < .01)

It is evident that as socio-economic status increased, degree of anomie decreased - 98.3% of respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 to 3 scored low on the anomie scale and this proportion decreased steadily to 61.5% of the Hollingshead 7 and not-working respondents. Conversely, none of the respondents on the highest occupation levels scored high on the anomie scale but the proportion of respondents in the other occupation levels increased steadily to 23.9% of the respondents classified as Hollingshead 7 or who were not currently working.

The relationship between income and anomie scores reinforces that obtained for occupation ($P < .01$). The data show that there was again an inverse relationship. As income increased from less than \$2,000.00 to \$8,000.00 or more, the proportion of respondents who scored low on the anomie scale increased steadily from 20 (60.6%) to 29 (93.5%). There was a corresponding decrease in the proportion of respondents scoring high - from 9 (27.3%) of those who earned less than \$2,000.00 to 2 (6.5%) of those who earned \$8,000.00 or more.

No significant relationship was found when anomie scores were cross-tabulated with the responses to the set of questions regarding number of friends, where one's friends lived, or how often one saw his/her best friend.

SUMMARY

SOCIAL INVOLVEMENTS

This chapter has been concerned with the social involvements of the residents of Lethbridge.

Three general indices of social involvement were employed: opportunity for involvement, degree of involvement and anomie scores. Opportunity for involvement was assessed in terms of number of friends living in the area. Degree of involvement was assessed by the number of reported contacts ~~the~~ respondents had with their friends. The Anomie scale, as described previously, is an index of perceived social isolation, lack of involvement in one's social sphere and degree of generalized despair. The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices are the same as those used throughout the present study: sex, age, marital status, generation, ethnicity, occupation, income and level of education.

Over half of the sample reported having 5 or more friends -- only 4.0% said that they had no close friends. Number of friends was significantly related to sex, occupation and income.

Males reported having more friends than did females. Respondents whose occupations were included in Hollingshead category 4, or who were farmers, reported the fewest friends, and those whose occupations fell into category 7 or who were not currently working, reported the second lowest number of friends. The most friends were reported by respondents in the highest Hollingshead categories, and the second highest number of friends was characteristic of those respondents whose occupations fell into categories 5 and 6. Respondents from the income bracket of \$5,500.00 to \$6,499.99 reported the greatest number of friends, and the

smallest number of friends was reported by respondents who earned between \$3,000.00 and \$5,499.99.

About 40% of the sample said that all of their friends lived in the same community as they did, and an additional 30% said that over half of their friends lived in the same community. There were no significant cross-tabulations for this variable.

The question re: the frequency with which the respondent saw his/her closest friend revealed that most of the members of the sample saw their closest friend at least once every three or four days -- 27.7% said at least once every two days, and 41.2% said once or twice each week. The frequency of seeing one's best friend was significantly related to age, marital status, and occupation.

There was an inverse relationship with age -- younger respondents reported seeing their closest friend more often than did older respondents. Single respondents reported more frequent contact than did separated, divorced or widowed respondents, and married respondents reported the least frequent contact. Respondents whose occupations were included in the three top categories of the Hollingshead Scale reported the most frequent contact, housewives reported the least frequent contact, and those from Hollingshead category 4 or who were farmers reported the second least frequency of contact.

Scores on the anomie scale showed that the sample was characterized by a low degree of anomie. Scores on this scale clearly showed that anomie was inversely related to social class: strong inverse relationships were evident between anomie and all three of the social class variables -- education, occupation, and income. Ethnicity was also significantly related, with Canadian-born respondents exhibiting lower scores than foreign-born respondents.

CHAPTER VII

LEISURE TIME USAGE AND AVAILABILITY

Two principal indices of available leisure time were utilized in this study. The first index consisted of a description of the patterns of usage of free time - the number of hours per month the respondent reportedly spent at his various leisure-time pursuits. The utility of this index has obvious limitations, and it cannot be considered as definitive in terms of actual time available. However, it does have some validity in terms of ranking the amount of time available for recreational pursuits by different segments of a population.

The second index used was based on a direct question asking the respondent to indicate the amount of time he felt he had, during an average week, to pursue non-work activities of his choosing. As a related index, specifically for housewives, they were asked to estimate the number of hours they had free to do as they wished during the evening - after their children were in bed - and during the day - if all their children were in school.

The chapter will first discuss the index based on leisure time usage and then turn to the responses to the direct question.

A. Leisure Time Based Upon Reported Usage of Specific Activities

1. Winter

Respondents were given a checklist of leisure activities and asked to indicate how much time they spent engaged in each activity, differentiating between summer and winter. Their answers were tallied and the results for winter are shown in Table VII - 1.

Table VII - 1

Total Leisure Time Per Month In Winter Based Upon Reported Usage of

Specific Activities

<u>Hours</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1 - 125 hours	124	28.8
126 - 275 hours	222	51.6
276 or more hours	83	19.3
No Response	1	0.2
TOTAL	430	100.0

The data show that the majority of the sample (51.6%) enjoyed from 126 - 275 hours of leisure per month. More than one-quarter (28.8%) had less than 126 hours per month. Sex, age, and occupation were significantly related to total leisure time per month in the winter. Marital status, ethnicity, generation, education and income were not related to this variable.

Sex, and total leisure time in the winter were highly significantly related ($P < .001$). A greater proportion of men (65 or 36.3%) than women (56 or 22.9%) reported from 1 to 125 hours of leisure time per month. More women (59 or 24.1%) than men (22 or 12.3%) enjoyed more than 275 hours leisure per month.

When this information was cross-tabulated with the age of the respondent, the most notable variation from the sample as a whole was that respondents under 36 years of age tended to enjoy more leisure hours than did people 36 years of age and older. Close to one-third - 30.0% (48 of 160) of those under 36 years reported 276 hours or more of leisure whereas less than 15% of each of the older groups had that much.

The age group between 36 years and 55 years had the largest proportion (34.4% or 54) of any group in the sample reporting less than 125 hours of leisure per month during the winter. Older respondents (over 55 years of age) had approximately the same percentage (31.8% or 34) of their group reporting less than 125 hours.

The relationship between total leisure time in the winter and occupation is given in Table VII - 2.

Table VII - 2

Total Leisure Time Per Month In Winter Based Upon Reported
Usage of Specific Activities By Occupation

Occupation	Number Of Leisure Hours						Total
	1 - 125		126 - 275		276 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1,2 & 3	22	37.9	28	48.3	8	13.8	58
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	15	34.1	24	54.6	5	11.4	44
Hollingshead 5 & 6	30	42.3	35	49.3	6	8.4	71
Hollingshead 7 & not working	19	33.9	28	50.0	9	16.1	56
Housewives	35	18.0	106	54.6	53	27.3	194
TOTAL	121	28.6	221	52.3	81	19.2	423

(P < .001)

Housewives enjoyed the greatest number of hours of leisure activities. They had the highest proportion reporting over 275 hours (27.3%) and the lowest reporting under 126 hours (18.0%).

Respondents in Hollingshead 7 occupations, and non-working respondents had the next greatest amount of time for leisure activities with 16.1% (9) reporting over 275 hours, and 33.9% (19) reporting less than 126 hours. Respondents in Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3 occupational categories enjoyed the third greatest amount of leisure time: 13.8% reported over 275 hours and 37.9% under 126 hours. The next highest proportion of respondents reporting over 275 hours of leisure time were respondents in Hollingshead 4 occupations (11.4%) and 34.1% reported having under 126 hours.

Skilled and semi-skilled respondents (Hollingshead 5 & 6) had the least amount of leisure time with 8.4% reporting over 275 hours and 42.3% reporting less than 126 hours.

2. Summer

The distribution of the total hours spent in various leisure time activities during the summer months is given in Table VII - 3.

Table VII - 3

Total Leisure Time Per Month In Summer Based Upon Reported

Usage of Specific Activities

<u>Hours</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1 - 125	122	28.3
126 - 275	200	46.5
276 or more	107	24.9
No Response	1	0.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	99.9

As in the winter, the majority of the sample (46.5%) enjoyed from 126 to 275 hours of leisure per month. About the same proportion as in the winter said they enjoyed from 1 to 125 hours of leisure in the summer months. More respondents in summer (107 or 24.9%) than in winter (83 or 19.3%) enjoyed more than 276 hours of leisure per month.

Total leisure time per month in summer was significantly associated with sex, age and occupation. It was not related to marital status, ethnicity, generation, education or income.

As in winter, women tended to enjoy more leisure time than men. More than one-third (63 or 35.2%) of the male respondents reported from 1 to 125 hours of leisure per month, while only 56 (22.9%) of the female respondents did. More women (75 or 30.6%) than men (32 or 17.9%) reported more than 275 hours of leisure per month in the winter ($P < .01$).

Age and total leisure hours in the summer were highly significantly related ($P < .01$). As in winter, respondents under 36 years of age enjoyed more leisure time than did older respondents. However, this trend was more pronounced in the summer than in the winter as there was an inverse relationship between age and amount of leisure time available. Less than one-fifth (30 or 18.8%) of the respondents under 36 years of age reported less than 126 hours of leisure per month. Almost one-third (49 or 31.2%) of the 36 to 55 year old respondents and 37.4% (40) of the respondents 55 years old or more reported less than 126 hours. A majority (81 or 50.6%) of the respondents under 36 years of age reported from 126 to 275 hours per month; only 43.9% (47) of the respondents over 55 years of age said the same. A greater proportion of respondents under 36 years of age (49 or 30.6%) reported over 275 hours of leisure time than did the other age groups: 38 (24.2%) of those 36 to 55 years of age, and 20 (18.4%)

of those over 55.

There were significant variations in the patterns of leisure time by occupation for winter and summer. Total leisure time per month for summer by the occupations of the respondents is given in Table VII - 4.

Table VII - 4

Total Leisure Time Per Month In Summer Based Upon
Reported Usage Of Specific Activities By Occupation

Occupation	Number Of Leisure Hours						Total
	1 - 125		126 - 275		276 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3	15	25.9	37	63.8	6	10.3	58
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	11	25.0	24	54.6	9	20.5	44
Hollingshead 5 & 6	30	42.3	28	39.4	13	18.3	71
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	23	41.1	21	37.5	12	21.4	56
Housewives	40	20.6	87	44.9	67	34.5	194
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	119	28.1	197	46.6	107	25.3	423

(P < .001)

The distribution for unskilled (Hollingshead 7) and non-working respondents very closely resembled that for skilled and semi-skilled respondents. This was not true for winter. In the winter, non-skilled (Hollingshead 7) and non-working respondents tended to have more leisure time than respondents in Hollingshead 5 and 6 occupations.

Less than 126 hours was reported by 42.3% of Hollingshead 5 and 6 respondents, and by 41.1% of Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents in the summer, and by 42.3% of the Hollingshead 5 and 6 respondents, and by only 33.9% of Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents in the winter. More than 275 hours was reported by 18.3% of the Hollingshead 5 and 6 respondents, and 21.4% of the Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents in the summer and by only 8.4% of Hollingshead 5 and 6 respondents and 16.1% of Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents in the winter.

Housewives tended to enjoy more leisure time in the summer. Over one-third (34.5%) had more than 275 hours per month in summer and only 27.3% in winter.

Farmers and respondents in Hollingshead 4 occupations also tended to have more leisure time in the summer: 20.5% reported over 275 hours (summer) and only 11.4% reported over 275 hours in the winter.

Respondents in Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3 occupational categories had 63.8% from their level either in the medial bracket or in the more than 275 hours per month.

B. Leisure Time Available Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time

1. Winter

Lethbridge respondents were asked to estimate the amount of time they had to pursue leisure activities during an average week, distinguishing between summer and winter. The distribution of responses obtained for winter is given in Table VII - 5.

Table VII - 5

Reported Leisure Time In Winter Based Upon

Estimate Of Free Time

<u>Hours Per Week</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	11	2.6
1 to 8	35	8.1
9 to 20	61	14.2
21 to 39	54	12.6
40 or more	95	22.1
No Response	174	40.5
	—	—
TOTAL	430	100.1

It is evident that a large proportion of the sample (40.5%) did not respond to this question - a fact that will render the findings to be reported of somewhat limited value.

Significant cross-tabulations were obtained with just one of the independent variables - occupation of respondent. There were no significant relationships with sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education or income of respondent.

The relationship between occupation and reported leisure time per week is shown in Table VII - 6.

Table VII - 6

Reported Leisure Time Per Week (Winter) By Occupation

Based Upon Estimate of Free Time

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Hours Per Week</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>1 - 8</u>		<u>9 - 20</u>		<u>21 - 39</u>		<u>40 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 - 3	8	15.1	19	35.8	8	15.1	18	34.0	53
Hollingshead 4 & farmers	8	19.5	13	31.7	9	22.0	11	26.8	41
Hollingshead 5 & 6	6	10.3	22	37.9	13	22.4	17	29.3	58
Hollingshead 7 & not-working	3	9.4	5	15.6	3	9.4	21	65.6	32
Housewives	15	23.1	9	13.8	19	29.2	22	33.8	65
TOTAL	40	16.1	68	27.3	52	20.9	89	35.7	249

(P < .01)

There was a curvilinear relationship between having 8 or fewer hours of leisure time per week and respondents on the Hollingshead occupational scale: 15.1% of the respondents in Hollingshead categories 1 to 3; 19.5% of the farmers and respondents in Hollingshead occupational category 4; 10.3% of the skilled and semi-skilled (Hollingshead 5 & 6) respondents, and 9.4% of the non-working and unskilled (Hollingshead 7) respondents reported this few hours.

About one-third of the respondents in Hollingshead categories 5 and 6 (37.9%), and 1 to 3 (35.8%), and 4 and farmers (31.7%) reported from 9 to 20 hours of leisure per week in the winter.

Over one-quarter (29.2%) of the housewives, 22.4% of the skilled and semi-skilled (Hollingshead 5 & 6) respondents, 22.0% of the clerical and sales people (Hollingshead 4) and farmers, reported from 21 to 39 hours per week.

Almost two-thirds (65.6%) of the non-working and unskilled (Hollingshead 7) respondents reported 40 or more hours of leisure a week. Approximately one-third of the housewives (33.8%) and respondents in the Hollingshead occupational categories 1 to 3 (34.0%) reported this many hours.

2. Summer

Reported leisure time based upon estimate of free time per week in summer is given in Table VII - 7.

Table VII - 7

Reported Leisure Time In Summer Based Upon

Estimate Of Free Time

<u>Hours Per Week</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	11	2.6
1 to 8	30	7.0
9 to 20	70	16.3
21 to 39	52	12.1
40 or more	89	20.7
No Response	178	41.4
	—	—
TOTAL	430	100.1

These responses were very similar to those for winter. Respondents seemed to have slightly more leisure time in the winter, as more respondents reported having 40 or more hours in winter (95 or 22.1%) than in summer (89 or 20.7%).

Again, the fact that 41.4% of the sample did not answer this question makes the following information of limited validity.

Sex, age, and occupation were significantly associated with reported leisure time in the summer. Marital status, ethnicity, generation, income and education were not significantly related.

Men tended to have more leisure time than did women ($P < .01$): 29.1% (43) and 41.2% (61) of the male respondents reported having 9 to 20 hours and 40 or more hours per week respectively, while only 15.2% (16) and 32.4% (34) of the female respondents reported the same. A greater proportion of the female respondents reported having 1 to 8 hours (27 or 25.7%) and 21 to 39 hours (28 or 26.7%) than did male respondents - 18 (12.2%) and 26 (17.6%) respectively.

Age and reported leisure time per week in the summer were highly significantly related as seen in Table VII - 8.

Table VII - 8

Reported Leisure Per Week (Summer) By Age

Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time

Age	Hours Per Week								Total
	1 to 8		9 to 20		21 to 39		40 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36 years	11	12.1	21	23.1	28	30.8	31	34.1	91
36 to 55 years	25	23.8	30	28.6	18	17.1	32	30.5	105
Over 55 years	9	15.8	8	14.0	8	14.0	32	56.1	57
TOTAL	45	17.8	59	23.3	54	21.3	95	37.5	253

($P < .01$)

There was a curvilinear relationship between reported leisure time per week and age, with respondents under 36 and over 55 years of age enjoying more leisure time than the respondents from 36 to 55 years of age. Over half (56.1%) of the respondents 55 years or older and 34.1% of the respondents under 36 years of age enjoyed 40 or more hours per week, whereas only 30.5% of the respondents from 36 to 55 years of age said the same. Almost one-quarter (23.8%) of the middle-aged respondents reported less than 8 hours a week, whereas only 12.1% of the younger and 15.8% of the older respondents reported this little.

The relationship between occupation and reported hours of leisure in the summer is given in Table VII - 9.

Table VII - 9

Reported Leisure Time Per Week (Summer) By Occupation

Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time

Occupation	Hours Per Week								Total
	1 - 8		9 - 20		21 - 39		40 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1, 2, and 3	7	12.7	16	29.1	9	16.4	23	41.8	55
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	8	19.5	12	29.3	10	24.4	11	26.8	41
Hollingshead 5 & 6	8	13.6	20	33.9	15	25.4	16	27.1	59
Hollingshead 7 & not-working	2	6.1	6	18.2	4	12.1	21	63.6	33
Housewives	20	30.8	5	7.7	16	24.6	24	36.9	65
TOTAL	45	17.8	59	23.3	54	21.3	95	37.5	253

(P < .001)

These figures followed the same patterns as did the figures for reported leisure time per week by occupation in the winter. The only notable variations occurred with the respondents whose occupations fell within Hollingshead categories 1 to 3, and housewives. The respondents in Hollingshead occupational categories 1 to 3 tended to have more leisure time in the summer - 41.8% (23) reported 40 or more hours of leisure per week in the summer; only 34.0% (18) reported this for winter. A greater proportion of housewives (30.8%) reported having from 1 to 8 hours of leisure per week in the summer than in the winter (15 or 23.1%).

C. Reported By Housewives

1. Daytime (Children In School)

The housewives in the Lethbridge sample were asked how much time for leisure activities they had per day while their children were in school. Their responses are given in Table VII - 10.

Table VII - 10

Reported Leisure Time During Day (Housewives)

<u>Hours Per Day</u>	<u>Number Of Female Respondents</u>	<u>Per Cent Of Women In Total Sample</u>	<u>Per Cent of Women Answering This Question</u>
None	49	19.8	36.6
one or less	9	3.6	6.7
2 or 3	39	15.8	29.1
4 or 5	25	10.1	18.7
6 or more	12	4.9	9.0
No response	113	45.7	- -
TOTAL	247	99.9	100.1

More than one-third (36.6%) of the housewives who answered this question reported no leisure time during the day. Of those who had leisure time while their children were in school, 29.1% had 2 or 3 hours, and 18% enjoyed from 4 to 5 hours per day.

The amount of free time a housewife had while her children were at school was significantly related to age and education of the housewife. Ethnicity and generation were not related.

Age and number of daytime leisure hours were directly related ($P < .02$). Three-quarters of the housewives over 55 years of age (6 or 75.0%), 19 (31.1%) of those 36 to 55 years old, and 12 (18.8%) of those under 36 years of age reported 4 or more hours of leisure during the day.

The educational level achieved by housewives was significantly related to the number of leisure hours they had while their children were in school --see Table VII - 11.

Table VII - 11

Reported Leisure Time During The Day By Education Of Housewives

	<u>Hours Per Day</u>						
	<u>One or less</u>		<u>2 to 3</u>		<u>4 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than 10 years	13	35.1	6	16.2	18	48.6	37
10 or 11 years	23	44.2	15	28.8	14	26.9	52
12 years	15	44.1	15	44.1	4	11.8	34
College	7	70.0	2	20.0	1	10.0	10
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	58	43.6	38	28.6	37	27.8	133

There was an inverse relationship between years of education and number of leisure hours during the day. Only 35.1% of the housewives who had less than 10 years of school had one hour or less of leisure time, while 70.0% of those who had gone to college said they had less than one hour. Conversely, only 10.0% of the housewives who had gone to college said they had 4 or more hours of leisure during the day, but nearly half (48.6%) of those with less than 10 years of school said the same.

2. Evenings (Children in Bed)

The housewives in the Lethbridge sample were further asked how much free time they had in the evenings, after their children under 12 years of age had gone to bed. Their responses are given in Table VII - 12.

Table VII - 12

Hours Of Free Time After Children Are In Bed (Housewives)

Hours Per Day	Number of Female Respondents	Per Cent Of Women In Total Sample	Per Cent Of Women Who Answered This Question
None	8	3.2	6.1
1	5	2.0	3.8
2	30	12.1	22.9
3	46	35.1	18.6
4	26	19.8	10.5
5 or more	16	6.5	12.2
No Response	116	47.0	- -
TOTAL	247	99.9	99.9

The data show that a majority (58.0%) of the housewives with children under 12 years of age said they had 2 or 3 hours of leisure time available after their children went to bed. Very few (9.9%) reported less than 2 hours or more than 4 hours (12.2%).

These responses were not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

SUMMARY

CHAPTER VII

LEISURE TIME USAGE AND AVAILABILITY

This chapter has been concerned with the amount of time that an individual has at his or her discretion to pursue non-work activities. Two different indices of available leisure time were considered: amount of leisure time as indicated by time actually spent in leisure activities; and the respondent's estimate of the total number of leisure hours per week at his disposal. A differentiation was made between summer and winter.

Leisure Time Based On Usage

As pointed out in the chapter, such data are adequate only for the purpose of ranking the respondents in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them; they cannot be viewed as valid indicators of actual amounts of discretionary time available.

Winter

The majority of the sample reported spending between 126 and 275 hours per month in leisure. The amount of time spent in leisure activities in winter differed significantly between the sexes: females spent more time in winter leisure activities than did males. It also differed for age: younger respondents enjoyed more leisure time than did middle-aged or older respondents.

There was no significant relationship between number of hours spent in leisure activities per month and marital status, ethnicity, generation, education or income. There was, however, a statistically significant relationship between occupation and number of hours spent in leisure activities in winter: housewives and non-working persons tended to spend more hours in leisure pursuits than did gainfully employed respondents.

Summer

In general, the respondents indicated a greater amount of time devoted to summer leisure activities than to winter activities.

As was the case for winter, females spent more time in summer leisure activities than did males. Also the case for winter, younger respondents enjoyed more leisure hours than did middle-aged or older respondents.

Again, there was no significant relationship between number of hours spent in leisure activities in the summer and marital status, ethnicity, generation, education or income of the respondents.

A similar type of relationship with occupation was found for winter as was found for summer, with one exception. The skilled and semi-skilled respondents (Hollingshead 5 & 6) were very closely aligned with the unskilled and non-working respondents in the winter but not in the summer.

Reported Leisure Time Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time

Winter

The responses received indicated a distribution skewed towards 40 or more hours of leisure time per week in the winter.

There were no significant relationships between reported leisure time in the winter and sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education or income.

There was an association with occupation. Unskilled (Hollingshead 7) and non-working respondents reported having much more free time than did the gainfully employed respondents or the housewives.

Summer

Respondents reported slightly less available leisure time in summer than in winter.

Sex and age were both significantly related to amount of leisure time available. Men tended to report more leisure time than women as did older respondents rather than middle-aged or younger respondents.

Reported number of leisure hours per week in the summer was not related to marital status, ethnicity, generation, education or income, but it was related to occupation. For winter, non-working and unskilled respondents reported the greatest number of leisure hours. Respondents in Hollingshead occupational categories 1 to 3 tended to report more leisure hours in summer than in winter. Housewives seemed to have slightly less free time in summer than in winter.

Leisure Hours As Reported By Housewives

A related additional measure obtained specifically from housewives was their estimate of the number of hours free from parental obligations to do as they liked: the number of hours they had free to do as they wished during the evening - after their children were in bed - and during the day - if all their children were in school.

More than one-third of the housewives had no free time while their children were in school, and slightly less than that amount had from 2 to 3 hours of free time per day.

Age and education were significantly related to the number of leisure hours per day a housewife reported while her children were in school. Younger housewives had less free time than older housewives, as did those with less education vs. those with more.

Sex, marital status, generation, ethnicity, occupation, and income were not significantly related to this variable.

The majority of housewives had from 2 to 3 hours of free time after their children had gone to bed. None of the independent variables were significantly related to this variable.

CHAPTER VIII

CURRENT LEISURE ACTIVITIES

In the interest of discovering what people did in their leisure time, respondents were shown a check-list of activities and asked to indicate how many hours, if any, they spent at each. The total number of activities mentioned was then tallied for each respondent.

The amount of time spent in each specific activity was also noted and the three most and least time-consuming activities were identified for each respondent, a distinction being made for summer and winter. The most enjoyed specific outdoor activities were also tabulated for each respondent for summer only.

Respondents were asked whether they were taking music or art lessons, and, if they were not, whether they would if teachers were available. Respondents were also asked to indicate the number of summer weekend trips they took during the previous year and what, if any, sports events they attended, in winter and in summer. They were also asked to identify any activities that they took part in outside the Lethbridge area.

To identify the activities that respondents enjoyed most, they were asked if they would like to increase their level of participation in any of the activities they had named. They were also asked what type of activity they enjoyed most, both for summer and for winter.

The final inquiry discussed in this chapter deals with how a respondent spends his leisure time (i.e., alone, with family, or with friends). This, too, was determined from the check-list of activities filled in by the respondent.

A. Number of Activities

Respondents indicated on a checklist how many hours, if any, they spent at various activities during their leisure time. Table VIII - 1 shows the number of activities reportedly engaged in by each respondent.

Table VIII - 1

Number of Leisure Activities

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Respondents</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
6 or less	107	24.9
7 to 9	138	32.1
10 to 12	110	25.6
13 or more	<u>75</u>	<u>17.4</u>
Total	430	100.0

The data show that more than half of the respondents (57.0%) participated in from 0 to 9 activities and that the remainder participated in 10 or more activities.

A cross-tabulation of these responses with age of respondent showed an inverse relationship between age and number of activities engaged in, as the following table illustrates.

Table VIII - 2

Number of Activities Engaged in by Age of Respondent

	<u>Number of Activities</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than 7</u>		<u>7 to 9</u>		<u>10 or more</u>		
<u>Age</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 36 years	16	10.0	50	31.3	94	58.7	160
36 to 55 years	31	19.7	53	33.8	73	46.5	157
Over 55 years	<u>57</u>	<u>52.8</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>30.6</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>108</u>
Total	104	24.4	136	32.0	185	43.5	425

The data show that among respondents under 36 years of age, just 10.0% said they engaged in less than seven activities. The proportion increased to 19.7% for those between 36 and 55, and to 52.8% of those who were over 55 years of age. The proportion naming 10 or more activities decreased from 58.7% of those under 36 to 46.5% of those from 36 to 55 and 16.7% of those over 55.

There was a highly significant statistical relationship ($P < .001$) between the number of activities mentioned and marital status, but because of the small number of respondents in the non-married categories (widowed, 31; divorced, 4; separated, 7; and single, 43) the substantive importance of the findings is limited. The data showed that the majority of widowed respondents (17 or 54.8%) and of separated respondents (4 or 57.1%) reported from one to six activities while the divorced respondents 3(75.0%) reported seven or more, as did thirty-eight (88.4%) of the single respondents. Ethnicity and generation were not significantly related to number of activities. There were, however, significant direct relationships between both education and occupation and number of activities listed. The relationship with education is given below.

Table VIII - 3

Number Of Leisure Activities By Education Of Respondent

	<u>Number of Activities</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>1 to 6</u>		<u>7 to 9</u>		<u>10 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
<u>Education</u>							
Less than 10 years	50	38.2	43	32.8	38	29.0	131
10 or 11 years	34	26.4	41	31.8	54	41.9	129
12 years	14	13.3	33	31.4	58	55.2	105
College	4	7.0	18	31.6	35	61.4	57
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	102	24.2	135	32.0	185	43.8	422

($P < .001$)

The data in Table VIII - 3 shows that as the level of education increased, the number of leisure activities engaged in also increased. The smallest proportion of respondents (29.0%) in the 10 or more category was of the lowest educational level (less than 10 years), the proportion then increased to 41.9% for respondents at the next educational level (10 or 11 years), and increased again to 55.2% for the 12 year education level. The largest proportion of respondents to list 10 or more activities was found at the highest level of education (college).

The relationship between occupation and number of activities is given in Table VIII - 4.

Table VIII - 4

Number of Leisure Activities by Occupation of Respondent

	<u>Number of Activities</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>6 or less</u>		<u>7 to 9</u>		<u>10 or more</u>		
<u>Occupation</u>							
Hollingshead 1,2,& 3	8	13.8	15	25.9	35	60.3	58
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	9	20.5	15	34.1	20	45.5	44
Hollingshead 5 & 6	19	26.8	26	36.6	26	36.6	71
Hollingshead 7 & not working	25	43.9	17	29.8	15	26.3	57
Housewives	43	22.2	63	32.5	88	45.4	194
Total	104	24.5	136	32.1	184	43.4	424

(P<.01)

The data show that respondents whose occupations fell into Hollingshead categories 1, 2, and 3 were most likely to name ten or more activities: 60.3% of this group as opposed to 45.5% from Hollingshead 4, 36.6% from Hollingshead 5 and 6, and 26.3% of those from Hollingshead 7, or who were not currently working, named this many. The proportion of respondents

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document also mentions the need for regular audits to verify the accuracy of the records and to identify any discrepancies.

In addition, the document highlights the role of the accounting system in providing valuable insights into the company's financial performance. By analyzing the data, management can make informed decisions about budgeting, resource allocation, and overall business strategy. The document concludes by stating that a robust accounting system is essential for the long-term success and sustainability of any organization.

Accounting System Overview			
Category	Item	Amount	Balance
Sales	Product A	100	100
	Product B	200	200
	Product C	150	150
Purchases	Raw Materials	50	50
	Manufacturing Costs	30	30
	Overhead Expenses	20	20
Expenses	Salaries	100	100
	Rent	50	50
	Utilities	20	20
Income	Interest	10	10
	Dividends	5	5
	Other Income	5	5
Total		500	500

The table provides a detailed breakdown of the company's financial activities. It shows that the total sales amount to 450, while total purchases and expenses amount to 300. The net income is 150, which is the difference between sales and expenses. The document also includes a summary of the company's financial position at the end of the period, showing that the company is in a strong financial position with a positive net income.

from each occupational level who named six or fewer activities supports this pattern: just 13.8% from categories 1, 2, and 3 named this few, and the proportion naming this few increases as occupational level decreases, to 43.9% of those in category 7 or who are not currently working.

Income of respondent was also significantly related - a direct relationship - with number of activities. See Table VIII - 5.

Table VIII - 5

Number of Leisure Activities by Income of Respondent

<u>Income</u>	<u>Number of Activities</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>1 to 6</u>		<u>7 to 9</u>		<u>10 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3000.00	12	36.4	15	45.5	6	18.2	33
\$3000.00 to \$4499.99	39	38.6	34	33.7	28	27.7	101
\$4500.00 to 5499.99	15	12.4	45	37.2	61	50.4	121
\$5500.00 or more	10	10.4	26	27.1	60	62.5	96
Total	<u>76</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>44.2</u>	<u>351</u>

(P < .001)

The data show that as income increased, from less than \$3000.00 to \$5500.00 or more, the proportion of respondents indicating participation in 1 to 6 activities decreased from over 35% to about 10%, and the proportion indicating participation in 10 or more activities increased from 18.2% to 62.5%.

B. Specific Activities

From a list of 20 activities that was presented to the respondent, the number of hours spent at each activity was coded as being one of the three most time-consuming activities, one of the three least time-consuming activities, or as being a "medial" leisure time consumer. Because the separate analysis for summer and winter produced almost identical results in most cases, winter cross-tabulations will be discussed except where notable differences were.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial data.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data, including the use of statistical models and the application of modern accounting techniques.

3. The third part of the document describes the various ways in which the accounting department can provide valuable insights into the company's financial performance, including the use of financial ratios and the analysis of trends over time.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the various ways in which the accounting department can help to improve the company's financial health, including the use of budgeting and the implementation of cost control measures.

5. The fifth part of the document describes the various ways in which the accounting department can help to ensure the company's compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including the use of internal controls and the implementation of risk management strategies.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the various ways in which the accounting department can help to improve the company's overall financial performance, including the use of financial forecasting and the implementation of strategic financial planning.

7. The seventh part of the document describes the various ways in which the accounting department can help to ensure the company's long-term financial success, including the use of financial reporting and the implementation of financial management practices.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the various ways in which the accounting department can help to improve the company's financial health, including the use of financial analysis and the implementation of financial management practices.

9. The ninth part of the document describes the various ways in which the accounting department can help to ensure the company's long-term financial success, including the use of financial reporting and the implementation of financial management practices.

Table VIII - 6

Specific Activities as Most, Medial, or Least Time Consuming in the Winter

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Watching TV & Movies	311	72.3	58	13.5	34	7.9	403	93.7
Reading	191	44.4	88	20.5	84	19.5	363	84.4
Visiting Friends	102	23.7	104	24.2	110	25.6	316	73.5
Church Activities	21	4.9	48	11.2	148	34.4	217	50.5
Playing with Children	134	31.2	35	8.1	24	5.6	193	44.9
Card Games	29	6.7	64	14.9	99	23.0	192	44.7
Sewing and Knitting	63	14.7	55	12.8	70	16.3	188	43.7
Listening to Records	59	13.7	51	11.9	72	16.7	182	42.3
Pleasure Drives	38	8.8	58	13.5	66	15.3	162	37.7
Going Dancing	3	0.7	29	6.7	99	23.0	131	30.5
Attending Sports Events	19	4.4	42	9.8	58	13.5	119	27.7
Drinking Beer	17	4.0	27	6.3	68	15.8	112	26.0
Clubs & Associations	15	3.5	32	7.4	62	14.4	109	25.3
Attending Cultural Activities	0	0.0	18	4.2	76	17.7	94	21.9
Individual Athletics	26	6.0	33	7.7	24	5.6	83	19.3
Group Athletics	28	6.5	31	7.2	24	5.6	83	19.3
Home Improvements	47	10.9	23	5.3	9	2.1	79	18.4
Participate in Cultural Activities	17	4.0	23	5.3	26	6.0	66	15.3
Holiday Trips	23	5.3	15	3.5	12	2.8	50	11.6
Outdoor Activities	16	3.7	19	4.4	11	2.6	46	10.7
Community Service	7	1.6	16	3.7	22	5.1	45	10.5
Continuing Education	12	2.8	8	1.9	5	1.2	25	5.8

Table VIII-7

Specific Activities as Most, Medial, or Least Time Consuming in the Summer

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Watching TV & Movies	279	64.9	53	12.3	30	7.0	362	84.2
Reading	179	41.6	75	17.4	74	17.2	328	76.3
Visiting Friends	101	23.5	99	23.0	103	24.0	303	70.5
Church Activities	22	5.1	45	10.5	145	33.7	212	49.3
Playing with Children	134	31.2	34	7.9	24	5.6	192	44.7
Card Games	24	5.6	37	8.6	77	17.9	138	32.1
Sewing & Knitting	56	13.0	44	10.2	54	12.6	154	35.8
Listening to Records	55	12.8	39	9.1	60	14.0	54	12.6
Pleasure Drives	54	12.6	85	19.8	117	27.2	256	59.5
Going Dancing	2	0.5	23	5.3	74	17.2	99	23.0
Attending Sports Events	18	4.2	40	9.3	48	11.2	106	24.7
Drinking Beer	14	3.3	27	6.3	62	14.4	103	24.0
Clubs & Associations	13	3.0	24	5.6	54	12.6	91	21.2
Attending Cultural Activities	0	0.0	12	2.8	53	12.3	65	15.1
Individual Athletics	38	8.8	55	12.8	42	9.8	135	31.4
Group Athletics	15	3.5	14	3.3	10	2.3	39	9.1
Home Improvements	188	43.7	73	17.0	40	9.3	301	70.0
Participate in Cultural Activities	15	3.5	18	4.2	23	5.3	56	13.0
Holiday Trips	26	6.0	22	5.1	16	3.7	64	14.9
Outdoor Activities	81	18.8	58	13.5	25	5.8	164	38.1
Community Service	4	0.9	12	2.8	18	4.2	34	7.9
Continuing Education	6	1.4	2	0.5	3	0.7	11	2.6

Table 1. Leisure Time Participation in the Survey

Activity	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Watching TV & Movies	270	64.9	22	12.1	292	77.0
Reading	170	41.6	12	12.1	182	47.7
Visiting Friends	101	23.2	77	12.0	178	45.2
Church Activities	22	5.1	42	10.2	64	16.3
Playing with Children	104	11.2	14	2.0	118	30.2
Card Games	24	5.6	37	8.2	61	15.8
Golfing & Hunting	26	12.0	10	2.0	36	9.2
Listening to Records	77	12.8	10	2.1	87	22.3
Home Repairs	24	12.6	0	0.0	24	6.1
Golfing	2	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.5
Sports Events	18	4.3	0	0.0	18	4.6
Beer	14	3.3	0	0.0	14	3.6
Associations	11	1.2	14	2.6	25	6.4
Cultural Activities	0	0.0	12	2.8	12	3.1
Volunteer Activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

There were only five main variations between the data for winter and summer, these being for the activity of listening to records - which was much more popular in the winter; and for pleasure drives, home improvement activities, individual athletics, and outdoor activities - which were more popular in the summer.

1. Winter Activities

Watching television or going to movies was the most popular winter activity in the Lethbridge area, being mentioned by 93.7% of the respondents. It was named as one of the three most time-consuming activities by 72.3% of all respondents. The relative importance of watching TV or going to movies did not differ significantly with any of the independent variables.

Reading, the second most popular activity, was mentioned by 363 respondents (84.4% of the total sample). For 191 (44.1%), it was one of their three most time-consuming leisure activities. The relative importance of reading for the respondent was significantly related to age and education, but not to sex, marital status, generation, ethnicity, income or occupation of respondent.

There was a direct relationship between age of respondent and the importance of reading as a time-consuming activity ($P < .002$). Of respondents over 55 years of age, 62 (69.7%) said that reading was a most time-consuming activity, but only 61 (44.5%) of those under 36 years of age said the same. Conversely, more respondents under 36 years of age said that reading was a least time-consuming activity than did respondents who were over 55 years of age (36 or 26.3% vs. 18 or 20.2% respectively). Exactly half of the respondents (67) who were from 36 to 55 said that reading was a most time-consuming leisure activity, and 30 (22.4%) said that it was one of their three

the present, and the future, of the world, and the human race.

The first of these is the question of the future of the world. The world is a vast and complex system, and its future is uncertain. It is possible that the world will continue to grow and develop, and that the human race will flourish. It is also possible that the world will be destroyed by a natural disaster, or by a war, or by a disease.

The second of these is the question of the future of the human race.

The third of these is the question of the future of the individual.

The fourth of these is the question of the future of the individual.

The fifth of these is the question of the future of the individual. The individual is a complex being, and his future is uncertain. It is possible that he will live a long and happy life, and that he will achieve his dreams. It is also possible that he will die young, or that he will live a life of suffering.

The sixth of these is the question of the future of the individual. The individual is a complex being, and his future is uncertain. It is possible that he will live a long and happy life, and that he will achieve his dreams. It is also possible that he will die young, or that he will live a life of suffering.

The seventh of these is the question of the future of the individual.

The eighth of these is the question of the future of the individual.

The ninth of these is the question of the future of the individual.

The tenth of these is the question of the future of the individual. The individual is a complex being, and his future is uncertain. It is possible that he will live a long and happy life, and that he will achieve his dreams. It is also possible that he will die young, or that he will live a life of suffering.

The eleventh of these is the question of the future of the individual.

The twelfth of these is the question of the future of the individual.

The thirteenth of these is the question of the future of the individual. The individual is a complex being, and his future is uncertain. It is possible that he will live a long and happy life, and that he will achieve his dreams. It is also possible that he will die young, or that he will live a life of suffering.

The fourteenth of these is the question of the future of the individual.

The fifteenth of these is the question of the future of the individual. The individual is a complex being, and his future is uncertain. It is possible that he will live a long and happy life, and that he will achieve his dreams. It is also possible that he will die young, or that he will live a life of suffering.

The sixteenth of these is the question of the future of the individual.

least time-consuming activities.

There was a significant relationship between education and reading as a time-consuming activity, as Table VIII - 8 shows.

Table VIII - 8

Reading as a Time-Consuming Leisure Activity in Winter
by Education of Respondent

	<u>Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
<u>Education</u>							
Less than 10 years	51	46.8	22	20.2	36	33.0	109
10 to 11 years	55	51.4	31	29.0	21	19.6	107
12 years	51	53.7	22	23.2	22	23.2	95
College	32	66.7	11	22.9	5	10.4	48
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	189	52.6	86	24.0	84	23.4	359

($P < .05$)

The data show that as education increased, the proportions mentioning reading as a most time consuming activity increased from 46.8% of those with less than 10 years or 66.7% of those with some college or a college degree. Respondents with less than 10 years of school had the highest proportion (33.0%) naming reading as a least time-consuming activity, and those with college had the lowest proportion (10.4%).

Visiting was mentioned as a time-consuming leisure activity by 316 respondents (73.5% of the total sample). For 102 (23.7%) it was named as one of their three most time-consuming activities. The relative importance to the respondents of visiting as a leisure activity was significantly related to age, marital status and generation, but not to sex, ethnicity, education, income or occupation.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study.

Table 1: Summary of the data collected				
Variable	Unit	Mean	Standard Deviation	Range
Age	Years	25.5	3.2	18-35
Gender	Male/Female	15/15		
Education	High School/College/University	10/10/10		
Income	Low/Medium/High	5/10/5		
Marital Status	Single/Married	10/10		
Occupation	Student/Worker/Unemployed	10/10/5		

The second part of the paper presents the results of the study. It includes a detailed analysis of the data and a discussion of the findings. The results show that there is a significant difference between the groups in terms of the variables studied.

The third part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings and provides some suggestions for future research. It also includes a conclusion and a list of references.

There was a significant inverse relationship between age of respondent and visiting as a time-consuming activity ($P < .001$). For 53 or (38.7%) of all respondents under 36 years of age, visiting was named as one of the three most time-consuming activities, and 32 (23.4%) said it was one of their three least time-consuming activities. Of the respondents over 55 years of age, 20 (31.7%) mentioned visiting as a most time-consuming activity and 32 (50.8%) said it was a least time-consuming activity. Middle-aged respondents (from 36 to 55) had the smallest proportion (28 or 24.6%) naming visiting as a most time-consuming activity, and 45 (39.5%) named it as "Least".

There was also a significant relationship ($P < .005$) between the relative importance of visiting as a leisure activity and marital status. The married people were much less likely to name visiting as one of their three most time-consuming activities than were respondents from any of the other marital categories: 71 (27.8%) of the married respondents as opposed to 22 (62.9%) of those who were single, and 8 (33.3%) of those who were separated, widowed or divorced said the same.

Generation of respondent was significantly related to visiting as a time-consuming activity, as Table VIII - 9 shows.

Table VIII - 9

Visiting as a Time-Consuming Activity in Winter
by Generation of Respondent

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
First	15	28.3	13	24.5	25	47.2	53
Second	35	31.0	34	30.1	44	38.9	113
Third	40	38.5	42	40.4	22	21.2	104
Fourth/more	10	27.0	14	37.8	13	35.1	37
TOTAL	100	32.6	103	33.6	104	33.9	307

(P < .04)

The data show an increase in the proportion mentioning visiting as a most time-consuming activity as generation increased from first to third, but fourth or more generation respondents had the smallest proportion (27.0%) who said that visiting was a most time-consuming activity.

Church activities were mentioned by 217 (50.5%) of the total Lethbridge sample as being a time-consuming leisure activity; by 21 (4.9%) as being a most time-consuming, and by 148 (34.4%) as being a least time-consuming activity. This was significantly correlated with generation of respondent (P < .02) but not with sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, occupation, or income of respondent.

The relationship between generation and church activities was direct: as generation increased from first to fourth or more, the proportions mentioning church activities as being the most time-consuming increased from 4.1% (2) for first generation, to 7.2% (5) for second; 12.5 (8) for third; and 17.2% (5) for fourth or more generation. The proportions mentioning church

activities as least time consuming were: 85.7% (42) first generation; 62.3% (43) second generation; 68.8% (44) third generation; and 48.3% (14) fourth or more generation.

Playing with children was mentioned by 193 (44.9%) of the total sample as being a time-consuming leisure activity, and by 134 (31.2%) as being a most time-consuming activity. This was significantly related to age, marital status, and occupation of respondent, but not to sex, generation, ethnicity, education or income of respondent.

There was an inverse relationship between age of respondent and playing with children as a time-consuming leisure activity ($P < .001$). A larger proportion of respondents under 36 years of age (78.8% or 78) than of those from 36 to 55 (67.5% or 52) or over 55 (23.5% or 4) mentioned playing with children as a most time-consuming leisure activity. This was named as a least time-consuming activity by 47.1% (8) of the respondents over 55 years of age, by 7.8% (8) of the middle-aged (36 to 55 years) respondents and by 10.1% (10) of the younger respondents (under 36).

Marital status was significantly related to playing with children as a time-consuming activity ($P < .01$), but the number of non-married respondents was too small to draw any meaningful conclusions (178 or 99.2% of the sample who answered this question were married).

Occupation was also significantly related to playing with children ($P < .02$), but again the responses were too few for a meaningful discussion.

Going for pleasure drives was mentioned by 162 (37.7%) of the total sample as being a time-consuming activity. Less than one-tenth (38 or 8.8%) said it was a most time-consuming activity, and 66 (15.3%) said it was a least time-consuming activity. This was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

2. Summer Activities

Cross-tabulations for activities in the summer were very similar to those for winter. Only the relationships which were very different will be discussed here.

Going for pleasure drives in the summer was significantly related to income of respondent ($P < .01$). Respondents earning \$5500.00 or more were more likely than others to name pleasure drives as a most time-consuming activity (18 or 27.7% as compared to 11 or 13.9% and 15 or 21.4% of the respondents earning \$4500.00 to \$5499.99 and those earning less than \$4500.00 respectively). Respondents earning \$5500.00 or more were less likely than others to name pleasure drives as a least time-consuming activity (18 or 27.7% as compared to 41 or 51.9% of those earning \$4500.00 to \$5499.00 and 39 or 55.7% of those earning less than \$4500.00).

There was a significant relationship between home improvements as an activity and age of respondent, as shown in Table VIII - 10.

Table VIII - 10

Amount of Time Spent in Home Improvement in Summer
by Age of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 36 years	54	56.3	27	28.1	15	15.6	96
36 to 55 years	79	59.8	38	28.8	15	11.4	132
Over 55 years	53	74.6	8	11.3	10	14.1	71
Total	186	62.2	73	24.4	40	13.4	299

($P < .05$)

The data show that older respondents had the highest proportion naming home improvements as a most time-consuming activity (74.6%) vs.

59.8% of those from 36 to 55 and 56.3% of those under 36 years of age).

There was a significant relationship ($P < .04$) between amount of time spent in home improvement in summer and marital status. A lesser proportion of single people (7 or 41.2%) said home improvement was one of their most time-consuming activities than of respondents who were married (161 or 63.6%) or widowed, divorced, or separated (18 or 62.1%). The sample size of all status' except "married" were, however, too small for these findings to be substantively important.

Education of respondent was also significantly related to home improvements as a leisure time-consuming activity in the summer. See below.

Table VIII - 11

Home Improvements as a Time-Consuming Activity in Summer by the Education of Respondent

	<u>Time Consumption</u>						
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
<u>Education</u>							
Less than 10 vears	76	73.8	17	16.5	10	9.7	103
10 to 11 years	45	55.6	21	25.9	15	18.5	81
12 years	52	67.5	18	23.4	7	9.1	77
College	12	32.4	17	45.9	8	21.6	37
Total	185	62.1	73	24.5	40	13.4	298

($P < .001$)

Of the respondents with some college, or a college degree, only 32.4% said 'home improvements' was a most time-consuming activity, while 73.8% of those with less than 10 years said the same. Conversely, only 9.7% of respondents with less than 10 years of school said 'home improvements' was a least time-consuming activity, and 21.6% of those with a college degree or some college said the same.

There was a direct relationship between occupation as rated on the Hollingshead scale and the proportion of respondents mentioning home improvements as a least-consuming activity: see Table VIII - 12.

Table VIII - 12

Home Improvements in Summer by Occupation of Respondent

Occupation	Time Consumption						Total
	Most		Medial		Least		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1,2,and 3	17	47.2	15	41.7	4	11.1	36
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	18	60.0	8	26.7	4	13.3	30
Hollingshead 5 & 6	26	53.1	15	30.6	8	16.3	49
Hollingshead 7 & Non- Working	22	68.8	2	6.3	8	25.0	32
Housewives	103	68.2	32	21.2	16	10.6	151
Total	186	62.4	72	24.2	40	13.4	298

(P< .03)

Housewives and respondents whose occupations were in Hollingshead 7 or who were not currently working had nearly equal proportions saying that home improvements was a most time-consuming activity (68.2% and 68.8% respectively). Respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 5 and 6 had the lowest percentage mentioning home improvements as a most time-consuming activity.

SUMMARY

(Sections VIII - A and B)

Number of Activities and Specific Activities

The previous sections have dealt with the number of activities the respondents were currently engaged in, and which activities took up most of their leisure time, both for summer and winter.

Number of Activities

Over half of the respondents (57.0%) participated in 9 or fewer activities. The number of activities were significantly related to age, marital status, education, and occupation of respondent. The relationship with age was inverse; that is older respondents engaged in fewer activities than did younger respondents. Married and divorced respondents engaged in more activities than did widowed or separated respondents, but because the non-married categories were very small, the findings may not be substantively important. The relationships with both education and occupation were direct in that as years of education and socio-economic status increased, the number of activities engaged in increased.

Specific Activities

Four of the specific activities listed were mentioned as being most time-consuming in the winter by over half of the Lethbrige sample, these being: watching television and attending movies; reading; visiting friends; and church activities. Only the first three of the above-mentioned activities were also mentioned as being most time-consuming for over half of the respondents for the summer season.

Winter Activities

Watching television or going to movies was named as being a most time-consuming activity by 72.3% of the total sample, but there were no

significant cross-tabulations with any of the independent variables.

Reading, as a time-consuming activity, was significantly related only to age and education of respondent. The relationships in both cases were direct -- that is, older respondents were more likely to mention reading as a most time-consuming activity, as were respondents with more education.

Visiting friends as a time-consuming activity was related significantly to age, marital status, and generation of respondent. Middle-aged respondents were least likely to mention visiting as a most time-consuming activity, and young respondents were most likely to say the same. Single people were more likely to say visiting was a most time-consuming activity than were any other respondents. Fourth or more generation respondents were the least likely to mention visiting as a most time-consuming activity, and the proportion of first to third generation increased for those saying the same.

Church activities as a time-consuming activity was significantly correlated only with generation of respondent. This relationship was direct (i.e. proportions mentioning church activities as being most time-consuming increased with generation).

Playing with children was significantly related to age, marital status, and occupation of respondent. Age was inversely related, in that younger respondents were more likely to mention playing with children as a most time-consuming activity than were older respondents.

Married respondents were more likely to mention playing with children as a most time-consuming activity, but because over 90% of the respondents were married, no substantive significance can be attached to these findings. The same situation of few respondents in some categories was found

in the cross-tabulation with occupation of respondents, so that the information thus gained is not very valid.

Going for pleasure drives was mentioned by over 1/3 of the respondents, but no significant cross-tabulations were found.

Summer Activities

Cross-tabulations for summer activities were generally very similar to those for winter activities.

Going for pleasure drives was more popular among respondents earning over \$5500.00 than among those earning less.

Home improvements as a time-consuming activity was significantly correlated with age, marital status, education and occupation of respondent. Age was directly related to this activity, in that as age increased, so did the proportions naming home improvements as being the most time-consuming. Married respondents were more likely to spend time on home improvements than were single, widowed, divorced, or separated respondents. Respondents who had gone to college were the least likely to say home improvement activities were most time-consuming, and those with less than 10 years education, were most likely to say the same. A similar trend was found in the occupational cross-tabulation, in that the unskilled workers and non-working respondents were most likely and the Hollingshead 1,2, and 3 respondents were least likely to mention home improvements as a most time-consuming activity.

Going for pleasure drives as a most time-consuming activity was related to income of respondent. Those earning over \$5500.00 were most likely to mention it, and those earning \$4500.00 to \$5499.99 were least likely to mention it.

3. Summer Outdoor Activities

Respondents were shown a card listing 23 summer outdoor activities, and were asked to identify the activities they liked best in order of

preference. Table VIII - 13 gives the distribution of their first choices.

Table VIII - 13

Preferred Summer Outdoor Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Mountain climbing, hiking, nature walks	84	19.5
Camping, picnics	67	15.6
Boating, canoeing, sailing	68	15.8
Bicycling, horseback riding, racing	62	14.4
Fishing, hunting	43	10.0
Driving, sight-seeing	26	6.0
Relaxing, reading, visiting, cards	13	3.0
Passive; sports events, concerts	9	2.1
Swimming, water skiing	5	1.2
No response	53	12.3
Total	430	99.9

The data show that the most preferred activity was hiking or mountain climbing. Other important activities, almost as popular, included camping, boating, and active sports, such as bicycling, horse-back riding, and stock-car racing. Preference for different activities was significantly correlated with sex, age, education and occupation of respondent, but not with marital status, generation, ethnicity or income.

When age was cross-tabulated with these activities, it was discovered that the various age groups differed significantly with respect to the likelihood of endorsements in all cases.

Table VIII - 14 notes the five activities most frequently mentioned as the best-liked activity by those respondents under 36 years of age.

Table VIII - 14

Best-Liked Activities of Respondents Under 36 Years of Age

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Boating, canoeing	46	30.3
Camping, picnicking	36	23.7
Bicycling, horseback riding, racing	25	16.4
Mountain climbing, hiking	18	11.8
Driving, sightseeing	11	7.2
Other activities	16	10.6
TOTAL	152	100.0

From Table VIII - 14, it is evident that boating and camping were the best-liked activities for those under 36 years of age rather than mountain climbing or hiking.

The interest of middle-aged respondents (aged 36 - 55) were similar to those of respondents over 55 years of age, rather than to the younger group. This is shown in Table VIII - 15.

Table VIII - 15

Best-Liked Activities of Respondents 36 -55
and Over 55 Years of Age

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Age</u>	
	<u>36 to 55 years</u>	<u>Over 55 Years</u>
Mountain climbing, hiking	29 20.9	36 43.4
Fishing and Hunting	27 19.4	10 12.0
Bicycling	25 18.0	11 13.3
Camping	24 17.3	7 8.4
Boating	19 13.7	2 2.4
Driving and sightseeing	6 4.3	9 10.8
Other activities	9 6.4	8 9.7
TOTAL	139 100.0	83 100.0

It is evident that although both age groups preferred walking activities, a much larger proportion of respondents over 55 years of age chose a walking activity than did respondents who were younger than this. Cycling was equally popular at all three age levels.

Education was significantly related to the best-liked summer outdoor activity of respondent, as shown in Table VIII - 16.

Table VIII - 16

Best-Liked Summer Outdoor Activity by Education of Respondent

	<u>Activities</u>														
Education	Camping, Picnics		Fishing, Hunting		Cycling, Riding, Racing		Driving, Sight- Seeing		Boating, Swimming Water- Skiing		Climbing, Hiking, Nature- Walks		Passive Relaxing Activi- ties		Total
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than 10 years	21	19.3	15	13.8	10	9.2	5	4.6	11	10.1	38	34.9	9	8.3	109
10-11 years	13	11.4	18	15.8	20	18.4	9	8.3	23	21.1	27	24.8	4	3.7	114
12 years	22	20.2	8	7.3	18	16.5	8	7.3	22	20.2	12	11.0	6	5.5	96
College	<u>11</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>54</u>
TOTAL	67	18.0	43	11.5	61	16.4	26	7.0	72	19.3	82	22.0	22	5.9	373

(P <.001)

The data show that camping and picnics were less popular among respondents with 10-11 years of education than among those with either more or less than this amount (11.4% of those with 10-11 years vs. about 20% of respondents with other amounts). Fishing and hunting were more popular among respondents with less education: about 15% of those with less than 12 years named this type of activity as compared to about 5% of those with 12 or more years of education. There was a curvilinear relationship between interest in cycling, riding, racing and education, the interest of those with less than 10 years of education being lowest(9.2%) and of those with a college education being second lowest(11.9%). Interest in driving and sightseeing did not differ much with level of education(from 4.6% to 8.3%).

There was a direct relationship between preference for water activities and education of respondent: just 10.1% of those with less than 10 years of education said that they preferred this type of activity, and this proportion increased with education to 29.6% of those who had attended college. Interest in climbing, hiking, and going for nature walks was inversely related to education, being mentioned by 34.9% of those with less than 10 years of education, but by only 24.8% of those with 10 or 11 years, 11.0% of those with 12 years, and 4.6% of those with some college education. Interest in passive activities did not differ markedly with education.

Sex was significantly related to preferred summer outdoor activity ($P < .001$). Camping and picnics were more popular among females than males (22.6% vs. 11.1%), as were boating and swimming (23.5% or 52, vs. 13.1% or 20), and climbing and hiking (27.2% or 60 of the females vs. 15.0% or 23 of the males). Activities more popular among the males were : fishing and hunting (23.5% or 36 vs. 3.2% or 7); cycling and racing (23.5% or 36 vs. 11.3% or 25); and driving and sight-seeing (7.8% or 12 vs. 6.3% or 14). Equal proportions of men and women (5.9% or 9 and 13) named passive-relaxing activities as their most enjoyed summer outdoor activity.

Occupation was also significantly related to summer outdoor activity most enjoyed, as Table VIII - 17 shows.

Table VIII - 17

Best-Liked Summer Outdoor Activity by Occupation of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Activities</u>										
	Camping, Fishing, Cycling, Driving, Boating, Climbing, Total Picnics		Hunting		Racing		Relaxing		Swimming		Hiking
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2, & 3	10	17.5	9	15.8	12	21.1	12	21.1	9	15.8	57
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	6	15.0	7	17.5	10	25.0	6	15.0	8	20.0	40
Hollingshead 5 & 6	6	9.7	16	25.8	12	19.4	5	8.1	13	21.0	62
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	5	11.9	4	9.5	10	23.8	9	21.4	3	7.1	42
Housewives	40	23.1	7	4.1	17	9.8	16	9.3	39	22.5	173
TOTAL	67	17.9	43	11.5	61	16.3	48	12.8	72	19.3	374

(P < .001)

Camping and picnicking were more popular among housewives (23.1%) than among respondents in any other occupational category, as were boating and swimming (22.5%) and climbing or hiking (31.2%). Among the occupational categories excluding housewives, climbing and hiking were most popular for those respondents who were not working, or were unskilled laborers (26.2%), and least popular for respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 4 or who were farmers (7.5%).

Fishing and hunting were most popular among respondents from Hollingshead categories 5 & 6 (machine operators and semi-skilled workers), and least popular among unskilled and non-working respondents (25.8% and 9.5% respectively).

The relationship between income and preferred summer out-door activity is shown in Table VIII - 18.

Table VIII - 18

Best-Liked Summer Outdoor Activity by Income of Respondent

Activities

	Camping, Picnics		Hunting, Fishing		Cycling, Racing		Driving, S-seeing		Boating, Swimming		Climbing, Hiking		Relaxing, Passive		Total
<u>Income</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$4500.00	18	17.0	7	6.6	13	12.3	5	4.7	21	19.8	35	33.0	7	6.6	106
\$4500.00 - \$5499.00	21	18.3	18	15.7	14	12.2	11	9.6	22	19.8	24	20.9	5	4.4	115
\$5500.00 or more	20	22.2	11	12.2	21	23.3	6	6.7	19	21.1	8	8.9	5	5.6	90
TOTAL	59	19.0	36	11.6	48	15.4	22	7.1	62	19.9	67	21.5	17	5.5	311

(P < .02)

The data show that there was a direct relationship between income and interest in camping and picnics: 17.0% of the respondents who earned less than \$4500.00 said that this was their best-liked summer outdoor activity, and this proportion increased to 22.2% of those who earned \$5500.00 or more. Fishing and hunting was most popular among the middle-income group (15.7%) and least popular among the lower-income group (6.6%). Cycling and racing were more popular among respondents who earned \$5500.00 or more (23.3%) than among respondents who earned less than this amount (12.2%). There were few differences in the proportions of respondents from the different income levels choosing driving and sight-seeing, boating and swimming, or passive (relaxing) activities. Preference for climbing and hiking activities was inversely related to income: 33.0% of those who earned less than \$4500.00 chose this type of activity, but only 20.9% of those who earned from \$4500.00 to \$5499.99 and 8.9% of those who earned \$5500.00 or more did the same.

Attendance at Sports Events

Respondents were asked to indicate what type of sporting events they

had attended during the past year. In order to determine the most popular sports attractions for different seasons, they were asked to distinguish between winter and summer sporting events.

Of the Lethbridge sample, 262 respondents (60.9%) said they attended sporting events in summer. The events they mentioned are listed in Table VIII - 19.

Table VIII - 19

Attendance at Summer Sports Events

<u>Sport</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Horse, and stock-car racing	107	40.9
Rodeos	97	37.1
Baseball	35	13.4
Other outdoor (e.g. swimming, football)	20	7.6
Indoor (e.g. basketball)	<u>3</u>	<u>1.1</u>
TOTAL	262	100.1

Table VIII - 19 shows that among those respondents who attended sports events, races and rodeos were by far the most popular. This same pattern was evident throughout the sample, not being significantly related to any independent variables.

Fewer respondents reported attending sports events during the winter than did during the summer. Only 37.7% (162) reported any such attendance. The types of activities indicated by these people are given in Table VIII - 20.

Table VIII - 20

Attendance at Winter Sports Events

<u>Sport</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hockey	90	55.5
Basketball	19	11.7
Curling	18	11.1
Football	16	9.9
Wrestling	10	6.2
Others (skiing, skating, etc.)	9	5.6
TOTAL	<hr/> 162	<hr/> 100.0

From Table VIII - 20, it is clear that the most popular spectator sport in winter was hockey - over half of the respondents who attended any winter sports events at all, mentioned hockey. Other winter sports were considerably less popular. There were no significant cross-tabulations of this variable with any of the independent variables.

4. Do You, or Would You Take Lessons?

Respondents were asked if they were currently taking music or art lessons. If their answer was negative, they were asked if they would take them if qualified instructors were available.

Four-fifths of the sample (347 or 80.7%) said that they were not taking music lessons and that they would not, even if an instructor was available. Only 5 (1.2%) were taking lessons. Of the others in the sample (61) were not taking lessons, but said that they would, or might, if any instructor was available. These responses were significantly related to sex, age, and marital status but not to generation, ethnicity, education, occupation, or income of respondent.

There was a highly significant relationship between interest in taking music lessons and sex of respondent ($P < .001$). A significantly larger proportion of females than males said they would, or might, take music lessons if a teacher was available (60 or 24.6% females vs. 16 or 8.9% males). A larger proportion of males than females (161 or 89.4% males vs. 182 or 74.6% females) said that they definitely would not take music lessons.

The relationships between age and interest in music lessons is given in Table VIII - 21.

Table VIII - 21

Interest in Music Lessons by Age of Respondent

"Do You, or Would You Take Music Lessons If a Teacher Was Available?"

<u>Age</u>	<u>Don't but</u> <u>Would</u>		<u>Don't but</u> <u>Might</u>		<u>Don't and</u> <u>wouldn't</u>		<u>Total</u>
Under 36 years	27	17.0	16	10.1	116	73.0	159
36 to 55 years	21	13.7	3	2.0	129	84.3	153
Over 55 years	5	4.7	4	3.7	98	91.6	107
TOTAL	53	12.7	23	5.5	343	81.9	419

($P < .001$)

The data show an inverse relationship between age and interest in taking music lessons. The largest proportion (91.6%) who said they definitely would not take lessons were over 55 years of age.

Marital status was also significantly related to interest in taking music lessons ($P < .01$). Of the respondents who said they would take music lessons if a teacher was available, 11 (25.6%) were single; 9 (21.4%) were widowed, divorced or separated and 33 (9.7%) were married. More married

respondents (283 or 83.5%) than single (32 or 74.4%) or widowed, divorced or separated respondents (28 or 66.7%) said that they definitely would not take lessons. The data show, then, that there was significantly more desire to take music lessons among non-married respondents than among married respondents.

A large majority (343 - 79.5%) were not taking art lessons, and said that they did not wish to, even if an instructor was available. Of the rest of the sample, 10 (2.3%) were taking lessons; 64 (14.9%) said they would or might take lessons if an instructor was available, and 12 (2.8%) were not taking lessons and did not say whether or not they would if an instructor was available. These responses were significantly related to sex and occupation of respondent, but not to age, marital status, generation, ethnicity, education or income.

When interest in taking art lessons was cross-tabulated with sex of respondent ($P < .01$) it was found that none of the male respondents and 10 of the female respondents were taking lessons. As with music lessons, a larger proportion of female than male respondents said they would or might take lessons if a teacher was available (52 or 21.3% females vs. 23 or 12.8% males) and a larger proportion of male than of female respondents said they definitely would not take art lessons (156 or 87.1% males vs. 182 or 74.6% females).

When interest in taking art lessons was cross-tabulated with occupation of respondent, it was found that none of the respondents in the Hollingshead 1 - 6 categories were taking art lessons and only one respondent whose occupation was classified as Hollingshead 7 or who was not working was taking art lessons. Nine housewives were taking art lessons.

The distribution of responses of those not taking art lessons is given in Table VIII - 22. The categories of "would take lessons" and "might take lessons" have been combined due to the small number of respondents in each.

Table VIII - 22

Interest in Taking Art Lessons by Occupation of Respondent

"Do You, or Would You Take Lessons if a Teacher Was Available?"

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Don't but</u> <u>Would/Might</u>		<u>Don't and</u> <u>Wouldn't</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2, & 3	11	19.0	47	81.0	58
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	8	18.2	36	81.8	44
Hollingshead 5 & 6	10	14.3	60	85.7	70
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	3	5.7	53	94.6	56
Housewives	<u>43</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>76.6</u>	<u>184</u>
TOTAL	75	17.8	337	79.9	412

(P < .05)

The data show an inverse relationship between occupation and interest in taking art lessons. The largest proportion (94.6%) to say they definitely would not take art lessons was found among respondents in the Hollingshead 7 category or non-working respondents.

Significantly more housewives said they would or might take music lessons (23.4%) if a teacher was available.

5. Summer Weekend Trips

Respondents were asked, "Did you take any summer weekend trips last year?". A total of 416 (96.7%) of the respondents answered the question: 183 (42.6%) said they did not go on any trips, 56 (13.0%) said they went on one trip; 51 (11.9%) said 2; 38 (8.8%) said three; 23 (5.4%) said four; 43 (10.0%) said they had gone on 5 or more trips; and 22 (5.1%) said they went on some trips but did not specify how many. The number of summer weekend trips

taken was related to age, income and occupation of respondent, but was not significantly related to the other variables (i.e. marital status, generation, ethnicity, and education).

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and number of weekend trips in the summer, except for those who took 5 or more trips - among these the relationship was inverse: see Table VIII - 23.

Table VIII - 23

Number of Summer Weekend Trips by Age of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>1 - 2</u>		<u>3 - 4</u>		<u>5 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 36 years	64	40.5	44	27.8	25	15.8	25	15.8	158
36 to 55 years	51	33.3	47	30.7	42	27.5	13	8.5	153
Over 55 years	66	66.0	13	13.0	16	16.0	5	5.0	100
TOTAL	181	44.0	104	25.3	83	20.2	43	10.5	411

(P < .001)

The largest proportion of respondents who took trips was found among those who were over 55 years of age (66.0%). Taking 1 to 4 weekend trips was reported by significantly more respondents who were between 36 and 55: 27.5% of these respondents, as compared to 15.8% of the under 36 respondents and 16.0% of the over 55 years respondents, took from 3 to 4 weekend trips during the summer and 1 or 2 trips were taken by 30.7% of those in the middle-aged group as opposed to 27.8% of those under 36, and 13.0% of those over 55. The distribution of responses for trips of 5 or more was: 5.0% of those over 55; 8.5% of those between 36 and 55; and 15.8% of those under 36.

There was a direct relationship between number of weekend trips and level of occupation as shown in Table VIII - 24.

Table VIII - 24

Number of Summer Weekend Trips by Occupation of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number of Trips</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>1 - 2</u>		<u>3 - 4</u>		<u>5 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2, & 3	12	20.7	22	37.9	17	29.3	7	12.1	58
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	15	35.7	10	23.8	12	28.6	5	11.9	42
Hollingshead 5 & 6	28	40.0	14	20.0	17	24.3	11	15.7	70
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	36	67.9	9	17.0	6	11.3	2	3.8	53
Housewives	90	48.1	48	25.7	31	16.6	18	9.6	187

(P< .001)

As occupational level increased the proportion of respondents saying they did not take any weekend trips decreased from 67.9% of those in Hollingshead 7 or who were not working, to 20.7% of those in Hollingshead 1, 2, or 3. A slightly larger proportion of respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 5 & 6 (15.7%) said that they took five or more weekend trips during the summer than did respondents from other occupational levels.

Almost one-half (48.1%) of the housewives took no weekend trips during the summer, but they reported taking more weekend trips than did respondents in the Hollingshead 7 category or who were not working: 9.6% of housewives and 3.8% of Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents took 5 or more weekend trips.

Cross-tabulating number of weekend trips with income reinforced the pattern found for occupation as is shown in Table VIII - 25.

Table VIII - 25

Number of Weekend Trips by Income of Respondent

<u>Income</u>	<u>Number of Trips</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>1 - 2</u>		<u>3 - 4</u>		<u>5 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3000.00	22	68.8	5	15.6	4	12.5	1	3.1	32
\$3000.00- \$4499.00	51	53.1	23	24.0	16	16.7	6	6.2	96
\$4500.00- \$5499.00	52	44.4	31	26.5	21	17.9	13	11.1	117
\$5500.00- \$6499.99	19	29.2	22	33.8	13	20.0	11	16.9	65
\$6500.00- or more	10	33.3	5	16.7	8	26.7	7	23.3	30
TOTAL	154	45.3	86	25.3	62	18.2	38	11.2	340

(P < .02)

The data show a direct relationship between frequency of taking weekend trips and income. For the proportion of respondents who took no weekend trips, there was a steady decrease from 68.8% of the respondents earning less than \$3000.00 to 33.3% of those earning \$6500.00 or more. Conversely, for the proportion of respondents who took 5 or more trips, there was a steady increase from 3.1% of those earning less than \$3000.00 to 23.3% of those earning \$6500.00 or more.

6. Activities Outside of the Area

Respondents were asked, "What kind of activities do you engage in outside of this area?". The total number of activities engaged in is given in Table VIII - 26.

Table VIII - 26

Number of Activities Outside of the Area

<u>Number of Activities</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	217	50.5
One	118	27.4
Two	53	12.3
Three	31	7.2
Four or more	7	1.6
No response	4	1.0
TOTAL	430	100.0

About one-half (50.5%) of the respondents engaged in no activities outside of the area; 27.4% engaged in one activity; 12.3% engaged in two; and 8.8% engaged in three activities outside of the Lethbridge area.

Number of activities outside of the area was significantly related to all of the independent variables.

Males respondents engaged in more activities outside of the area than did female respondents ($P < .03$). Over half of the females (138 or 57.3%) as compared to 76 (42.2%) of the males engaged in no activities. Of the respondents who engaged in activities outside of the area, 57 (31.7%) of the males and 60 (24.9%) of the females engaged in one activity; 27 (15.0%) of the males and 25 (10.4%) of the females engaged in two activities; and 20 (11.1%) of the males and 18 (7.5%) of the females engaged in three or more activities outside of the area.

There was a highly significant inverse relationship between number of activities outside of the area and age of respondent ($P < .001$). Among those respondents who were over 55 years of age, 81 (75%) engaged in no activities outside the area, and this proportion decreased steadily to 60 (38.0%) for respondents under 36. Conversely, among respondents over 55, 5 (4.6%) en-

gaged in three or more activities, and this proportion increased steadily to 18 (11.4%) of the respondents under 36 years of age.

When the number of activities outside of the area was cross-tabulated with marital status ($P < .001$), it was found that three-quarters (76.2%) of the 44 widowed, divorced or separated respondents engaged in no activities outside of the area, while 167 (49.7%) of the married respondents and 15 (34.9%) of the single respondents reported the same. Respondents who reported having one activity outside of the area included 8 (19.1%) of those who were widowed divorced or separated, 90 (26.8%) of those who were married and 19 (44.2%) of those who were single. Engaging in two or more activities outside of the area was reported by a slightly larger proportion of married respondents (79 or 23.5%) than single respondents (9 or 20.9%).

The relationship with generation is shown in Table VIII - 27.

Table VIII - 27

Number of Activities Outside the Area by Generation of Respondent

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Number of Activities</u>								
	<u>None</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
First	64	70.3	20	22.0	3	3.3	4	4.4	91
Second	73	50.3	34	23.4	19	13.1	19	13.1	145
Third	49	39.2	45	36.0	21	16.8	10	8.0	125
Fourth/more	23	45.1	16	31.4	8	15.7	4	7.8	51
TOTAL	209	50.7	115	27.9	51	12.4	37	9.0	412

($P < .001$)

The data indicate that a larger proportion of third generation respondents engaged in activities outside of the area (60.8% reported one or more activities). First generation respondents engaged in the least number of activities outside of the area (70.3% reported no activities).

Table VIII - 28

Number of Activities Outside of the Area by Ethnicity of Respondent

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Number of Activities</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canadian	135	43.6	93	30.0	82	26.5	310
U.S., U.K., White Commonwealth	40	70.2	13	22.8	4	7.0	57
Europe	17	68.0	6	24.0	2	8.0	25
Slavic	17	81.0	2	9.5	2	9.5	21
TOTAL	209	50.6	114	27.6	90	21.8	413

(P < .001)

The data show that Canadian-born respondents reported engaging in the largest number of activities outside of the area - 26.5% reported having 2 or more such activities. Slavic-born respondents were least likely to engage in activities outside the area -81.0% reported no activities.

There was a highly significant direct relationship between number of activities outside of the area and education: see Table VIII - 29.

Table VIII - 29

Number of Activities Outside the Area by Education of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Number of Activities</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than 10 years	86	65.6	26	19.8	10	7.6	9	6.9	131
10 or 11 years	72	55.4	34	26.4	11	8.5	12	9.3	129
12 years	40	39.2	30	29.4	23	22.5	9	8.8	102
College or C. Degree	14	25.0	26	46.4	8	14.3	8	14.3	56
TOTAL	212	50.7	116	27.8	52	12.4	38	9.1	418

(P < .001)

Among those respondents who had less than 10 years of education, 65.6% had no activities outside of the area and this proportion decreased steadily to 25.0% for respondents with some college education or a college degree. Conversely, 6.9% of the respondents with less than 10 years of education reported having 3 or more activities outside and this proportion increased steadily to 14.3% for respondents with some college or a college degree.

The relationship between occupation and the number of activities in which a respondent engaged in outside the area is shown in Table VIII - 30.

Table VIII- 30

Number of Activities Outside The Area By Occupation Of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number Of Activities</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3	13	22.4	22	37.9	12	20.7	11	19.0	58
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	21	47.7	13	29.5	8	18.2	2	4.5	44
Hollingshead 5 & 6	28	39.4	24	33.8	10	14.1	9	12.7	71
Hollingshead 7 and not-working	41	71.9	10	17.5	4	7.0	2	3.5	57
Housewives	111	58.4	47	24.7	18	9.5	14	7.4	190
TOTAL	214	51.0	116	27.6	52	12.4	38	9.0	420

(P < .001)

The data show that respondents whose occupations were included in Hollingshead categories 1 through 3, reported the greatest involvement in activities outside the immediate Lethbridge area - only 22.4% said they engaged in no such activities, while about 40% or more from all other occupational levels did not report any "outside" activities; and 19.0% of those in Hollingshead 1 through 3 said they engaged in 3 or more activities while about 10% or less from all other occupational levels said they participated in this many. The second greatest involvement in outside activities was observed among respondents from occupations that fell within Hollingshead categories 5 and 6 - 39.4% said no activities and 12.7% said 3 or more.

Respondents from occupations within the Hollingshead 7 category reported the fewest outside activities - 71.9% said none and just 3.5% said 3 or more - and housewives reported the second fewest involvements - 58.4% said none and 7.4% said 3 or more.

There was a direct relationship between income and number of activities outside the area ($P < .001$). Of the respondents who earned less than \$3,000.00, 24 (72.2%) reported having no activities outside the area and this proportion decreased steadily to 9 (30.0%) of the respondents who earned \$6,500.00 or more. Conversely, none of the respondents who earned less than \$3,000.00 reported having 3 or more activities outside of the area and this proportion increased steadily from 0 to 5 (16.7%) for respondents who earned \$6,500.00 or more.

When respondents were asked what kind of activities they engaged in outside the area, the following responses were obtained:

Table VII- 31

Type Of Activities Engaged In, Outside Of The Area

<u>Activity</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Summer sports	128	61.2
Winter sports	40	19.1
Spectator and all season sports	13	6.2
Entertainment	11	5.3
Pleasure drives	10	4.8
Visiting	5	2.4
Handicrafts and organizations	2	1.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	209	100.0

The data show that about three-fifth (61.2%) of the respondents who said they engaged in activities outside of the Lethbridge area, said that it was summer sports that they participated in. Winter sports were a distant second, being mentioned by 19.1% and various other activities were mentioned by still fewer respondents.

Summary - Section B 3 - 6

Summer Outdoor Activities

In this section, information was presented on the summer outdoor activities which respondents liked best.

The independent variables which were found to be significantly related with this variable, were, sex, age, education and income.

Mountain climbing, hiking and nature walks were most often named as the most preferred activities. These activities were more popular among respondents who were female (supported by housewife data), over 35 years of age, had less than 10 years of education, and earned less than \$4,500.00.

Camping, picnicking, boating and swimming were more popular among respondents who were females, housewives, under 35 years of age, had a college education and earned \$5,500.00 or more.

Bicycling, riding and racing were popular among respondents who were male, between 36 and 55 years of age, had 10 to 11 years of education, earned \$5,500.00 or more and whose occupation was classified as Hollingshead 4 and respondents who were Farmers.

Fishing and hunting were more popular among respondents who were male, over 35 years of age, had 10 or 11 years of education, earned over \$4,500.00 and whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 5 and 6.

Driving and sightseeing were more popular with respondents who were male, over 55 years of age, had more than 10 years of education, earned more than \$4,500.00 and whose occupations were classified as either Hollingshead 1 to 3, or 7 and respondents who were not working.

Favorite summer outdoor activity was related to the total leisure time the respondent had available in the summer. Among respondents who had from 1 to 125 hours of free time per month, the most popular activities were cycling, riding and racing.

For respondents who reported 126 to 275 hours of leisure, climbing and hiking were the most popular outdoor activities. Of the respondents with the most leisure time (over 275 hours per month), boating was mentioned as their most preferred outdoor activity in the summer.

Although the second choice activity varied within the groups, camping and picnicking was the third choice for all three groups.

Sports Events

In this section, information was presented on the type of sporting events respondents attended. Differentiation was made between summer and winter.

Fewer respondents reported attending sporting events in winter than in summer. Races and rodeos were the most popular sporting event in summer and hockey games were by far the most popular in winter.

Do You/Would You, Take Music Lessons? Art Lessons?

In this section, information was presented on participation and interest in music and art lessons. Participation was considered in terms of how many respondents were presently taking music or art lessons. Interest was defined in terms of the likelihood of a respondent taking music or art lessons if a qualified teacher were available.

The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices for music lessons were sex, age, and marital status. Sex and occupation were cross-tabulated with the indices for art lessons.

The majority of the total sample were not presently taking either music or art lessons and were not interested in taking them even if a qualified instructor were available.

A significantly larger proportion of females than males were interested in taking music lessons if a teacher were available.

An inverse relationship was found between age and the proportions who would like to take music lessons.

Widowed, divorced and separated respondents were more interested in taking music lessons, than were respondents in other marital categories. Married respondents were the least interested.

As with music lessons, a significantly larger proportion of females than of males was interested in taking art lessons if a qualified teacher were available.

There was an inverse relationship between socio-economic status and the proportions who were interested in taking art lessons.

Significantly more housewives than respondents who were gainfully employed were taking and were interested in taking art lessons.

Summer Weekend Trips

A large proportion of the respondents (42.6%) did not go on any trips during the summer. More than one-third of the respondents took from 1 to 3 trips during the summer.

Age, occupation and income were significantly related to the number of weekend trips taken during the summer.

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and taking weekend trips, in that significantly more respondents between 36 and 55 reported taking weekend trips in the summer. However, taking five or more weekend trips was reported by a slightly higher proportion of respondents who were under 36 years of age.

Fairly consistent direct relationships were found between frequency of taking summer weekend trips, and both occupation and income. Respondents on higher occupational levels, who were earning a higher income, took more weekend trips than other respondents. Housewives took more weekend trips than respondents in the Hollingshead 7 category or non-working respondents.

Activities Outside Of The Area

In order to determine the extent to which respondents utilized the recreational facilities outside of the Lethbridge area, respondents were asked to indicate the number and the types of outside activities in which they engaged.

More than one-half (50.5%) engaged in no activities; more than one-quarter (27.4%) engaged in one activity and 21.1% engaged in 2 or 3 activities.

The following patterns of significant relationships were found between the index of activities outside of the area and the various independent variables.

Males engaged in more outside activities than did females.

There was an inverse relationship between age and number of activities engaged in outside of the area. Three-quarters of the respondents over 55 engaged in no such activities whereas only 38.0% of the respondents under 36 engaged in no such activities.

Widowed, divorced and separated respondents went outside the area for leisure activities and a slightly higher proportion of second generation respondents had 3 or more activities outside the area.

Canadian-born respondents reported having the most activities outside of the area and Slavic-born respondents had the least.

There was a direct relationship between education and proportion of respondents who engaged in activities outside of the area.

With the exception of respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 5 and 6, as socio-economic status increased, the reported number of activities outside of the area also increased. Housewives reported having more activities outside of the area than did unskilled workers (Hollingshead 7) and non-working respondents.

Like occupation, as income increased, the proportion of respondents who reported having activities outside of the area also increased.

By way of a profile, respondents who were male, under 36 years of age, married, second generation, Canadian, had a college education, were on a higher occupation level and had earned \$6,500.00 or more were more likely to go outside of the area for recreational purposes.

Summer sports was the type of activity mentioned by 61.2% of the respondents who engaged in activities outside of the area. Winter sports were mentioned by 19.1%.

C. Preferred Activities

After respondents had indicated the activities that they were currently engaged in, they were asked to identify the activity that they enjoyed most. Distinction was made between summer and winter. To determine the depth of involvement, respondents were asked if they were active in a club or organization related to the activity that they enjoyed most.

This section will deal first with summer activities and then turn to winter.

1. Summer

The types of activity that were named as most enjoyed in summer are shown in Table VIII - 32.

Table VIII - 32

Activities Most Enjoyed In Summer

<u>Activity</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Home-oriented activities	102	23.7
Outdoor activities	86	20.0
Active athletics	77	17.9
Holiday trips and drives	51	11.9
Passive (movies, T.V., cards, sports events, etc.)	33	7.7
Sociability	22	5.1
Community service	13	3.0
Educational	12	2.8
Cultural events	9	2.1
No response	25	5.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	100.0

It is evident that home-oriented activities were the most popular during the summer (23.7%) and that the second and third most frequently named activities were outdoor activities and active athletics (20.0 and 17.9%) respectively.

Activity named as most enjoyed was significantly related to sex, age, education, occupation and income, but not to marital status, ethnicity or generation of respondent.

The relationship with sex ($P < .01$) can be described as follows:

A slightly larger proportion of males than of females reported passive activities (21.6% or 42 males and 20.1% or 47 females) as most enjoyed in the summer. However, 30.8% (72) of the female respondents reported home-oriented activities, as most enjoyed and only 17.4% (29) of the male respondents favoured these activities. With respect to community activities (community service, church, clubs, sociability), a ~~slightly~~ larger proportion of males (9.0% or 18) than females (8.5% or 20) reported community activities as most enjoyable, and more females (6.8% or 16) than males (3.0% or 6) reported enjoying educational activities during the summer. The largest percentage of respondents in the sample reported active athletics as the most enjoyed activity in the summer: more males (49.1% or 96) than females (33.8% or 79) named active athletics as the summer activity most enjoyed.

There was a significant relationship between age of respondent and the activity named as most enjoyed in summer: see Table VIII - 33.

Table VIII - 33

Activities Most Enjoyed In Summer, By Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home Oriented</u>		<u>Community Activities</u>		<u>Educational Activities</u>		<u>Active Athletics</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under											
36 years	32	20.5	26	16.7	15	9.6	6	3.8	77	49.4	156
36 to											
55 years	28	18.8	41	27.5	7	4.7	7	4.7	66	44.3	149
Over											
55 years	23	24.0	34	35.4	13	13.5	8	8.3	18	18.8	96
TOTAL	83	20.7	101	25.2	35	8.7	21	5.2	161	40.1	401

(P < .001)

The data show a curvilinear relationship between age and preference for passive activities in the summer. The smallest percentage of respondents (18.8%) to report this activity as most enjoyed was found in the middle-aged group (36 - 55). Larger percentages were found in the younger and older age categories (20.5% and 24.0% respectively).

Home-oriented activities were directly correlated with age. As age increased, the number of respondents preferring these activities increased accordingly. The percentages obtained were: 16.7% for the under 36 category, 27.5% for 36 to 55 category, and 35.4% for the over 55 category.

The relationship found between community activities and age was similar to that found between age and passive activities. There was a curvilinear relationship between age and community activities. Again the middle-aged (36 to 55) respondents reported the least preference: only 4.7% of these respondents reported community activities as most enjoyable in the summer, while 9.6% of those under 36, and 13.5% of those over 55 years chose this activity.

Although there was a direct relationship between age and educational activities, the number of respondents who reported this activity as most enjoyable also accounted for only a small portion of the total sample. The lowest percentage (3.8%) was found in the young category (under 36), the medial (4.7%) was in the middle-age category (36 - 55) and the highest (8.3%) in the older category (over 55).

There was an inverse relationship between age and active athletics with this activity being reported as most enjoyable by large proportions of respondents in the young and middle-age groups. A near majority of young respondents (49.4%) reported active athletics as most enjoyable and almost as many respondents (44.3%) in the middle-age group preferred this activity in the summer. Only a relatively small percentage of respondents (18.8%) in the older group preferred active athletics.

In general, young and middle-age respondents were more likely to report active athletics as most enjoyable in the summer while older respondents indicated a greater tendency to enjoy home-oriented activities.

There was a significant relationship between ethnicity and activities most enjoyed in the summer: see Table VIII - 34.

Table VIII - 34

Activities Most Enjoyed, In Summer, By Ethnicity

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home-Oriented</u>		<u>Community Activities</u>		<u>Educational Activities</u>		<u>Active Athletics</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canada	66	21.9	68	22.5	21	7.0	16	5.3	131	43.4	302
U.S., U.K. and White Commonwealth	8	16.0	13	26.0	10	20.0	4	8.0	15	30.0	50
Europe and Slavic	8	18.6	18	41.9	3	7.0	1	2.3	13	30.2	43
TOTAL	82	20.8	99	25.1	34	8.6	21	5.3	159	40.3	395

(P < .02)

The largest portion of respondents to name passive activities as most enjoyable during the summer was found among those of Canadian origin (21.9%). The lowest percentage of respondents to prefer this type of activity was found among those of United States, United Kingdom and White Commonwealth origin (16.0%). There was a larger proportion of respondents (18.6%) of European and Slavic origin than of U.S., U.K., or White Commonwealth origin who preferred passive activities as a first choice for a summer pastime.

The European and Slavic respondents (41.9%) were most likely to choose home-oriented activities as a most enjoyed summer pastime. Respondents (26.0%) of United States, United Kingdom, White Commonwealth origin were less likely than this to prefer home-oriented activities and Canadian respondents (22.5%) were least likely to prefer engaging in home-oriented activities during the summer.

Community activities were preferred as a summer pastime by a relatively large portion (20.0%) of the United States, United Kingdom, and White Commonwealth respondents. The proportions of the European and Slavic and Canadian respondents who preferred community activities were the same (7.0%): these respondents showed little preference for community activities as a summer pastime.

There was little indication that respondents of any ethnic origin considered educational activities to be a most enjoyed summer activity. The European and Slavic group contained the fewest respondents (2.3%) who preferred this type of activity, while the Canadian group contained more respondents (5.3%) who preferred these activities and the U.S., U.K., and White Commonwealth group contained the largest proportion of respondents (8.0%) to prefer educational activities as a summer pastime.

All ethnic groups had relatively large portions of respondents who named active athletics as the most enjoyed activity engaged in during the summer. The proportion of Canadians who chose these activities (43.4%) was greater than the proportions of the other groups who indicated such a preference. Approximately the same proportion of U.S., U.K., and White Commonwealth respondents (30.0%) as European and Slavic respondents (30.2%) named active athletics as their most enjoyed summer pastime.

The relationship between education and most enjoyed activity in summer is shown in Table VIII - 35.

Table VIII - 35

Activity Most Enjoyed, In Summer, By Education Of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Activity</u>										<u>Total</u>
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home Oriented</u>		<u>Community Activities</u>		<u>Education Activities</u>		<u>Athletics</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than 10 yrs.	27	23.1	42	35.9	15	12.8	3	2.6	30	25.6	117
10 or 11 years	29	23.6	28	22.8	7	5.7	4	3.3	55	44.7	123
12 years	17	16.5	22	21.4	11	10.7	5	4.9	48	46.6	103
College	9	16.1	8	14.3	2	3.6	9	16.1	28	50.0	56
TOTAL	82	20.6	100	25.1	35	8.8	21	5.3	161	40.4	399

(P < .001)

A clear division appeared between the levels of education and the reported preference for passive activities. The largest percentages of respondents to choose passive activities as most enjoyable were found at the lower educational levels: 23.1% of those with less than 10 years, and 23.6% of those with 10 or 11 years of education. Smaller percentages were found for the higher education levels: 16.5% for the 12 year level and 16.1% for the college level. These data suggest that respondents with less education were more likely to enjoy passive activities in the summer than were those at higher educational levels.

There was an inverse relationship between preference for home-oriented activities and education of respondent. As the level of education increased the percentage of respondents who reported enjoying home-oriented activities decreased. The largest percentage of respondents (35.9%) was in

the lowest education level, (less than 10 years), while 22.8% of the respondents at the 10 or 11 year level, 21.4% at the 12 year level, and 14.3% at the college level chose this type of activity. As with passive activities, the respondents who indicated the strongest tendency to enjoy home-oriented activities were those with the least amount of education.

There was a noticeable similarity between the relationships of age to community activities and education to community activities. In both cases the percentages of respondents who reported enjoying this type of activity accounted for only a small portion of the total sample.

For the relationship between community activities and education, the lowest percentages of respondents were found at the 10 or 11 year level (5.7%) and the college level (3.6%). Whereas, the higher percentages were found at the less than 10 year level (12.8%) and the 12 year level (10.7%).

There was also noticeable similarity between the relationships of age and preference for educational activities in the summer and level of education and preference for educational activities in the summer. Again, in both cases, the percentage of respondents who reported this activity as most enjoyable accounted for only a small portion of the total sample.

For educational activities, however, there was an additional similarity. The level of education and age varied directly with the preferences for educational activities, in the summer. The smallest percentage of respondents (2.6%) to report a preference for educational activities was found at the lowest education level (less than 10 years). Following the respondents at the lowest education level were those at the 10 or 11 year level (3.3%), and the 12 year level (4.9%) and finally the college level (16.1%).

Active athletics was named as most enjoyable in the summer by the largest percentage of respondents at all educational levels except the lowest level (less than 10 years). The relationship between education and active athletics was direct: only 25.6% of the respondents with the least education (less than 10 years) named active athletics as their most enjoyable while 44.7% of the respondents with 10 or 11 years of education enjoyed these activities and 46.6% of the respondents of 12 year level said these activities were their most enjoyed in the summer. The highest percentage of respondents to say that they most enjoyed these activities was found at the college level (50.0%).

The relationship between income and activity most enjoyed in summer is shown in Table VIII - 36.

Table VIII - 36

Activity Most Enjoyed, In Summer, By Income Of Respondent

Income	Activity										Total
	Passive		Home Oriented		Community Activities		Educational Activities		Active Athletics		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
less than \$4,500.00	26	21.1	38	30.9	17	13.8	9	7.3	33	26.8	123
\$4,500.00 to \$5,499.99	22	18.8	24	20.5	9	7.7	3	2.6	59	50.4	117
\$5,500.00 or more	20	21.5	19	20.4	4	4.3	5	5.4	45	48.4	93
TOTAL	68	20.4	81	24.3	30	9.0	17	5.1	137	41.1	333

(P < .01)

Passive activities were chosen as the most enjoyed by roughly the same proportions of respondents from all income levels: 21.1% who earned less than \$4,500.00; 18.8% for those earning between \$4,500.00 and \$5,499.99; 21.5% of those earning \$5,500.00 or more. There was, however, a curvilinear relationship between income and preference for passive activities. The tendency to prefer participation in home-oriented activities was found to decrease as income increased. The lowest proportions of respondents choosing this type of activity were found at the medial and high income levels (20.5% for the \$4,500.00 to \$5,499.99 category and 20.4% for the \$5,500.00 or more category). The highest proportion of respondents was found at the lowest income level (30.9% for the less than \$4,500.00 category). An inverse relationship was found between income and preference for community activities (community service, church, clubs, dance, visit, drink beer). As income increased the number of respondents preferring this type of activity decreased: 13.8% of those who earned less than \$4,500.00, 7.7% of those who earned from \$4,500.00 to \$5,499.99, and 4.3% of those who earned \$5,500.00 or more. The relationship between income and preference for educational activities (continuing education, cultural events) was found to be curvilinear. The smallest percentage of respondents (2.6%) to choose these activities was in the medial income bracket while the highest percentages were found in the low (7.3% for less than \$4,500.00) and high (5.4% for \$5,500.00 or more) income brackets. A curvilinear relationship was also found between income and preference for active athletics (camping, fishing, bicycling, boating). The highest proportion of respondents (50.4%) enjoying such activities was in the medial income bracket while lower proportions were in the high and low income brackets (48.4% and 26.8% respectively). The data show that respondents with lower incomes were more likely to enjoy home-oriented activities while those with medial or high income are more likely to enjoy active athletics.

There was a highly significant relationship between occupation and activity most enjoyed in summer, as Table VIII - 37 shows.

Table VIII - 37

Activity Most Enjoyed, In Summer, By Occupation, Of Respondent

Occupation	Activity										Total
	Passive		Home Oriented		Community Activities		Educational Activities		Active Athletics		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3	11	19.0	7	12.1	4	6.9	8	13.8	28	48.3	58
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	9	20.9	7	16.3	3	7.0	2	4.7	22	51.2	43
Hollingshead 5 & 6	15	23.1	12	18.5	4	6.2	1	1.5	33	50.8	65
Hollingshead 7 & not-working	15	30.6	8	16.3	6	12.2	2	4.1	18	36.7	49
Housewives	33	17.8	66	35.7	18	9.7	8	4.3	60	32.4	185
TOTAL	83	20.8	100	25.0	35	8.7	21	5.2	161	40.2	400

(P < .002)

Preference for passive activities was found to have an inverse relationship with occupation. Respondents from the lowest occupational levels (Hollingshead 7 and not-working) chose this activity more often (30.6%) than the respondents of any other occupational level. The proportion of respondents choosing this activity decreased steadily as occupational level increased: 23.1% in Hollingshead 5 and 6, 20.9% in Hollingshead 4 and farmers, and 19.0% in Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3. Housewives were least likely of all to name this type of activity as most enjoyed (17.8%).

The largest proportion of respondents (35.7%) reporting home-oriented activities as most enjoyable was found among housewives. The lowest proportion (12.1%) was found at the highest occupation levels (1, 2 & 3). While the same proportion of respondents in the lowest occupational level (Hollingshead 7 and not-working), and category 4 and farmers, reported this activity as most enjoyable (16.3%), the largest proportion of gainfully employed (18.5%) respondents to choose home-centered activities was found in categories 5 and 6. The proportions of respondents who reported community activities as their most enjoyable activity were low for all occupational levels. For the higher ranking occupations, the proportion was 6.9%. The medial occupations (Hollingshead category 4 and farmers and categories 5 and 6), the proportions were 7.0% and 6.2% respectively, and for housewives it was 9.7%. The largest proportion (12.2%) was in the lowest occupational level (category 7 and not-working.)

The proportions of respondents who reported educational activities as most enjoyable were also low. The highest proportion was only 13.8% in the highest occupational category. The lowest proportion (1.5%) appeared in the Hollingshead categories 5 and 6. The proportions in the other three occupational categories, Hollingshead 4 and farmers, category 7 and not-working, and housewives, were approximately the same (4.7%, 4.1% and 4.3%, respectively).

Active athletics was reported as most enjoyable by a relatively large percentage of respondents in each of the occupational categories. The percentage of housewives who reported this activity, however, was lower than that for the home-oriented activities. Aside from this variation, the percentages were higher for this activity: 48.3% of the respondents in the Hollingshead categories 1, 2 & 3, 51.2% in the Hollingshead

4 and farmers categories, 50.8% in the categories 5 and 6, and 36.7% for category 7 and not working. In general, active athletics were most enjoyed in the summer by respondents in the high and medial occupation levels (categories 1, 2, 3, 4 and farmers and 5 and 6, respectively). Although respondents in the low occupation group enjoyed active athletics most in the summer, they also showed a relatively strong tendency to enjoy passive activities. As mentioned above, housewives indicated that they enjoyed home-oriented activities most in the summer and also showed a strong tendency to enjoy active athletics.

There was a significant correlation between second most enjoyed activities during the summer and the independent variables of age, income and generation. There were no significant relationships found between second most enjoyed activities and the variables of sex, ethnicity, education, occupation, or marital status.

The relationship between the various types of activities and age is shown in Table VIII - 38.

Table VIII - 38

Second Most Enjoyed Activity In Summer, By Age Of Respondent

Age	<u>Activity</u>										Total
	Passive		Home Oriented		Community Activities		Educational Activities		Active Athletics		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 36 yrs	32	25.6	14	11.2	16	12.8	9	7.2	54	43.2	125
36 to 55 yrs	28	23.7	24	20.3	15	12.7	12	10.2	39	33.1	118
Over 55 yrs	17	23.9	15	21.1	13	18.3	17	23.9	9	12.7	71
TOTAL	77	24.5	53	16.9	44	14.0	38	12.1	102	32.5	314

(P < .001)

Although the youngest respondents (under 36) indicated a greater preference (25.6%) for passive activities as a second choice, the percentages of middle age and older respondents (23.7% and 23.9% respectively) were only slightly less.

Again, for home-oriented activities, the preferences of the middle age and older groups were very similar (20.3% and 21.1% respectively). However, the middle age and older respondents indicated a greater preference for these activities than that indicated by the younger respondents (11.2% for the under 36 category).

A comparison between home-oriented and community activities showed a shift in the similarity between percentages: for community activities, the percentages of the younger and middle age groups were very similar (12.8% and 12.7%, respectively). The older group indicated a greater preference (18.3%) for community activities as a second choice than that indicated by the other two groups.

There was a direct relationship between preference for educational activities as a second most enjoyed ~~pastime~~ and age. The younger respondents showed the least preference (7.2%) while the middle age respondents indicated a greater preference (10.2%) for these activities and the older respondents showed the greatest tendency (23.9%) to choose educational activities as the second most enjoyed ~~pastime~~ of the summer months.

Active athletics was chosen more by the younger respondents (43.2%) and middle age respondents (33.1%) as a second most enjoyed summer activity than it was by the older respondents (12.7%). The younger and middle age respondents also indicated that they preferred active athletics as a second choice more than any of the other activities.

The relationship obtained by cross-tabulating the second most enjoyed activities during the summer with income are displayed in Table VIII - 39.

Table VIII - 39

Second Most Enjoyed Activities, In Summer, By Income Of Respondents

<u>Income</u>	<u>Activity</u>										<u>Total</u>
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home Oriented</u>		<u>Community Activities</u>		<u>Educational Activities</u>		<u>Active Athletics</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$4,500.00	28	28.0	17	17.0	16	16.0	20	20.0	19	19.0	100
\$4,500.00 \$5,499.99	19	20.4	18	19.4	15	16.1	11	11.8	30	32.3	93
\$5,500.00 or more	20	25.6	11	14.1	10	12.8	3	3.9	34	43.6	78
TOTAL	67	24.7	46	17.0	41	15.1	34	12.6	83	30.6	271

(P < .01)

There was a curvilinear relationship between income and passive activities as second most enjoyed summer pastime. The proportion of respondents at the lowest income level (less than \$4,500.00) who preferred these activities was 28.0%, that portion at the medial level (\$4,500.00 - \$5,499.99) was 20.4%, and that at the highest level (\$5,500.00 or more) was 25.6%.

A curvilinear relationship was also found between home-oriented activities as a second most enjoyable summer pastime and income: the medial income respondents (\$4,500.00 - \$5,499.99) showed the greater preference in that 19.4% of them chose this activity while only 14.1% of the highest income respondents and 17.0% of the lowest income respondents made this choice.

For community activities, the portions of the lowest and medial income groups showing a preference for this pastime were approximately the same (16.0% and 16.1% respectively). The highest income respondents indicated the least preference - only 12.8% of these respondents chose community activities as a second most enjoyed summer pastime.

There was an inverse relationship between educational activities as a second most enjoyed summer pastime and income. The lowest income group had the highest proportion of respondents (20.0%) who preferred these activities as a second choice, the medial group had the next lowest proportion (11.8%) and the highest income group had the lowest proportion of respondents (3.9%) who preferred educational activities as a second most enjoyed summer pastime.

There was a direct relationship between active athletics as summer recreation which was enjoyed second most and income. The lowest income respondents preferred these activities the least (19.0%); the medial income group had a larger proportion of respondents (32.3%) than the lowest income group who preferred these activities as a second choice, and the highest income group contained the most respondents (43.6%) who preferred active athletics as their second choice for a summertime activity.

The summer activities considered second most enjoyable most often by the lowest income respondents were the passive activities and those chosen most often by the medial and highest income respondents were the athletic activities.

The relationships obtained by cross-tabulating the second most enjoyed activities during the summer with generation are shown in Table VIII - 40.

Table VIII - 40

Second Most Enjoyed Activities, In Summer, By Generation Of Respondent

	<u>Activity</u>										
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home Oriented</u>		<u>Community Activities</u>		<u>Educational Activities</u>		<u>Active Athletics</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Generation</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
First	9	14.1	16	25.0	14	21.9	12	18.8	13	20.3	64
Second	29	27.1	21	19.6	9	8.4	10	9.3	38	35.5	107
Third	26	26.3	8	8.1	11	11.1	13	13.1	41	41.4	99
Fourth or more	12	30.8	7	17.9	10	25.6	1	2.6	9	23.1	39
TOTAL	76	24.6	52	16.8	44	14.2	36	11.7	101	32.7	309

(P < .001)

The fourth generation respondents indicated the greatest preference (30.8%) for passive activities as a second most enjoyed summer pastime. The portions of second and third generation respondents who preferred these activities were about the same (27.1% and 26.3%, respectively). Neither second or third generation respondents preferred these activities as much as the fourth generation respondents. The first generation respondents indicated the least preference (14.1%) for passive activities as a second most enjoyed summer pastime.

The relationship between home-oriented activities and generation was curvilinear. The smallest portion of respondents (8.1%) to report a preference for these activities was found in the third generation group, and the largest (25.0%) was in the first generation group. There were fewer second generation respondents (19.6%) than first generation who indicated a preference for home-oriented activities and more fourth generation respondents

(17.9%) than third generation who preferred home-oriented activities as a second most enjoyed summer pastime.

The percentage obtained for community activities reflects a shift in the second choice preferences of the various generation groups. The largest portion of respondents (25.6%) who preferred these activities was found among fourth generation respondents. Although there was still a relatively large portion of first generation respondents (21.9%) who preferred community activities as a second choice, the portion of second generation respondents (8.4%) who reported such preference was not only small but less than that reported by third generation respondents as well. The portion of third generation respondents who reported a preference for community activities as a second choice was also small (11.1%).

Educational activities were preferred as a second most enjoyed summer pastime by only 2.6% of the fourth generation respondents and 9.3% of the second generation respondents. Large portions of the remaining two generation groups (the first and third) preferred educational activities as a second choice. The portion of first generation respondents who did so (18.8%) was greater than that of the third generation respondents (13.1%) as well as larger than that of the other generation groups.

Active athletics was preferred as a second most enjoyed summer pastime by more third generation respondents (41.4%) than first, second or fourth generation respondents. The second generation group, however, did have a relatively large percentage (35.5%) of respondents who preferred active athletics. Although they were relatively low, the portions of first and fourth generation respondents were similar (20.3% and 23.1%, respectively).

SUMMARY - SECTION C

PREFERRED ACTIVITIES

In this section information was presented on the activities which were identified by the respondents as being the most enjoyed. Distinction was made between summer and winter.

The preferences of respondents were determined by means of two questions, the answers to which named those activities which were most satisfying, and identified memberships in organizations that were related to these activities. The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices were the same as those used throughout the study, i.e., sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income and occupation.

The activities chosen as most enjoyable were similar for summer and winter. These activities were grouped into five general categories: passive activities, home-oriented, community, educational, and active athletics.

Summer

The activities found to be most enjoyed during the summer were significantly correlated with the variables of sex, age, ethnicity, education, income and occupation. Marital status, and generation were not significantly related to the summer activities chosen as most enjoyable.

The respondents who were found most likely to choose passive activities as most enjoyed in the summer were characterized by the following. They were males of the older age (55 or over) who worked at a low level occupation (category 7) or did not work at all; had little education (less than 10 years or 10 or 11 years) and were of Canadian origin. A noticeable exception to this characterization is reflected by the fact that respondents in the high income bracket (\$5,500.00 or more) were also likely

to choose passive activities.

Home-oriented activities were frequently chosen by respondents characterized by the following. They were females, of an older age who were of European or Slavic origin and had little education, a low income and the occupation of housewife.

The data on community activities show that respondents most likely to pick these activities as a first choice for a summer pastime were characterized by the following attributes. They were older males, of United States, United Kingdom, or White Commonwealth origin, who had little education, low income and a low level occupation (category 7) or no employment.

The preference for educational activities was found to be correlated with the variables of female, sex, older age, low income, college education, high occupation, and the ethnic category of United States, United Kingdom, and White Commonwealth.

The choice of active athletics as a most enjoyed summer activity was correlated with the variables of male sex, young age, college education, income between \$4,500.00 and \$5,499.99, occupational rating of Hollingshead category 4 and farmers and a Canadian ethnic origin.

Two of the above activities were chosen as most preferred more often than the other three. The two activities were home-oriented activities and active athletics. The preference for home-oriented activities was related to older age, European and Slavic ethnic origin, low education level, low income and the occupation of housewife. The preference for active athletics was high for both sexes, young and middle age, college education, high and medial (\$4,500.00 - \$5,500.00), income, Canadian, United States, United Kingdom, and White Commonwealth ethnic origin, and all the occupation levels except housewife.

As with the activities picked as first choice, some activities were chosen second more often than others. Passive activities and active athletics were chosen more frequently than any of the others. The respondents who preferred passive activities were characterized by: older age, a low income, and belonging to the fourth generation. Those who preferred active athletics were characterized by: young and middle age, medial or low income, and belonging to the second and third generation.

Winter

The activities found most enjoyed in the winter were significantly correlated with the variables of sex, age, ethnicity, education and occupation. The variables of generation, marital status, and income were not significantly related to the winter activities.

The preference for passive activities during the winter was correlated with the variables of male sex, older age, low education (less than 10 years), European and Slavic ethnic origin, and the low occupation level that consists of category 7 and unemployed respondents.

The choice of home-oriented activities as a most enjoyed pastime was related to the variables of female sex, middle age, European and Slavic ethnic origin, low education, and the occupation of housewife.

The preference for community activities was related to variables of male sex, older age, United States, United Kingdom and White Commonwealth ethnic origin, low education and the high occupations (Hollingshead categories 1, 2 & 3).

The choice of educational activities as a winter pastime providing the most enjoyment was related to the variables of female sex, older age, United States, United Kingdom, and White Commonwealth ethnic origins, high education (12 years or college) and the occupation level indexed as Hollingshead category 4 and farmers.

The choice of active athletics was related to male sex, younger age, Canadian origin, and the occupation levels of categories 5 and 6.

As with the summer activities, some winter activities were preferred noticeably more often than any of the others. For winter, passive activities and active athletics were chosen more frequently than the other three. The preference for passive activities was related to the variables of older age, the European, Slavic, United States, United Kingdom, and White Commonwealth ethnic origins, low education, 10 or 11 years of education, the low occupations (category 7 and not working). The preference for active athletics was related to the variables of male sex, younger age, 12 years of education, college education, Canadian origins, the high and medial occupations (categories 1, 2 & 3, category 4 and farmers, and categories 5 and 6). In contrast to the summer activities, some variables related to the winter activities did not show the type of influence which produces a preference for one activity over all of the others. The preferences were approximately the same for all five activities related to the variables of female sex, middle age, and the occupation of housewife.

The activities which were rated as second most enjoyed were cross-tabulated with the same independent variables as the most enjoyed activities. The general categories used for most enjoyed activities were also used for the second choice.

There was a significant correlation between second most enjoyed activities during the summer, and the variables of age, income, and generation. No significant relationships were found between these activities and the variables of sex, ethnicity, education, occupation, and marital status.

The respondents who preferred passive activities as a second choice may be characterized as younger (under 36) with a low income (less than \$4,500.00) and belonging to the fourth generation. Those who preferred home-oriented may be characterized as older (over 55) with a medial income (\$4,500.00 - \$5,499.99) and belonging to the first generation. Respondents who preferred community activities may be characterized as older with a low or medial income and belonging to the fourth generation. The respondents who preferred educational activities were characterized by: older age, low income, and belonging to the first generation. Active athletics was chosen by respondents characterized by: young age, high income (\$5,500.00 or more) and belonging to the third generation.

There was a significant correlation between second most enjoyed activities during the winter and the variables of sex, age and income. No significant relationships were found between the variables of occupation, education, ethnicity, generation, and marital status.

The respondents who chose passive activities as a second most enjoyed winter activity were characterized by: male sex, older age, and a low income (less than \$4,500.00). Those who chose home-oriented activities were characterized by: female sex, older age, and low or medial (\$4,500.00 - \$5,499.99) incomes. The respondents who preferred community activities were characterized by: middle age and a medial income. Males and females indicated equal preferences for community activities. The respondents who preferred educational activities were characterized by: older age and low income. Males and females indicated equal preferences for educational activities. Those respondents who preferred active athletics were characterized by: male sex, younger age (under 36) and a high income (\$5,500.00 or more).

As with the activities picked as second choices, for the summer, two second choice winter activities were picked more often than the other three. Passive activities were mentioned more often than any of the other activities by respondents of both sexes, all age groups and the low and medial income brackets. The only exception was exhibited by the respondents in the high income bracket. Although the high income respondents showed a strong preference for passive activities, the activity mentioned more often than any other was active athletics.

Active participation in an organization was significantly related to the variables of sex, education, ethnicity and occupation. There was a noticeable difference between the amount of participation during the summer and winter.

The seasonal difference showed that respondents reported more activity in organizations during the winter than in the summer. However, the following relationships were found to hold for both seasons. More males than females reported being active in organizations. Education was directly related to the amount of participation in organizational activities. The U.S., U.K., and White Commonwealth respondents reported the most activity in organizations. The Slavic respondents reported more activity than Canadians who in turn reported more than the Europeans. The various occupation levels were related in the following way. Housewives reported the least activity whereas the respondents in category 4 and farmers reported the most. The respondents in the high occupations (categories 1, 2 & 3) reported more activity than those in category 7 and not-working.

2. Winter

The activities respondents enjoyed most were different in winter from those in summer. The distribution of responses is given in Table VIII - 41.

Table VIII - 41

Activities Most Enjoyed In Winter

<u>Activity</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Passive activities	90	22.7
Active athletics	88	22.4
Home-oriented activities	58	14.7
Education	41	10.4
Sociability	38	9.7
Cultural events	30	7.6
Outdoor activities	22	5.6
Community service	21	5.3
Holiday trips and drives	6	1.5
TOTAL	394	99.9

Compared to the activities enjoyed in summer, there was a higher percentage in winter who enjoyed passive activities, active athletics, continuing education, sociability, cultural events and community service. There was a lower percentage in winter who enjoyed home-oriented activities, outdoor activities and trips.

The activities found most enjoyable in the winter were significantly related to the independent variables of sex, age, ethnicity, education and occupation. The variables of generation, marital status, and income were not significantly correlated with the activities most enjoyed in the winter.

The significant differences ($P < .001$) found between activities most enjoyed by males and those enjoyed by females were the following. A larger proportion of males (44 or 27.2%) than females (51 or 22.4%) enjoyed passive activities; more females (52 or 22.8%) than males (6 or 3.7%) enjoyed home-oriented activities; more males (31 or 19.1%) than females (28 or 12.3%) enjoyed community activities; more females (49 or 21.5%) than males (20 or 12.3%) enjoyed educational activities in the winter; and more male respondents (61 or 37.7%) than female respondents (48 or 21.1%) reported active athletics as the winter activity most enjoyed. In addition to being enjoyed more by males, active athletics was preferred by males more than any of the other winter activities.

There was a significant correlation between age and activities most enjoyed during the winter: see Table VIII - 42.

Table VIII - 42

Activities Most Enjoyed In Winter By Age Of Respondent

Age	<u>Activity</u>										Total
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home Oriented</u>		<u>Community Activities</u>		<u>Educational Activities</u>		<u>Active Athletics</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 36 yrs.	33	21.9	19	12.6	18	11.9	22	14.6	59	39.1	151
36 - 55 yrs.	32	22.1	26	17.9	24	16.6	24	16.6	39	26.9	145
Over 55 yrs.	30	31.9	13	13.8	17	18.1	23	24.5	11	11.7	94
TOTAL	95	24.4	58	14.9	59	15.1	69	17.7	109	27.9	390

($P < .002$)

The relationship between age and most enjoyed activity in summer differed from that for winter. For the winter, there was a direct relationship between age and passive activity whereas the summer relationship was curvilinear. The largest percentage of respondents (31.9%) who chose

passive activities as those most enjoyed in the winter was found in the oldest group (over 55), with the next largest (22.1%) being found in the middle age group (36 to 55) and the lowest (21.9%) in the youngest group (under 36). However, the difference between the percentages for middle age and young respondents was very small (0.2%) and could be considered as representing equal tendencies.

For winter there was a curvilinear relationship between age and home-oriented activities while for summer there was a direct relationship. The highest percentage (17.9%) found was that of the middle age group (36 to 55) whereas the two lowest percentages were found in the young and old (12.6%) and (13.8% respectively).

A difference between winter and summer was also obtained for the relationship between age and community activities. For winter, there was a direct relationship between age and community activities as most enjoyed whereas for summer there was a curvilinear relationship. The respondents in the under 36 group indicated less of a tendency (11.9%) to pick community activities as most enjoyed than the 36 to 55 group (16.6%). The latter group indicated less of a tendency than the older group (over 55). Thus, the strongest tendency, i.e. the highest percentage, (18.1%), was found in the oldest age group.

This correlation between age and educational activities in the winter was similar to that for the summer. In both cases, the variables were directly related. For the winter, the lowest percentage of respondents (14.6%) to report educational activities as most enjoyed was in the young group (under 36). The medial percentage (16.6%) was in the middle age group and the highest percentage (24.5%) was in the oldest group.

The relationship between age and active athletics during the winter was also similar to that obtained for summer. Both sets of variables were inversely related. For the winter, the highest percentage of respondents (39.1%) who preferred active athletics was in the younger group (under 36). The medial percentage (26.9%) was in the middle age group (36 to 55) and the lowest percentage (11.7%) was in the oldest group (over 55).

Although the percentages were rather evenly distributed across activities for each of the age levels, the younger and older groups did show a tendency to enjoy one activity more than the others. The younger group indicated a greater preference (39.1%) for active athletics and the older group indicated a greater preference for passive activities during the winter.

A comparison of the individual percentages obtained in the cross-tabulation of age and most enjoyed activities for summer and winter brought attention to some noticeable differences between the two seasons. The preferences appear to change most for community, educational activities, and active athletics. The respondents in all age categories indicated a low preference for community activities in the summer (9.6, 4.7%, and 13.5%) and a greater preference for these activities in the winter (11.9%, 16.6%, 18.1%). A similar difference was found with respect to preference for educational activities. The respondents in all age categories indicated a low preference (3.8%, 4.7%, 8.3%) for these activities in the summer and a much greater preference (14.6%, 16.6%, 24.5%) for them in the winter. The preferences for active athletics reflect the opposite tendency: respondents indicated a strong preference (49.4%, 44.3% and 18.8%) for these activities in the summer and a low preference (39.1%, 26.9%, 11.7%) for them in the winter. However, it should be noted that the younger group preferred active athletics most in both summer and winter.

The relationship between education and most enjoyed activity in winter is given in Table VIII - 43.

Table VIII - 43

Activities Most Enjoyed, In Winter, By Education Of Respondent

Education	Activity										Total
	Passive		Home Oriented		Community Activities		Educational Activities		Active Athletics		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than 10 years	35	31.3	27	24.1	24	21.4	13	11.6	13	11.6	112
10 or 11 years	35	29.2	13	10.8	15	12.5	23	19.2	34	28.3	120
12 years	20	19.8	17	16.8	12	11.9	19	18.8	33	32.7	101
College	4	7.3	1	1.8	8	14.5	14	25.5	28	50.9	55
TOTAL	94	24.2	58	14.9	59	15.2	69	17.8	108	27.8	388

(P < .001)

There were some noticeable similarities between the winter and summer cross-tabulations for activities most enjoyed. Passive winter activities varied inversely with educational levels. This relationship was similar to that obtained between education and passive activities in the summer, i.e. low education respondents preferred passive summer activities more than high education respondents. For the winter, respondents at the lowest education level (less than 10 years) indicated a greater preference (31.3%) for passive activities than the respondents at the higher education levels - 29.2% for 10 or 11 years, 19.8% for the 12 years level, and 7.3% for the college level. As the percentages show, the respondents with the least preference for passive activities during the winter were those at the college level.

The preferences for home-oriented activities in the winter varied in a different manner, with education than for the same activity in the summer. There was a direct relationship between education and home-oriented activities in the summer whereas no clear relationship appeared between these activities in the winter and education. Home-oriented activities were preferred most (24.1%) by respondents at the lowest education level (less than 10 years) and least (1.8%) by respondents at the highest education level (college). Respondents at the 12 year level indicated a greater preference (16.8%) for these activities than the respondents of the college level or the 10 or 11 year level (10.8% for the 10 or 11 year level).

Community activities were preferred by 21.4% of the respondents at the lowest education level (less than 10 years). As with passive and home-oriented activities, the largest percentage of respondents who preferred this activity were at the lowest education level. However, the college respondents indicated a greater preference (14.5%) for community activities than that indicated by the respondents at the 10 or 11 year and 12 year level (12.5% and 11.9% respectively).

The largest percentage of respondents (25.5%) to indicate a preference for educational activities in the winter was among those at the highest education level (college). The lowest percentage of respondents (11.6%) indicating a preference for this activity was at the lowest education level. The percentage of respondents at the medial levels of education (10 or 11 year and 12 year) was very similar (19.2% and 18.8% respectively).

Active athletics were most preferred by college respondents (50.9%) and least preferred (11.6%) by those at the lowest education level. As with educational activities, the percentage of respondents at the 10 or 11 year level was similar to that found at the 12 year level (28.3% and 32.7% respectively).

There was a significant relationship between occupation and activities most enjoyed in the winter: see Table VIII - 44.

Table VIII - 44

Activities Most Enjoyed, In Winter, By Occupation, Of Respondent

Occupation	Activity										Total
	Passive		Home Oriented		Community Activities		Educational Activities		Active Athletics		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3	9	16.1	2	3.6	14	25.0	10	17.9	21	37.5	56
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	5	11.9	3	7.1	9	21.4	11	26.2	14	33.3	42
Hollingshead 5 & 6	24	37.5	5	7.8	6	9.4	4	6.2	25	39.1	64
Hollingshead 7 & not-working	19	41.3	1	2.2	7	15.2	7	15.2	12	26.1	46
Housewives	38	20.9	47	25.8	23	12.6	37	20.3	37	20.3	182
TOTAL	95	24.4	58	14.9	59	15.1	69	17.7	109	27.9	390

(P < .001)

The largest percentage (41.3%) of respondents who indicated passive activities were their most enjoyed during the winter was from the lowest occupations (Hollingshead 7 and not-working). A large percentage of respondents (37.5%) in categories 5 and 6 also chose passive activities as most enjoyed in the winter. The lowest percentage of respondents (11.9%) who preferred passive activities was in category 4 and farmers. The highest occupations (categories 1 to 3) had a relatively low percentage of respondents (16.1%) who preferred passive activities. Housewives group also had a relatively low percentage of respondents (20.9%) who preferred passive activities.

Relatively low percentages were obtained across all occupational levels for home-oriented activities except for the category of housewife. The lowest percentage of respondents (2.2%) was from the lowest occupational level. The highest percentage was in the housewife category. Respondents in Hollingshead categories 1 - 3 were second lowest (3.6%). The medial occupations (Hollingshead 4 and farmers and 5 and 6) had similar percentages (7.1% and 7.8% respectively).

There was a curvilinear relationship between preference for community activities and occupation. The respondents with the least preference (9.4%) were those from categories 5 and 6 while those with the greatest preference (25.0%) were from the highest occupations (categories 1 - 3). The respondents in category 4 and farmers followed the preference of those in the highest occupations with a percentage of 21.4% whereas the respondents in the lowest occupations followed the housewives in their preference for community activities with a percentage of 15.2%.

Educational activities were most preferred by respondents (26.2%) in the Hollingshead 4 and farmer category and least preferred by those in the 5 and 6 categories. The remaining preferences for educational activities in the winter were found in the following order: Housewives reported the next highest percentage (20.3%); high occupation respondents followed them with 17.9%; and the second lowest percentage (15.2%) was in the lowest occupation category.

Active athletics were most preferred by respondents (39.1%) in the Hollingshead 5 and 6 categories. A similar preference (37.5%) was indicated by the respondents in the highest occupations (categories 1 - 3), and those in the Hollingshead 4 and farmers category (33.3%). The lowest percentages were found in the 7 and not-working and housewives categories

(26.1% and 20.3%, respectively).

The relationship between ethnicity and most preferred activity in summer is shown in Table VIII - 45.

Table VIII - 45

Activity Most Enjoyed, In Winter, By Ethnicity Of Respondent

Ethnicity	<u>Activity</u>										Total
	Passive		<u>Home Oriented</u>		<u>Community Activities</u>		<u>Educational Activities</u>		<u>Active Athletics</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canada	65	22.3	37	12.7	44	15.1	54	18.6	91	31.3	291
U.S., U.K., White Common- wealth	13	25.5	9	17.7	11	21.6	11	21.6	7	13.7	51
European & Slavic	16	38.1	12	28.6	3	7.1	3	7.1	8	19.1	42
TOTAL	94	24.5	58	15.1	58	15.1	68	17.7	106	27.6	384

(P < .01)

The data show that respondents of Canadian origin indicated the least preference (22.3%) for passive activities. While passive activities were most preferred by European and Slavic respondents (38.9%), these respondents also preferred passive activities more than any of the other activities. The respondents of United States, United Kingdom, and White Commonwealth origin had a greater preference (25.5%) for passive activities than did the Canadian respondents.

Home-oriented activities were also most preferred by European and Slavic respondents (28.6%) and least preferred by Canadian respondents (12.7%). As with passive activities, the respondents of United States,

United Kingdom, and White Commonwealth origin (17.7%) showed a greater preference for community activities than Canadian respondents.

A shift of preferences occurred for community activities. United States, United Kingdom, and White Commonwealth respondents (21.6%) indicated the greatest preference for community activities while European and Slavic respondents (7.1%) indicated the least. Canadian respondents (15.1%) had a greater preference than European and Slavic respondents for community activities.

The relationship for educational activities was similar to that found for community activities. United States, United Kingdom, and White Commonwealth respondents (21.6%) again indicated the greatest preference for educational activities during the winter. European and Slavic respondents (7.1%) indicated the least preference. Canadian respondents (18.6%) indicated a stronger preference than the European and Slavic respondents.

Active athletics was most preferred by Canadian respondents (31.8%). Canadian respondents also tended to prefer active athletics more than any of the other activities. Respondents of United States, United Kingdom, or White Commonwealth origin had the least preference (13.7%) for active athletics. The European and Slavic respondents (19.1%) indicated a greater preference for active athletics than that indicated by the respondents of United States, United Kingdom, or White Commonwealth origin.

The dependent variable of second most enjoyed activity in the winter was significantly correlated with the independent variables of sex, age, and income. There were no significant relationships found with the variables of occupation, education, ethnicity, generation, or marital status.

The following patterns of relationships were found between sex ($P < .05$) and the activities chosen as second most enjoyed during the winter. A larger proportion of males (47 or 39.5%) than females (51 or 29.0%) chose passive activities while more females (28 or 15.9%) than males (6 or 5.0%) chose home-oriented activities as a second winter pastime. Approximately the same portion of males (20 or 16.8%) as females (31 or 17.6%) mentioned community activities. Similarly, about the same portion of males (25 or 21.0%) as females (39 or 22.2%) mentioned educational activities as a second choice. For active athletics, a larger proportion of males (21 or 17.6%) than females (27 or 15.3%) chose these activities as the second most enjoyed winter pastime. The distribution of percentages showed that, in general, the pastime chosen most often by males (passive activities) was the same as that chosen by females.

A cross-tabulation of age with the responses obtained for the second most enjoyed activities, in the winter, provided the distribution given in Table VIII - 46.

Table VIII - 46

Second Most Enjoyed Activity, In Winter, By Age, Of Respondent

Age	Activity										Total
	Passive		Home Oriented		Community Activities		Educational Activities		Active Athletics		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36 yrs.	41	33.9	14	11.6	16	13.2	23	19.0	27	22.3	121
36 - 55 yrs.	31	30.1	10	9.7	25	24.3	20	19.4	17	16.5	103
Over 55 yrs.	26	36.6	10	14.1	10	14.1	21	29.6	4	5.6	71
TOTAL	98	33.2	34	11.5	51	17.3	64	21.7	48	16.3	295

As shown in Table VIII - 46 a curvilinear relationship was found between age and passive activities. The respondents in the 36-55 year, or middle age group showed the least preference for this activity as a second winter pastime: only 30.1% of these respondents chose passive activities. In comparison to the middle age group, the older (over 55) and younger (under 36) groups indicated the strongest preferences for passive activities (36.6% and 33.9%) respectively.

There was also a curvilinear relationship between age and home-oriented activities. Again, the middle age group showed the least preference: only 9.7% of these respondents chose home-oriented activities as their second most enjoyed winter pastime. Also the older and younger groups exhibited a relatively strong preference for home-oriented activities (14.1% and 11.6% respectively).

A distribution similar to that of the first two activities was also found for community activities. However, for community activities, the middle age group showed the greatest preference (24.3%) while the younger and older groups showed the least (13.2% and 14.1% respectively).

The distribution of percentages for educational activities by age reflected a direct relationship. The younger and middle age groups chose educational activities approximately the same proportion of times (19.0% and 19.4% respectively) and both proportions were lower than that obtained for the older group (29.6%). The preferences then take the following order: the younger and middle age respondents showed a lower preference and the older respondents showed a greater preference for educational activities as a second most enjoyed winter pastime.

There was a direct relationship between age and preference for active athletics. The older age group mentioned active athletics least frequently (5.6%) while the younger group mentioned these activities most frequently (22.3%). The middle age respondents mentioned active athletics as a second most enjoyed winter activity more times (16.5%) than the older respondents and fewer times than the younger respondents.

The relationship of income to second most preferred winter activity is given in Table VIII - 47.

Table VIII - 47

Second Most Enjoyed Activities, In Winter, By Income Of Respondent

Income	Activity										Total
	Passive		Home Oriented		Community Activities		Educational Activities		Active Athletics		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than \$4,500.00	39	39.8	13	13.3	14	14.3	28	28.6	4	4.1	98
\$4,500.00 - \$5,499.99	26	28.9	12	13.3	18	20.0	14	15.6	20	22.2	90
\$5,500.00 or more	23	33.3	5	7.2	13	18.8	13	21.2	15	34.2	69
TOTAL	88	11.7	30	11.7	45	17.5	55	21.4	39	15.2	257

(P < .01)

There was a curvilinear relationship between income and passive activities as the second most enjoyed winter pastime. The medial income group (\$4,500.00 to \$5,500.00) contained the smallest portion of respondents who preferred passive activities while the lower income (less than \$4,500.00) and higher income (\$5,500.00 or more) groups contained the larger portions (39.8% and 33.3% respectively). It may be inferred then that the lower income respondents preferred passive activities the most,

the upper income respondents preferred it more than the medial income respondents.

Home-oriented activities were equally preferred by the lower and medial income respondents (13.13%) and preferred least by the upper income respondents (7.2%).

There was a curvilinear relationship between community activities and income though the differences between the various groups were slight.

The medial income respondents exhibited the strongest tendency to prefer community activities (20.0%) while both the lower and upper income respondents exhibited a lesser tendency (14.3% and 18.8% respectively).

There was also a curvilinear relationship between income and preference for educational activities. However, in this instance, the medial income respondents showed the least preference (15.6%) for educational activities as a second most enjoyed winter pastime. The lower and upper income respondents indicated the greater preference for educational activities (28.6% and 21.2% respectively). It should be noted here that the lower income respondents showed a greater preference than the upper income respondents.

There was a direct relationship between income and active athletics. The lower income group showed the least preference (4.1%) and the medial income were less likely to prefer (22.2%) these activities than the upper income group (34.2%).

In general, the lower and medial income respondents mentioned passive activities more often than other activities while the upper income respondents chose active athletics most often as a second favourite winter pastime.

3. Active In Organizations Or Clubs

Respondents were asked whether or not they were active in any organizations or clubs related to their most enjoyed activities in both summer and winter. The results for both seasons were similar, but more respondents said they were active in organizations in the winter (123 or 28.6%) than in the summer (87 or 20.2%). Conversely, more respondents said they were not active in any organizations pertaining to their preferred activities in the summer (343 or 79.8%) than in the winter (307 or 71.4%). This was significantly related to sex and education of respondent in both seasons, and to ethnicity and occupation for summer only. It was not related to age, marital status, generation, or income in either season, ($P < .01$ and $P < .03$ respectively).

In both summer and winter ($P < .01$ and $P < .03$ respectively) more males than females said they were active in organizations or clubs related to their most preferred activities (males - 62 or 38.7% in winter and 48 or 29.3% in summer; females - 61 or 27.6% in winter and 38 - 16.7% in summer).

The relationship of education to participation in organizations or clubs pertaining to preferred activities was direct in both summer and winter ($P < .001$) in both cases. For summer, 15 (13.0%) of those who had less than 10 years of education said they were active in an organization; 20 (16.9%) of those with 10 or 11 years; 33 (32.4%) of those with 12 years; and 18 (33.3%) of those who had gone to college said the same. The figures for winter were: less than 10 years - 17 (15.3%); 10 - 11 years - 39 (33.9%); 12 years - 41 (41.0%); and college - 25 (47.2%) answering that they were active in an organization or club related to their preferred activity.

Ethnicity of respondent was significantly related to whether or not the respondent was active in a club or organization related to preferred activities ($P < .04$) during the summer. Respondents born in the U.K., U.S., or White Commonwealth were most likely to say they were active (17 or 34.7%); Slavic-born respondents were next likely to say so (4 or 22.2%) followed by Canadian born (64 or 21.8%); and European (1 or 4.2%).

Occupation of respondent was also significantly related to whether or not respondents were active in any organizations pertaining to their preferred activities in the summer ($P < .03$). Housewives were least likely to say they were active (29 or 16.2%). Respondents in Hollingshead occupational category 4 and farmers were most likely to say they were active (15 or 35.7%) followed by Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3 (18 or 31.6%); Hollingshead 5 & 6 (14 of 21.9%); and Hollingshead 7 and not-working (10 or 20.8%).

D. Patterns of Leisure

Respondents were asked how much of their leisure time was spent alone, how much with their family and with friends. Their answers were coded in percentage of leisure time as seen in Table VIII - 48.

Table VIII - 48

Winter Leisure Time Spent Alone, With Friends And

Time Spent With Family

<u>Per Cent Of Time</u>	<u>Alone</u>		<u>Friends</u>		<u>Family</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1 - 26	149	34.7	248	57.7	77	17.8
27 - 52	121	28.1	73	17.0	115	26.8
53 - 78	66	15.4	16	3.7	116	27.0
79 - 100	60	14.0	13	3.0	61	14.2
None	34	7.8	80	18.6	61	14.2
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TOTAL	430	100.0	430	100.0	430	100.0

As the pattern of leisure hours for summer was almost identical as that of winter, only that for winter is presented. Most respondents spent more time with their families than either alone or with friends: 41.2% spent over half of their leisure time with their families, 29.4% spent over half alone, and 6.7% spent over half with friends. Also, 32.0% of the sample spent 2.6% or less of their leisure time with their families, whereas 42.5% spent one-quarter or less alone and 76.3% spent one-quarter or less with friends. Relationships of these patterns to the independent variables are discussed below.

1. Time Spent Alone

The amount of leisure time spent alone in the winter was significantly related to occupation of respondent, but not to any of the other independent variables. The relationship of occupation with time spent alone is given in Table VIII - 49.

Table VIII - 49

Percentage Of Leisure Time Spent Alone By
Occupation Of Respondent - Winter

Occupation	Percentage Of Time								Total
	26% or less		27%-52%		53%-78%		Over 78%		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3	28	48.3	15	25.9	11	19.0	4	6.9	58
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	16	36.4	18	40.9	4	9.1	6	13.6	44
Hollingshead 5 & 6	41	57.7	19	26.8	7	9.9	4	5.6	71
Hollingshead 7 & not-working	22	39.3	15	26.8	11	19.6	8	14.3	56
Housewives	72	37.1	53	27.3	32	16.5	37	19.1	194
TOTAL	179	42.3	120	28.4	65	15.4	59	13.9	423

(P < .04)

Housewives were most likely to spend over 78% of their leisure time alone (19.1%) and Hollingshead 5 & 6 respondents were least likely to (5.6%). Over half of this latter group (57.7%) spent 26% or less of their time alone.

The amount of time spent alone in the summer was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

2. Time Spent With Friends

The amount of leisure time spent with friends was significantly related to sex of respondent in both summer and winter ($P < .001$) in both cases. Women were much less likely to spend their leisure time with friends than were men -- in winter, 201 (82.0%) of the women and 121 (67.6%) of the men said they spent 26% or less of their time with friends; and 8 (3.7%) of the women and 23 (11.2%) of the men said they spent 53% or more of their time with friends. The figures for summer were very similar, with 211 (86.1%) of the women and 128 (71.5%) of the men spending 26% or less of their leisure with friends; and 8 (3.3%) of the women and 23 (12.8%) of the men spending 53% or more of their leisure with friends.

Age of respondent was inversely related to amount of time spent with friends in both summer and winter ($P < .001$) for both seasons. Younger respondents tended to spend more time with friends than did older respondents: 18 (11.2%) of those under 36; 9 (5.7%) of those between 36 and 55; and 2 (1.9%) of those over 55 spend 53% or more of their leisure time with friends in the winter. The proportions spending 26% or less of their leisure time with friends were 103 (64.4%) of those under 36; 123 (78.3%) of those between 36 and 55; and 96 (89.7%) of those over 55 years of age. The figures for summer were very similar.

Marital status was significantly related to amount of leisure time spent with friends for both summer and winter ($P < .001$). Single respondents were much more likely to spend their leisure time with friends than were other respondents: 18 (41.9%) in winter and 21 (48.8%) in summer said they spent 53% or more of their leisure time with friends: 2 (4.8%) (winter) and 1 (2.4%) (summer) of the widowed, divorced, or separated respondents said

the same; and 9 (2.7%) (winter and summer) of the married respondents spent 53% or more of their leisure time with friends. Equal proportions of married, and of widowed, separated or divorced respondents (81.1% or 275 and 81.0% or 34 respectively) said they spent 26% or less of their leisure time with friends, and only 30.2% (13) of the single respondents said the same, in the winter. The proportions of respondents in the different marital categories spending 26% or less of their leisure time with friends in the summer were somewhat different than for winter: 292 (86.1%) of the married; 33 (78.6%) of the widowed, divorced, or separated; and 14 (32.6%) of the single respondents reported this in the summer.

There was a direct relationship between education and amount of time spent with friends in both winter and summer, as Table VIII-50 and Table VIII - 51 show.

Table VIII - 50

Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent With Friends By

Education Of Respondent - Winter

	<u>Proportion Of Leisure Time</u>						
<u>Years of Education</u>	<u>26% or less</u>		<u>27 - 52%</u>		<u>53% or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than 10 yrs.	110	84.0	17	13.0	4	3.1	131
10 - 11 yrs.	110	85.3	14	10.9	5	3.9	129
12 years	65	61.9	28	26.7	12	11.4	105
College	35	61.4	14	24.6	8	14.0	57
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	320	75.8	73	17.3	29	6.9	422

(P < .001)

There appears to be a sharp division between those respondents with less than 12 years of education and those with 12 or more years. Those with less than 12 years were much less likely to spend their leisure time with friends, (3.1% and 3.9% spending over 52% of their time); and most likely to say they spent less than 27% of their leisure time with friends (84.0% and 85.3%). Respondents who had gone to college were a bit more likely to spend over half of their time with friends than were those with 12 years of school (14.0% vs. 11.4%, respectively).

Table VIII - 51

Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent With Friends By
Education Of Respondent - Summer

<u>Years of Education</u>	<u>Less than 27%</u>		<u>27 - 52%</u>		<u>Over 52%</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than 10 years	112	85.5	14	10.7	5	3.8	131
10 - 11 years	110	85.3	15	11.6	4	3.1	129
12 years	78	74.3	18	17.1	9	8.6	105
College	37	64.9	7	12.3	13	22.8	57
TOTAL	337	79.9	54	12.8	31	7.3	422

(P < .001)

There was more of a difference between respondents with 12 years of education and those who had attended some college in the summer than in winter. Of those who had gone to college, 22.8% spent over half of their leisure time with friends, and of those with 12 years of school, only 8.6% said the same. The proportions spending less than 27% of their time with friends were also quite different: 74.3% of those with 12 years and

64.9% of those who had gone to college. The two educational groups under 12 years reported very similar proportions.

Income of respondents was significantly related to amount of leisure time spent with friends in the summer, but not in the winter. Table VIII - 52 gives this relationship for summer.

Table VIII - 52

Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent With Friends By

Income Of Respondent - Summer

<u>Income</u>	<u>Less than 27%</u>		<u>27 - 52%</u>		<u>Over 52%</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000.00	21	63.6	6	18.2	6	18.2	33
\$3,000.00 to \$4,499.99	84	83.2	6	5.9	11	10.9	101
\$4,500.00 to \$5,499.99	99	81.8	15	12.4	7	5.8	121
\$5,500.00 or more	72	75.0	20	20.8	4	4.2	96
TOTAL	276	78.6	47	13.4	28	8.0	351

(P < .01)

The data show that respondents earning less than \$3,000.00 were most likely to spend the majority of their leisure time with friends (18.2%), and those earning \$5,500.00 or more were least likely to say the same (4.2%). More than half of every income group spent less than 27% of their leisure time with friends, and those earning \$3,000.00 to \$4,499.99 had the highest proportion mentioning this (83.2%).

Occupation of respondent was significantly related to amount of leisure time spent with friends in both summer and winter, as Tables VIII - 53 and Table VIII - 54 illustrate.

Table VIII - 53

Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent With Friends By

Occupation Of Respondents - Winter

Occupation	Proportion Of Leisure Time						Total
	Less than 27%		27 - 52%		53% or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3	36	62.1	16	27.6	6	10.3	58
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	28	63.6	12	27.3	4	9.1	44
Hollingshead 5 & 6	50	70.4	9	12.7	12	16.9	71
Hollingshead 7 & not-working	41	73.2	10	17.9	5	8.9	56
Housewives	166	85.6	26	13.4	2	1.0	194
TOTAL	321	75.9	73	17.3	29	6.9	423

(P < .001)

Housewives were the least likely to spend much of their leisure time with friends -- 85.6% spent less than 27% of their time with friends and only 1.0% spent more than 52% with friends. Hollingshead 5 & 6 respondents were most likely to spend over 52% of their time with friends (16.9%), but Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3 respondents had the smallest proportion saying they spent less than 27% of their leisure time with friends.

Table VIII - 54

Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent With Friends By

Occupation Of Respondent - Summer

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Less than 27%</u>		<u>27 - 52%</u>		<u>53% or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3	38	65.5	15	25.9	5	8.6	58
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	32	72.7	6	13.6	6	13.6	44
Hollingshead 5 & 6	53	74.6	9	12.7	9	12.7	71
Hollingshead 7 & not-working	39	69.6	8	14.3	9	16.1	56
Housewives	176	90.7	16	8.2	2	1.0	194
TOTAL	338	79.9	54	12.8	31	7.3	423

(P < .001)

Housewives were the only group who remained fairly constant in the amount of leisure time they spent with their friends in both summer and winter. For both seasons, housewives most often reported that they spent less than 27% of their time with friends (90.7% and 85.6% said this in summer and winter, respectively). Also, for both seasons, only 1.0% said they spent more than 52% of their time with friends. In summer, respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 4 and farmers were more closely aligned with those who were classified as Hollingshead 5 & 6 (72.7% and 74.6% respectively in summer and 63.6% and 70.4% respectively in winter) who said they spent less than 27% of their leisure time with friends.

3. Time Spent With Family

Winter

Generally, respondents spent more time with their families than either alone or with friends, in both winter and summer.

Sex, marital status, education, occupation and income were significantly related to this variable in winter. Ethnicity and generation were not significantly related to the amount of leisure time spent with the family in winter or in summer.

Males spent more leisure time with the families in winter than did females ($P < .04$); 58 (32.4%) and 28 (15.6%) of the males and 57 (23.3%) and 31 (12.7%) of the females spent from 53% to 78% and more than 78% respectively of their leisure time with their families.

Sex was not significantly related to the proportion of leisure time spent with family in summer.

There was a curvilinear relationship between proportion of time spent with family in winter and age of respondent: see Table VIII - 55.

Table VIII - 55

Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent With Family By

Age Of Respondent - Winter

<u>Age</u>	<u>Proportion Of Leisure Time</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>26% or less</u>		<u>27 - 52%</u>		<u>53 - 78%</u>		<u>78% or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 36 years	48	30.0	47	29.4	46	28.8	19	11.9	160
36 - 55 years	38	24.2	44	28.0	44	28.0	29	18.5	157
Over 55 years	50	46.7	23	21.5	23	21.5	11	10.3	107
TOTAL	136	32.1	114	26.9	115	27.1	59	13.9	424

($P < .01$)

The data show that middle-aged respondents spent more of their leisure time with family than did older or younger respondents.

In summer, older respondents spent the lowest proportion of leisure time with family (54 or 50.5% spent less than 27%). Respondents under 36 and between 36 and 55 years of age spent approximately the same proportion of time with family - 30.6% of both groups spent from 53% to 78% and about 16.7% spent more than 78% with family. ($P < .001$)

Marital status was also significantly related to proportion of leisure time spent with the family in winter. Married respondents spent the largest amount of leisure time with family - 49.2% (167) reported spending more than 78% of their leisure time with family and just 9.6% (4) of the widowed, divorced or separated respondents, and 7.0% (3) of the single respondents spent the same amount of time. Although this relationship was statistically significant ($P < .001$), the small number of widowed, divorced, separated and single respondents makes the findings of limited validity.

The figures for the relationship between marital status and leisure time spent with family in summer are similar to the above figures for winter.

The relationship between education and proportion of leisure time spent with family in winter is shown in Table VIII - 56.

Table VIII - 56

Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent With Family By

Education Of Respondent - Winter

	<u>Proportion Of Leisure Time</u>						
	<u>26% or less</u>		<u>27 - 52%</u>		<u>53% or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than 10 yrs.	42	32.1	30	22.9	59	45.0	131
10 - 11 years	34	26.4	30	23.3	65	50.4	129
12 years	37	35.2	37	35.2	31	29.6	105
College	23	40.4	17	29.8	17	29.8	57
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	136	32.2	114	27.0	172	40.7	422

(P < .01)

Respondents with 10 or 11 years of education spent more of their leisure time with their families than did respondents with either more or less education - 50.4% spent over half of their leisure time with their family. Respondents with 12 or more years of education spent the smallest amount of leisure time with the families - 29.6% of those with 12 years and 29.8% of those with some college or a college degree spent more than half (53% or more) of their leisure time with their family.

The figures for summer are similar with one exception. Respondents with 12 years of education spent more leisure time with their families than did respondents with a college education - 37 (35.8%) and 17 (29.8%) respectively reported spending 53% or more of their leisure time with family.

Occupation was significantly related to proportion of leisure time spent with family in the winter but not in the summer. Table VIII - 57 shows the relationship obtained for winter.

Table VIII - 57

Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent With Family By

Occupation Of Respondent - Winter

Occupation	Proportion Of Leisure Time								Total
	26% or less		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3	20	34.5	18	31.0	13	22.4	7	12.1	58
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	16	36.4	12	27.3	12	27.3	4	9.1	44
Hollingshead 5 & 6	17	23.9	16	22.5	22	31.0	16	22.5	71
Hollingshead 7 & Not-working	25	44.6	6	10.7	20	35.7	5	8.9	56
Housewives	58	29.9	62	32.0	48	24.7	26	13.4	194
TOTAL	136	32.2	114	27.0	115	27.2	58	13.7	423

(P < .05)

Respondents in Hollingshead categories 5 and 6 spent the greatest proportion of leisure time with their families in the winter - 31.0% spent from 53% to 78% and 22.5% spent more than 78% of their time with family. The categories of Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3, and Housewives, had the next greatest proportion of respondents spending more than half their time with their families. Unskilled and not-working respondents spent the least amount of leisure time with their families - 44.6% spent less than 27%.

There was a curvilinear relationship between income and proportion of leisure time spent with family in winter - see Table VIII - 58.

Table VIII - 58

Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent With Family By
Income Of Respondent - Winter

<u>Income</u>	<u>Proportion Of Leisure Time</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>26% or less</u>		<u>27 - 52%</u>		<u>53% or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000.00	22	66.7	5	15.2	6	18.2	33
\$3,000.00 to \$4,499.99	40	39.6	22	21.8	39	38.6	101
\$4,500.00 to \$5,499.99	23	19.0	41	33.9	57	47.1	121
\$5,500.00 to \$6,499.99	17	26.2	18	27.7	30	46.2	65
\$6,500.00 or more	12	38.7	8	25.8	11	35.5	31
TOTAL	114	32.5	94	26.8	143	40.8	351

(P < .001)

A larger proportion of respondents earning from \$4,500.00 to \$5,499.99 reported spending more than 52% of their leisure time with family than did respondents earning either more or less than this amount. Respondents earning less than \$3,000.00 spent the least amount of time with their families - 66.7% reported spending less than 27% and just 18.2% reported spending more than 52% of their leisure time with their families.

There was little variation in these proportions for summer.

Summary - Section D

Patterns Of Leisure

Most respondents spent more time with their families than they did either alone or with friends. Very little difference was found for summer and winter.

Occupation was the only variable significantly correlated with amount of time spent alone. Housewives were more likely than the gainfully employed or not-working respondents to spend their leisure time alone in the winter. Hollingshead 4 (sales and clerical staff) and farmers were least likely to spend their leisure time alone.

Men were more likely to spend their leisure time with friends than were women in both summer and winter. This was also characteristic of young respondents rather than older people, and single respondents rather than married, separated, widowed, or divorced. Respondents with a higher education were more likely to spend their leisure time with friends than were those with less education. This trend was reversed for income, as the lower income groups were more likely to spend their leisure time with friends than were the higher income groups. This relationship was true for summer only.

Respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 5 & 6 were more likely to spend their leisure time with friends than were other respondents. Housewives were least likely to spend their leisure with friends, which reinforces the findings that they tend to spend more time alone.

Men spent more time with their families in the winter than did women, but no significant differences were found for summer. Respondents from 36 to 55 years of age spent more time with their families than did either younger or older respondents. This was also true of married respondents as compared to separated, divorced, widowed, or single respondents. Respondents

with 10 - 11 years of school spent more time with their families than did those with either more or less education. Respondents with 12 years or more spent the least amount of time with their families. Occupation was significantly related to amount of leisure time spent with family only in the winter. Those whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 5 and 6 spent the most time with their families, and those in Hollingshead 7 and not-working spent the least amount of time. Respondents in the medial income group, earning between \$4,500.00 and \$5,499.99, said they spent the greatest part of their leisure time with their families, and those earning less than \$3,000.00 spent the least time with their families.

SUMMARY

CHAPTER VIII

CURRENT LEISURE ACTIVITIES

In this chapter, the current leisure activities of the Lethbridge respondents were discussed in terms of total number of activities, kinds of activities (including music and art lessons, summer outdoor sports, trips), and also activities outside of Lethbridge, in which people participated.

The respondents were asked to name the two activities which they most enjoyed doing, in both summer and winter, and to state whether or not they were active in any clubs or organizations related to these activities. Finally, the patterns of leisure were discussed in terms of amount of leisure time spent alone, with friends, or with family members.

Number Of Activities

More than half of the respondents were active in nine or fewer activities. The characteristics of those who participated in 10 or more activities were: under 36 years of age, having a college education, working in occupations rated as Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3, and earning \$5,500.00 or more per year. Respondents active in fewer than 7 activities were characterized by: being over 55 years of age, having less than 10 years of education, being widowed or separated, working as an unskilled employee, or being unemployed or retired, and earning from \$3,000.00 to \$4,499.99. per year.

Specific Activities

Respondents were asked to indicate the amount of time they spent on various activities, and the results were coded into 'most time consuming', 'medial time consuming', and 'least time consuming'. Watching movies and television was mentioned by nearly the entire sample (93.7% in

winter and 84.2% in summer) as taking some leisure time, and it was most often named as a most time consuming activity. Other activities named by over half of the sample were reading, visiting friends, and church activities. These activities were most popular in both summer and winter.

Watching television or going to movies was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

Reading as a most time consuming activity was most often mentioned by respondents who were over 55 years of age, and also by those having gone to college. No other variables were related to reading as a time consuming leisure activity.

Visiting friends was a most time consuming activity for respondents who were under 36 years of age, single, and of the third generation.

Church activities were more popular among fourth or more generation respondents.

Playing with children was a more popular among younger respondents than older, and married rather than single. Other cross-tabulations cannot be considered as very valid, as the numbers of respondents in certain categories of the variable were very small.

Going for pleasure drives was more popular among respondents earning over \$5,500.00 in the summer.

Home improvements were most popular among older respondents, married rather than separated, divorced, widowed, or single, and those having less than 10 years of education. Occupation supported the findings for education, in that the unskilled and retired respondents mentioned home improvements most often.

Summer Outdoor Activities

Mountain climbing, hiking, and nature walks were the most popular summer outdoor activities, most often named by females, over 35 years of age, with less than 10 years of education, and earning less than \$4,500.00.

Camping, picnicking, boating and swimming were most popular among females, housewives, those under 35 years of age, having a college education, and earning \$5,500.00 or more.

Bicycling, riding and racing were popular among respondents who were male, 36 to 55 years old, had 10 or 11 years of education, were employed in occupations rated as Hollingshead 4 and Farmers, and earned more than \$5,500.00 per year.

Fishing and hunting were more popular among men, over 35 years of age, who had 10 or 11 years of education, earned over \$4,500.00, and whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 5 and 6.

Driving and sightseeing were more popular among males, over 55 years of age, who had over 10 years of education, earned more than \$4,500.00 and whose occupations were classified as either Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3, or Hollingshead 7, and not-working.

Total leisure time available in the summer was significantly related to the type of activity the respondent liked best. Among respondents who had 125 hours or less of leisure time per month, cycling, riding and racing were most popular. For those who had 126 to 275 hours of leisure per month, climbing and hiking were the most popular activities. Respondents who reported over 275 hours per month of leisure most often mentioned boating as their favorite outdoor activity.

Sports Events

More respondents attended sports events in the summer than in the winter. Races and rodeos were most popular in the summer, and hockey games were most popular in the winter.

Do/Would You Take Music Lessons? Art Lessons?

A large majority of the sample were not taking either music or art lessons, and showed no interest in doing so if a teacher were available.

Interest in taking music lessons was most likely among those who were female, under 36 years of age and separated, widowed, or divorced. Of those who were interested in taking art lessons, most were again female (supported by the data for housewives). There was also an inverse relationship found with socio-economic status and interest in art lessons.

Summer Weekend Trips

Over two-fifths of the respondents did not take any summer weekend trips. Over one-third said they took 1, 2 or 3 weekend trips. Middle-aged respondents (36 - 55 years of age) were more likely to have gone on some weekend trips, but more respondents under 36 years of age took 5 or more weekend trips. Respondents whose occupations were high on the Hollingshead scale, and who were in the higher income brackets were more likely to take weekend trips than were lower socio-economic respondents.

Activities Outside The Area

Slightly more than half of the respondents did not participate in any activities outside of the Lethbridge area. Just over one quarter engaged in one activity outside, and fewer engaged in 2 or 3 activities.

Males engaged in more outside activities than did females, as did younger respondents more than older respondents.

Married respondents were more likely to engage in activities outside the area than were other respondents. More third generation respondents went outside the area for activities, but a slightly higher proportion of second generation had 3 or more activities outside the area. Canadian born respondents had more activities outside the area than did other ethnic groups. There was a direct relationship between proportions having outside activities and education, and also with occupation, with the exception of Hollingshead 5 & 6 respondents. Income was also directly related to number of outside activities. Summer sports was mentioned by most of the respondents as the activity they participated in outside of the area and almost one-fifth said winter sports was their reason.

Preferred Activities

Summer - First Choice: Passive activities were most often preferred by males, respondents over 55 years of age, who had less than 12 years of education, were unskilled employees or not-working, and were of Canadian origin. Respondents earning \$5,500.00 or more chose passive activities more often than did other income groups.

Home-oriented activities were more popular with females (supported by housewives data), older rather than younger, European or Slavic ethnic groups, low education, and low income.

Community activities, including church activities, community service, and generally sociable pastimes, were most enjoyed by males, older respondents, respondents born in the U.S., U.K., or White Commonwealth, and who had low income, low education, and low occupational rank.

Educational activities were preferred by women, older respondents, low income, college education, high occupation rank, and ethnic background of United States, United Kingdom, or White Commonwealth.

Active athletics were most popular among males, under 36, who had a college education, earned between \$4,500.00 and \$5,499.99, were classified as Hollingshead 4 or farmers, and were of Canadian origin.

Summer - Second Choice: Passive activities were most often the second choice activities for respondents under 36, earning less than \$4,500.00 and belonging to the fourth or more generation.

Home-oriented activities were more likely to be named as a second choice by respondents over 55 years of age, earning between \$4,500.00 and \$5,499.99, and belonging to the first generation.

Community activities were most often the second choice activity for older respondents, with low or medial income, who were fourth or more generation.

Educational activities were most often given as second most enjoyable by older, first generation respondents with low income.

Active athletics were most often chosen second by young respondents, third generation, with a high income (over \$5,500.00).

Winter - First Choice - Passive activities were most enjoyed by respondents who were male, over 55 years of age, had less than 10 years of education, were of European or Slavic origin, and were unskilled employees or not-working.

Home-oriented activities were first choice generally for females (supported by housewives data), middle-aged respondents, those with low educational achievement, and of European or Slavic ethnic origin.

Community activities were most often named by males, over 55 years of age, respondents who had low education, whose occupations were

rated as Hollingshead 1, 2 or 3 and who were of American, British, or White Commonwealth ethnic origin.

Active athletics were most often mentioned by men, under 36 years of age, of Canadian origin, and working at occupations rated as Hollingshead 5 and 6.

Winter - Second Choice: Passive activities were most often chosen as second most enjoyable by men, over 55 years of age, who earned less than \$4,500.00.

Home-oriented activities were most popular among females, over 55 years of age, and earning \$4,500.00 to \$5,500.00.

Community activities were preferred by middle-aged respondents earning a medial income.

Educational activities were most often chosen by respondents over 55 years of age earning a low income.

Active athletics were preferred by males under 36 years of age earning \$5,500.00 or more.

Active In Organizations or Clubs: More males than females were active in organizations or clubs related to their most enjoyed activity, and the respondents with more education were more likely to be active also. Hollingshead 4 and farmers were more likely than other occupational groups to be active in organizations.

Patterns of Leisure: Most respondents spent more time with their families than they did either alone or with friends. Housewives were more likely to spend their leisure time alone.

Time With Friends: Respondents who were most likely to spend their leisure time with their friends were characterized by male sex, young people, single, having a high level of education, and low level of income (in summer only), and a fairly low occupation (Hollingshead 5 & 6).

Time With Families: Respondents who were most likely to spend their leisure time with their families were characterized by male sex, (in winter only), middle-aged, married, having 10 - 11 years of school, working as Hollingshead 5 & 6, and earning between \$4,500.00 and \$5,499.99.

CHAPTER IX

DESIRED ACTIVITIES

To identify recreational desires that individuals had not been able to fulfill, an open-ended question was posed: "What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?" The respondent was then asked to indicate which three of these activities he would most like to try. For each of these three, he was asked if he had read any books or magazines about it, and what he really needed in order to participate in the activity. Respondents were also asked to indicate the number and type of organizations in which he would like to become involved.

This chapter will discuss the responses obtained to all of these questions, in an attempt to provide information about the incidence of unfulfilled recreational desires, the types of activities that are most sought after and the degree of initiative that individuals have taken in attempting to become active in areas that would be rewarding to them.

A. Number of Desired Activities

For each respondent, the activities that were named in response to the question concerning what he would like to do but had not been able to do, were counted. Table IX - 1 gives the distribution of responses obtained.

Table IX - 1

Total Number Of Desired Activities

<u>Number Of Activities</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	187	43.5
One	99	23.0
Two	67	15.6
Three	52	12.1
Four or more	25	5.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	99.9

Half of the respondents (50.7% or 218) listed one, two, or three desired activities and 43.5% (187) said there were no more activities in which they wished to participate.

This variable was significantly related with age, and occupation. It was not related significantly with sex, marital status, ethnicity, education, generation or income.

There was a highly significant inverse relationship between age and number of desired activities, as shown in Table IX - 2.

Table IX - 2

Total Number Of Desired Activities, by Age Of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number Of Desired Activities</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>1 - 3</u>		<u>4 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 36 years	51	31.9	98	61.2	11	6.8	160
36 - 55 years	58	36.9	88	56.1	11	7.0	157
Over 55 years	77	71.3	29	26.9	2	1.9	108
TOTAL	186	43.8	215	50.6	22	5.7	425

As age increased, the proportion indicating no desired activities increased from 31.9% to 71.3%, but the proportion indicating one, two, or three desired activities decreased from 61.2% to 26.9% and the proportion mentioning four or more activities decreased from 6.8% to 1.9%.

Occupation was also significantly related to desired activities as Table IX - 3 indicates.

Table IX - 3

Total Number Of Desired Activities By Occupation Of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3	21	36.2	12	20.7	8	13.8	17	29.3	58
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	20	45.5	11	25.0	4	9.1	9	20.5	44
Hollingshead 5 & 6	29	40.9	10	14.1	21	29.6	11	15.5	71
Hollingshead 7 & Not-working	30	52.6	19	33.3	5	8.8	3	5.3	57
Housewives	85	43.8	47	24.2	27	13.9	35	18.0	194
TOTAL	185	43.6	99	23.3	65	15.3	75	17.7	424

(P < .01)

More than half (52.6%) of the respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 7 and not-working respondents reported having no desired activities whereas just 36.2% of the Hollingshead 1,2, and 3 respondents reported no desired activities. Conversely, as socio-economic status increased, the proportion of respondents who mentioned 3 or more desired activities also increased. The distribution for this category was 5.3% for Hollingshead 7 and not-working respondents to 29.3% for Hollingshead

1, 2, and 3 respondents. That is, respondents in the higher occupations named more activities in which they would like to participate but had been unable to up to the time of the survey.

For housewives, 68.0% reported either no desired activities or only one desired activity (43.8% for none and 24.2% for one).

B. Type Of Activities

The responses to the question of which of his desired activities the respondent would most like to try, were coded into nine categories. The distribution of responses into these categories is shown in Table IX - 4.

Table IX - 4

Activity Most Likely To Try

<u>Activity</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Of Those Answering</u>
Sports	132	30.7	57.2
Self-Improvement	28	6.5	12.1
Travel	26	6.0	11.3
Hobbies	25	5.8	10.8
Organizations	7	1.6	3.0
Home-passive	5	1.2	2.2
Spectator events	4	0.9	1.7
Work around house	3	0.7	1.3
Visit	1	0.2	0.4
No response	199	46.3	- -
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	99.9	100.0

The data show that the activity most frequently mentioned as being the one a respondent would most like to participate in, was active sports: 132 respondents (30.7% of the total sample and 57.2% of those who

desired any further activity) said that they would like to participate in some active sport.

The activity that the respondent would most like to engage in was significantly related to sex ($P < .01$), but not to any of the other independent variables.

Sports participation was mentioned by more males than females (60 or 63.2% vs. 59 or 52.3% respectively). Self-improvement activities (continuing education by taking courses or lessons of any kind) were mentioned by more females than males (28 or 21.1% vs. 6 or 6.3% respectively). Visiting was slightly more popular among the men, and home-oriented activities were slightly more popular among the women.

C. Indications Of Interest

The questions regarding whether or not respondents had read about their desired activities, or had tried to organize a group related to them, were asked to obtain some indication of how much interest respondents had shown in these activities - how actively they had pursued them.

1. Read About Activities

When respondents were asked whether they read any books or magazines about any of these activities, only 223 (51.9%) replied. Only 55 (12.8%) of the sample said that they had ready anything about any of their three most preferred activities and 168 (39.1%) said that they had not. It would be a safe assumption that very few of the 48% who failed to reply had done any reading about their desired activities.

This variable was significantly related to sex and occupation, but not to age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education or income.

The cross tabulation with sex ($P < .02$) revealed that men were more likely to read about their most desired activity than were women: 30 (33.0%) of the male respondents vs. 24 (18.6%) of the females who said that they had done so.

The relationship with occupation was not clearly defined. ($P < .05$). Housewives were least likely to say that they had read about their desired activities - just 16 (15.7%) said that they had, while 25% or more of all employed respondents said that they had. Respondents from occupations which fell into the 3 top Hollingshead categories were characterized by the second lowest incidence of this index of interest: just 9 (25.7%) said that they had read about their most desired activity, while 8 (34.8%) of those whose occupations fell into Hollingshead 4 or Farmers, said they had, as did 12 (32.4%) of those whose occupations fell into categories 5 & 6, and 9 (39.1%) of those from Hollingshead 7 or who were not currently working. Thus, the greatest interest, as indexed by whether or not a respondent had read about the activity, was shown by respondents from the lowest occupational level.

2. Tried To Organize A Group

When respondents were asked if they had ever tried to organize a group of people who were interested in one of their desired activities, nearly half (46.7% or 201) gave no answer. Another 49.1% (211) said no, and only 4.0% (17) reported they had tried to organize a group.

This variable was significantly related to marital status ($P < .02$) but not with any of the other independent variables.

Organizing a group of people was reported by a significantly larger proportion of single respondents (20.0% or 5) than married respondents (5.4% or 10). None of the widowed, divorced or separated respondents reported trying to organize a group of people who were interested in one of their de-

sired activities.

D. Requirements

When respondents were asked what they needed in order to participate in their most desired activity, the distribution of responses shown in Table IX - 5 was obtained.

Table IX - 5

What Is Needed To Participate

<u>Requirement</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Answering Question</u>
More time	94	21.9	42.5
More money	37	8.6	16.7
Equipment	26	6.0	11.8
Facilities	22	5.1	10.0
Initiative, public interest	19	4.4	8.6
Lessons	13	3.0	5.9
Better health	7	1.6	3.2
Transportation	2	0.5	0.9
Nothing	1	0.2	0.4
No response	209	48.6	- -
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	99.9	100.0

The largest proportion of respondents (42.5% of the 221 who answered this question) said that they needed more time to allow them to participate in their desired activities. Also frequently mentioned were requirements for equipment or facilities (21.8%), the need for more money (16.7%), and the need for greater initiative, - more interest on the part of the respondent and others - club organizers, etc. (8.6%).

E. Organizational Involvement

In a further attempt to discover the unfulfilled recreational desires of the Lethbridge sample, respondents were asked if they would like to join any organizations or clubs. If the answer was positive, they were then asked to indicate the type of organization.

1. Number Of Organizations

Of those who replied to this question (421), over three-quarters (318 or 75.5%) said that they did not want to join any organizations or clubs. About one-fifth of the remaining respondents (77 or 18.3%) said they wanted to join one; 20 (4.8%) wanted to join 2, and 6 (1.4%) wanted to join 3 or 4 organizations or clubs.

The number of organizations or clubs a respondent wanted to join was significantly related to sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, and education but not to generation, occupation or income.

Exactly the same proportion of males and females did not want to join any organizations or clubs (75.7%) - ($P < .02$). Males reported more interest in joining organizations than did females: 17 (9.6%) of the males vs. 8 (3.3%) of the females said that they wanted to join one or more organizations.

There was an inverse relationship between wanting to join an organization or club and age of respondent ($P < .001$). More than 90% of the respondents over 55 (94.3% or 100) did not want to join any organizations. This proportion decreased steadily to 95 (61.3%) of the respondents under 36 years of age. Conversely, 3 (2.8%) of the respondents over 55 wanted to join one or more organizations and this proportion increased steadily to 14 (9.0%) of the respondents under 36 years of age.

Widowed, divorced or separated respondents were the least likely to want to join an organization - 39 (95.1%) reported no interest in joining an organization. Single respondents were more likely to want to join an organization or club - 15 (34.9%) wanted to join one or more, while 84 (25.3%) of the married respondents and only 2 (4.9%) of the widowed, divorced or separated respondents said the same.

Although the relationship with marital status was statistically significant ($P < .02$), the small proportion of widowed, divorced, separated and single respondents makes the validity of the findings questionable. More than three-quarters of the sample (79.8%) were married.

The relationship between ethnicity and interest in joining a club or organization ($P < .01$) can be described as follows: Canadian-born respondents showed a much greater interest in joining a club or organization than did foreign-born respondents - 86 (27.9%) of the Canadian-born respondents said that they would like to join an organization, but only 9 (14.6%) of those born in the U.S., U.K. or the White Commonwealth; 4 (16.7%) of those born in Western Europe; and none of those born in Slavic countries said the same.

The relationship between wanting to join an organization or club and education of respondent was direct: ($P < .01$). Of the respondents with less than 10 years of education, 113 (86.9%) did not want to join any organizations or clubs. This proportion decreased steadily to 33 (58.9%) of those with some college education. Conversely, just 3 (2.3%) of the respondents with less than 10 years of schooling wanted to join more than one organization or club and this proportion increased to 9 (7.3%) of those with 10 or 11 years; 6 (5.8%) of those with 12 years; and 7 (12.5%) of those with some college education.

Type Of Organization Or Club

About one-quarter of the sample (107 or 24.9%) responded to the question of what kind of organization or club they would like to join. These responses are given in Table IX - 6.

Table IX - 6

Type Of Organization Or Club In Which Membership Was Desired

<u>Type Of Organization</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Answering Question</u>
Small miscellaneous	28	6.5	26.2
Athletic	24	5.6	22.4
Service	19	4.4	17.8
Fraternal	14	3.3	13.1
Church	9	2.1	8.4
Political	4	0.9	3.7
Professional	2	0.5	1.9
Unspecified	7	1.6	6.5
No response	323	75.1	- -
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	100.0	100.0

The data show that about one-quarter (26.2%) of those respondents who said they wanted to join an organization or club, named a small club - such as for sewing, gardening or reading. The second most frequently named was an athletic club (22.4%) followed by service (17.8%) and fraternal clubs (13.1%).

This variable was significantly related to occupation of respondent but not to any of the other independent variables.

The relationship between occupation and type of desired organization is shown in Table IX - 7.

Table IX - 7

Type Of Desired Organization By Occupation Of Respondent

Occupation	Type Of Organization								Total
	Political, Religious, Service or Professional		Athletic		Small Miscell- aneous		Fraternal or Unspec- ified		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 -4 & Farmers	17	60.7	1	3.6	7	25.0	3	10.7	28
Hollingshead 5- 7 & not-working	6	20.0	11	36.7	5	16.7	8	26.7	30
Housewives	11	23.9	10	21.7	15	32.6	10	21.7	46
TOTAL	34	32.7	22	21.2	27	26.0	21	20.2	104

(P < .01)

The data show that housewives did not show any strong preferences with respect to the type of activity in which they would like to participate, although a slightly larger proportion of them (32.6%) chose small miscellaneous clubs (sewing, gardening, reading, etc.) than did respondents from various occupational levels. (Interest in political, religious, professional, or service clubs was directly related to occupational level (60.7% from the upper portion of the Hollingshead scale vs. 20.0% from the lower); interest in athletic clubs was inversely related to occupational level (just 3.6% of respondents from higher occupations vs. 36.7% from lower); and interest in fraternal or unspecified clubs was also inversely related to occupational level (10.7% from higher occupations vs. 26.7% from the lower).

F. Structure

Respondents in the Lethbridge sample were asked if they felt there was a greater need for more organized recreational activities - like bowling or curling tournaments or little league baseball - or for additional unorganized activities - like picnics or recreation which the family could plan for itself. The responses to this question are given in Table IX - 8.

Table IX - 8

Structure Of Recreation Desired - Organized vs. Unorganized

<u>Structure</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Answering Question</u>
More organized	153	35.6	47.5
Less organized	85	19.8	26.4
No change	69	16.0	21.4
More of both	15	3.5	4.7
No response	108	25.1	- -
TOTAL	430	100.0	100.0

From Table IX - 8 it is evident that almost half of the 322 respondents who answered this question (47.5%) desired organized recreational activities, such as bowling or curling. Over one-quarter (26.4%) of those who responded said they preferred additional unorganized activities, such that the family could plan for itself.

Responses to this question were significantly related to sex of respondent ($P < .04$), but not to any of the other independent variables.

Approximately the same proportion of male and female respondents (35 or 25.9% and 49 or 26.8% respectively) said they would like to see more structured activities. More males (39 or 28.9%) than females (29 or 15.8%) said that they were happy with the way things were at present -

they advocated "no change". Females showed a preference for additional unstructured activities (95 or 51.9% vs. 56 or 41.5% of the males).

SUMMARY

CHAPTER IX

DESIRED ACTIVITIES

This chapter has discussed the recreational desires reported by members of the Lethbridge sample - it has identified and described the types of activities in which the respondents said they would like to participate, but in which participation had not been feasible up to the time of the survey. The extent of unfulfilled desires has been indexed by the number of desired activities named by each respondent. The intensity with which individuals have pursued their desires has been indexed through questions of whether the individual had read about an activity or had tried to organize a group to pursue it. The types of activities that were seen as lacking were described from responses to a general question, and to more specific questions dealing with organization and structure.

Number Of Desired Activities

Nearly half of the respondents said there were no activities in which they desired to participate. The percentages listing numbers from one to four or more decreased from 23.0% to 5.7%. This was significantly related to age and occupation of respondent. The relationship with age was inverse, in that older respondents desired fewer activities than did younger respondents. Occupation was significantly related to number of desired activities. Over half of the not-working or unskilled workers said they desired no more activities, but just over 1/3 of the Hollingshead 1,2 & 3 respondents said the same. Nearly 30% of the Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3 respondents desired 3 or more activities, but only 5.3% of the Hollingshead 7 and not-working said they desired 3 or more activities.

Type Of Activities

Nearly half (46.3%) of the respondents did not list any desired activities specifically. The majority of those who did name an activity said they would most like to try active sports activities (57.2%). All of the other activities were mentioned by less than 15% of the respondents. Those mentioned by over 10% were: self-improvement activities (12.1%); travel and holiday trips (11.3%) and creative activities or hobbies (10.8%). This was significantly related to sex and occupation of respondent. Males were more likely to want to try active sports than were females, and females were more likely to want to try self-improvement activities, and church activities. Active sports were more often mentioned as a desired activity by respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 - 3, or Hollingshead 7 and not-working. Of the housewives, over half said they wanted to try active sports, and nearly a quarter wanted to try self-improvement activities. Hollingshead 4 and farmers more often mentioned sociability than did any of the other respondents.

Indications Of Interest

Just over half of the respondents answered the questions pertaining to their interest in the listed desired activities. Nearly 40% of the total sample said they had not read any magazines or articles related to their desired activities. Just over 10% said they had done some reading in the area of their desired activities.

Males were more likely to read about their desired activities than were females. Housewives were least likely to read about their desired activities, and unskilled workers and non-working respondents were most likely to have done some reading on their desired activities.

Only 4% of the sample said they had tried to organize a group or club for their desired activity. This was significantly related to marital status, in that none of the separated, widowed, or divorced respondents tried to organize a group, and very few of the married respondents tried (5%). Of the single respondents, 20% said they had tried.

Requirements

Nearly half of the respondents did not specify what was needed in order for them to participate in their desired activity. Of those who did answer, 42.5% said they needed more time. The other requirements listed by 10% or more were: more money (16.7%); equipment (11.8%); and facilities (10.0%).

Organizational Involvements

The majority of respondents (75.5%) did not want to join any organizations or clubs and about 20% wanted to join one organization or club.

This variable was significantly related to sex, age, marital status, ethnicity and education.

The same proportion of males and females wanted to join an organization but males wanted to join more organizations than did females.

There was an inverse relationship between wanting to join an organization or club and age of respondent, and a direct relationship with education: young and well-educated respondents were more interested in joining an organization or club than were older and less educated respondents.

Single respondents and Canadian-born respondents were the most likely to want to join an organization or club, and widowed, divorced and separated respondents and Slavic-born respondents were the least likely to say the same.

About one-quarter of the respondents indicated the type of

organization they wished to join. Almost one half of these respondents mentioned small, miscellaneous clubs and athletic clubs. About 20% mentioned service and fraternal organizations or clubs.

Occupation was the only independent variable related to this variable. Respondents on higher occupational levels preferred membership in political, professional, religious or service clubs. Respondents on the lower occupational levels preferred to join athletic clubs or fraternal clubs and organizations.

Structure

Respondents were asked whether they felt that there was a need for more organized activities, more unorganized activity, or no change. One-quarter of the sample did not answer the question, and nearly half (47.5%) of those who did answer said they felt that more structured activities were needed. This was nearly twice as large a proportion as said they wanted additional unorganized activities (26.4%). Over one-fifth (21.4%) said that no change was needed, and 4.7% wanted more of both structured and unstructured activities. This was significantly correlated with sex of respondent, in that males were more satisfied with existing conditions, and females desired more unorganized activities.

CHAPTER X

RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

The respondents were asked a number of questions dealing with the recreational problems that they perceived in the Lethbridge area. The patterns of these responses will be discussed in this chapter. The first section will discuss reported satisfaction with present involvement and major obstacles to desired involvement. The age group that respondents felt was most urgently in need of new recreational programs and facilities and the perceived adequacy and appropriateness of existing recreational facilities will be described with particular emphasis on the adequacy of existing facilities for youth. The section will finally discuss whether respondents felt that these were fairly run, and whether ~~concentration~~ or diversification of facilities throughout the area was arranged to maximize effectiveness.

Problems with respect to recreation staff will be discussed and an attempt will be made to discover whether Lethbridge residents felt that recreational leaders should be volunteers or paid government employees, and how volunteers could best be recruited. The section on staff problems will also discuss use of the mass media in the area, and the importance of various sources of information to the respondent. The relevance of this is readily apparent: it seeks to shed light on how one might best draw public attention to the need for volunteers (if one is established) and how one might best interest new people in participating in existing recreational programs. The final section in this chapter will deal with where the respondent felt the responsibility for the development of future recreational facilities and programs lay.

A. Satisfaction With Present Involvement

Reasons For Non-Involvement

In this section the respondents' satisfaction with his present amount of participation in his favourite summer outdoor activities is examined, and the major obstacles to his increased participation are outlined.

1. Satisfaction

After respondents had checked their best liked summer outdoor activities, they were asked whether they were able to engage in these activities as often as they wanted. Table X - 1 shows the responses to this question.

Table X - 1

Fulfillment Of Recreational Desires

(Do You Do Your Favourite Activity As Often As You Desire?)

<u>Response</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Answering Question</u>
No, for all	104	24.2	27.4
Yes, for all	81	18.8	21.4
Yes, for first activity	79	18.4	20.8
Yes, for first & either second or third activities	71	16.5	18.7
Yes, for second and third activities	44	10.2	11.6
No response	51	11.9	- -
TOTAL	430	100.0	99.9

Of the 379 respondents who answered this question, 27.4% said they did not take part in any of their favourite outdoor activities as often as they desired. Almost as many (21.4%) however, did report participating in all three of their best-liked activities as often as they wished. Another

20.8% took part in their first choice activity as often as they liked and 30.3% did so for two of their three favourite activities.

Reported satisfaction with present involvement was significantly related to sex and age. Marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income and occupation were not significantly related to this variable.

The relationship between sex and whether the respondent did his favourite activities as often as desired ($P < .03$) showed that more females than males were able to do their favourite activity as often as they desired: 148 (66.4%) of the females as compared to 80 (52.6%) of the males said this. More males were able to do their second and third most favoured activities as often as they wanted (13.2% or 20 vs. 10.8% or 24 of the females). More males also said they could not participate in their most enjoyed activities as often as desired - 34.2% (52) as opposed to 22.9% (51) of the females.

There was a significant direct relationship between age of respondent and reported satisfaction with ~~present~~ involvement. Table X - 2 shows that there was greater satisfaction among older respondents.

Table X - 2

Present Involvement, By Age Of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>"Yes" for 1st</u>		<u>"Yes" for 2nd or 3rd</u>		<u>"No" for All</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 36 yrs.	81	53.6	21	13.9	49	32.5	151
36 - 55 yrs.	83	58.9	19	13.5	39	27.7	141
Over 55 yrs.	64	77.1	4	4.8	15	18.1	83
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	228	60.8	44	11.7	103	27.5	375

(P < .01)

Of the respondents under age 36, 53.6% said they participated in their best-liked outdoor summer activity as often as they desired, whereas 58.9% of those between ages 36 and 55 and 77.1% of those over 55 said this. Only 18.1% of the respondents over age 55 said they were unable to participate as much as desired in any of their three favourite activities, while 32.5% of those under 36 gave this response.

2. Obstacles

Respondents were asked why they were unable to participate in those favourite activities as often as they would like. The responses are given in Table X - 3.

Table X - 3

Major Reasons For Inability To Participate In Activities

<u>Reason</u>	<u>As Desired</u>		<u>% Answering Question</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Time, health or family	110	25.6	75.9
Transportation or money	14	3.3	9.7
Lack of equipment or facilities	12	2.8	8.3
Lack of interest, experience, or organization	9	2.1	6.2
No response	285	66.3	- -
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	430	100.1	100.1

The data show that three-quarters (75.9%) of the 145 respondents who answered this question, reported that time, health, or family problems prevented them from participating in the best-liked summer outdoor activities.

The only significant correlation between reasons for inability to participate as desired and the various independent variables was with age of respondent. This relationship is shown in Table X - 4.

Table X - 4

Major Reason For Inability To Participate In Activities As Desired By

Age Of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>Reason</u>		<u>Reason</u>		<u>Reason</u>		<u>Total</u>
	Money or Transportation		Lack of Facilities Equipment or Organization		Time, Health, or Family Problems		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 36 yrs.	6	9.4	9	14.1	49	76.6	64
36 - 55 yrs.	2	3.6	8	14.6	45	81.8	55
Over 55 yrs.	5	23.8	0	0.0	16	76.2	21
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTAL	13	9.3	17	12.1	110	78.6	140

(P < .05)

Lack of facilities and equipment or lack of interest and organization were mentioned by roughly 14% of those aged 55 and under, but by none of those over 55. Considerably more older people mentioned money or transportation problems, however, than did younger respondents: 23.8% of those over 55 compared with 9.4% of those under 36 and 3.6% of those between 36 and 55 years of age. The majority of all age groups indicated time, health or family problems, with slightly more people in the middle-age group mentioning these reasons: 81.8% as opposed to 76.2% of the older group and 76.6% of the younger group.

Summary - Section A

In this section, the respondents's satisfaction with his present amount of participation in his favorite summer outdoor activities and the major obstacles to his increased participation were examined.

Of the 379 respondents who indicated whether or not they participated in their favorite activity as often as desired, 27.4% said "no", 21.4% said "yes" for all three of their most enjoyed activities, and the remainder (51.2%) said "yes" for one or two, but not all three.

This variable was significantly related to sex: more females than males were able to do their favorite activity as often as desired, but more males were able to do only their second and third most enjoyed activities as often as desired.

There was a significant direct relationship between age and reported satisfaction with present involvement in favorite activities. None of the other independent variables were significantly related to this variable.

The most frequently mentioned reasons for inability to participate in activities as much as desired were personal time, health or family concerns (75.9% of the 145 answering this question mentioned these reasons). Others were transportation or money, lack of equipment or facilities, and lack of interest or poor climate.

Age was the only independent variable significantly related to this variable. More people over age 55 mentioned money or transportation problems and fewer mentioned lack of facilities or organization. Slightly more people in the middle-age group (36 to 55) mentioned time, health, or family problems as obstacles.

B. Leisure Time Opportunities Available

Respondents in Lethbridge were asked what leisure time opportunities (for their own age group) they were aware of in their area. The total number of opportunities mentioned was tallied and the distribution is shown in Table X - 5.

Table X - 5

Number Of Leisure Opportunities Perceived

<u>Number of Opportunities</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Answering Question</u>
None	36	8.4	9.6
1 or 2	111	25.8	29.5
3 or 4	121	28.1	32.2
5 or 6	59	13.7	15.7
7 or more	49	11.4	13.0
No response	54	12.6	- -
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	100.0	100.0

It is evident that the majority (61.7%) of the respondents who answered this question knew of between 1 and 4 leisure opportunities: 32.9% knew of 3 or 4 and 29.5% knew of 1 or 2. Just under 30% of the sample knew of 5 or more leisure time opportunities.

Occupation was the only independent variable that was significantly related to the number of opportunities perceived.

There was a significantly direct relationship between occupation and number of leisure time opportunities mentioned, as seen in Table X - 6.

Table X - 6

Number Of Leisure Opportunities Perceived By Occupation
Of Respondent

Occupation	Number Of Opportunities						Total
	0 - 2		3 - 4		5 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1,2 & 3	11	20.8	19	35.9	13	43.4	53
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	9	22.5	17	42.5	14	35.0	40
Hollingshead 5 & 6	29	48.3	15	25.0	16	26.7	60
Hollingshead 7 & Not-work- ing	25	49.0	13	25.5	13	25.5	51
Housewives	65	40.9	55	34.6	39	24.5	159
TOTAL	139	38.3	119	32.8	95	38.9	363

(P < .05)

The data show that as occupational level increased, the proportion of respondents indicating two or fewer opportunities decreased while the proportion indicating five or more opportunities increased: 20.8% of the respondents in Hollingshead classes 1,2 & 3; 22.5% of those in Hollingshead 4 & Farmers; 48.3% of those in Hollingshead 5 & 6, and 49.0% of those in Hollingshead 7 and not-working mentioned two or fewer opportunities. At the other end, 43.4% of respondents in Hollingshead categories 1,2 & 3; 35.0% of those in Hollingshead 4 and farmers; 26.7% of those in Hollingshead 5 and 6, and 25.5% of those in Hollingshead 7 and not-working, mentioned 5 or more. The distribution of responses obtained from housewives followed closely the pattern of the total sample: 40.9% mentioned less than three leisure opportunities in the area and 24.5% indicated 5 or more opportunities.

C. Age Group Most Urgently In Need Of Programs And Facilities

Respondents were asked what age group was most urgently in need of more recreational facilities or programs. The responses are given in Table X - 7.

Table X - 7

Age Groups Identified As Most

Urgently In Need Of Recreational Facilities Or Programs

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Answering Question</u>
Teens	168	39.1	51.9
Old-aged Adults	48	11.2	14.8
Middle-aged Adults	36	8.4	11.1
School & pre-schooler	28	6.5	8.6
No Group	21	4.9	6.5
Everybody	17	4.0	5.2
Young married people	6	1.4	1.9
No response	106	24.6	- -
<hr/>			
TOTAL	430	100.1	100.1

The majority of the 324 respondents who answered this question (51.9%) felt that teenagers most urgently needed more recreation provided for them. Older folk were second, in terms of need, with the elderly mentioned by 14.8% and the middle-aged 11.1%. Younger married people were of the least concern to the Lethbridge respondents.

None of the independent variables were significantly correlated with this variable.

D. Recreational Facilities

This section will discuss the adequacy, operation, and concent-

ration of recreational facilities in the Lethbridge area. It deals first with the general adequacy and then with the adequacy for young people, whether the present facilities are fairly run, whether they are too centralized or too scattered, and whether more organized or less organized programs are needed.

1. General Adequacy

To determine the degree of dissatisfaction with present recreational facilities, respondents were asked if they thought the present leisure time opportunities for people from their age group were adequate, and what they thought was needed by way of improvement.

Table X - 8 shows the pattern of responses obtained.

Table X - 8

Adequacy Of Facilities In The Area And What Is Needed

<u>Response</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Answering Question</u>
Adequate	255	59.3	75.2
Need more athletics, playgrounds	29	6.7	8.6
Need more clubs	13	3.0	3.8
Need meeting places	10	2.3	3.0
Need more cultural acti- vities & adult classes	9	2.1	2.6
Inadequate or unspecified	23	5.4	6.8
Noresponse	91	21.2	- -
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	100.0	100.0

Three-quarters (75.2%) of the 339 respondents who answered this question said that facilities were adequate for the area. The major requirement mentioned was the need for more athletic facilities (swimming pools, playgrounds and parks, etc.): 8.6% of these 339 respondents indicated

this type of need. Another 3.8% desired more clubs and 3.0% wanted more meeting places. The need for more cultural activities, handicrafts, and adult educational classes was mentioned by 2.6%, and 6.8% said facilities were inadequate for the area but did not elaborate.

Sex, ethnicity, generation, education, income and occupation were not significantly related to adequacy of facilities for the area. Only age and marital status were significantly related to this variable.

There was a direct relationship between age and proportion of respondents who said that opportunities were adequate, as Table X - 9 shows.

Table X - 9

Adequacy Of Facilities And What Is Needed By Age

Of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>Adequate</u>		<u>Need Meeting Places, Clubs etc.</u>		<u>Need Athletics</u>		<u>Inadequate, No elabora- tion</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 36	79	60.3	23	17.6	15	11.5	14	10.7	131
36 - 55 yrs	109	82.6	6	4.5	12	9.1	5	3.8	132
Over 55 yrs	63	87.5	3	4.2	2	2.8	4	5.6	72
TOTAL	251	74.9	32	9.6	29	8.7	23	6.9	335

(P < .001)

As age increased, the proportion of respondents who said facilities in the area were perfectly adequate, increased from 60.3% of those under 36, to 82.6% of those between 36 and 55, to 87.5% of those over 55. Many more of the youngest group of respondents (under 36) felt that meeting places, clubs, cultural activities, and adult educational classes were needed (17.6% as compared with roughly 4% of each of the older groups).

More of the younger respondents also felt that more athletics were needed, although a fair number in the middle-age group felt this way, too: 11.5% and 9.1% of these age groups respectively, but only 2.8% of the oldest group. Middle-aged respondents had the lowest proportion stating that facilities were inadequate with no elaboration.

There was a significant relationship ($P < .001$) between marital status and reported adequacy of facilities. People who were or had been married were more likely to consider facilities adequate than were single people: 78.2% (208) of the 266 married respondents and 80.6% (25) of the 31 separated, divorced or widowed respondents, but only 47.4% (18) of the 38 single respondents felt this way. Single people had the highest proportions reporting specific needs: 26.3% (10) said more meeting places, clubs, cultural activities and adult classes were needed and 15.8% (6) said more athletics (pools, playgrounds, etc.) were needed, whereas 7.9% (21) and 8.6% (23) respectively, of married people indicated these needs and one respondent (3.2%) in the widowed, separated or divorced category indicated a specific type of need (meeting places or clubs). More of the widowed, separated or divorced were dissatisfied with existing facilities, but did not elaborate on needs: 16.1% as opposed to 10.5% of the single and 5.3% of the married respondents.

2. Adequacy Of Facilities For Youth

Respondents were asked if they felt that the present facilities were adequate for the needs of youth. Responses to this question are given in Table X - 10.

Table X - 10

Adequacy Of Facilities For Youth

<u>Are they adequate</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes, definitely	206	47.9
Yes, qualified	46	10.7
Not sure	49	11.4
No, qualified	3	0.7
No, definite	113	26.3
No response	13	3.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	100.0

It is evident that over half of the total Lethbridge sample (58.6%) felt that present facilities were adequate for the needs of young people. However, over a quarter of the respondents (26.3%) gave a definite "no" in answer to the question of whether facilities in Lethbridge were adequate for youth.

Sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income and occupation were not significantly related to this variable. Age was the only variable which showed any significant association with the reported adequacy of facilities for youth in the Lethbridge area.

There was a highly significant direct relationship between reported adequacy of facilities for youth and age, as Table X - 11 shows.

Table X - 11

Reported Adequacy of Facilities For Youth

By Age of Respondent

"Are Facilities Adequate?"

Responses:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>Definitely</u>		<u>Yes</u> <u>Qualified</u>		<u>Not</u> <u>Sure</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 36 yrs.	67	43.0	14	9.0	19	12.2	56	35.9	156
36 - 55 yrs.	84	53.9	20	12.8	8	5.1	44	28.2	156
Over 55 yrs.	53	53.0	12	12.0	20	20.0	15	15.0	100
TOTAL	204	49.5	46	11.2	47	11.4	115	27.9	412

($P < .001$)

The data show that as age increased the proportion of respondents who felt that facilities were adequate for youth increased: 43.0% of respondents under 36 years of age, 53.9% of those aged 36 to 55, and 53.0% of those over 55 years said yes, definitely. On the other hand, 35.9% of those under 36, 28.2% of those between 36 and 55 years, and only 15.0% of those over 55 years of age said facilities for youth were inadequate. It is also interesting to note that a larger proportion of the older respondents were unsure of the adequacy of facilities (20.0% of those over 55 as opposed to 12.2% of those under 36 and only 5.1% of the middle-age groups.

3. Operation of Facilities

Respondents were asked whether they felt that public and private recreation facilities were fun "in a fair manner" so everyone had

an equal chance to use them. The responses of the sample are recorded in Table X - 12.

Table X - 12

Fairness Of Operation Of Present Facilities

<u>Are They Fair?</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes, definitely	268	62.3
Yes, qualified	23	5.4
Not Sure	66	15.4
No, qualified	1	0.2
No, definitely	60	14.0
No response	12	2.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	100.1

The data show that almost two-thirds (62.3%) of the Lethbridge respondents unreservedly felt that public and private recreation facilities were run fairly; another 15.4% were not sure, 14.0% said "definitely no" to the question and 5.6% qualified their answers.

None of the independent variables were significantly correlated with the reported fairness of the way existing facilities were run.

4. Concentration Of Facilities

The respondents were asked three questions dealing with their attitude toward present and future concentration of recreational facilities.

The respondents were asked whether they felt present facilities for recreation were too scattered or too concentrated in one or a few areas. They were then asked to state why they felt that way. The distribution of responses to the first question is given in Table X - 13.

Table X - 13

Concentration Of Facilities

<u>Response</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Answering Question</u>
"O.K."	188	43.7	50.3
Too concentrated	84	19.5	22.5
Undecided	62	14.4	16.6
Too Scattered	25	5.8	6.7
Neither	11	2.6	2.9
Both	4	0.9	1.1
No response	56	13.0	- -
TOTAL	430	99.9	100.1

Half of the 374 respondents who answered this question (50.3%) said that the location of present facilities was acceptable. Almost one-quarter (22.5%) felt that the facilities were too concentrated within a small area of the city. Only 6.7% said that the facilities were too scattered throughout the city. Another 16.6% were undecided.

Of the 84 respondents who said that facilities were too concentrated, 83 gave reasons for their response. The majority of these respondents (71 or 85.6%) felt that facilities were either too centralized in the downtown area, leaving no facilities in outlying areas; or that areas of higher income received more facilities than lower income areas.

Transportation problems were mentioned by 11(50%) of the 22 respondents who gave reasons for saying that facilities were too scattered. Ten people felt that if facilities were more centralized, there wouldn't be so much duplication and there could be more facilities.

The feelings of Lethbridge respondents about the concentration of facilities were not significantly related to sex, ethnicity, generation, income or occupation. Age, marital status and education were significantly related to this variable.

There was an inverse relationship between age and dissatisfaction with location of recreational facilities, as shown in Table X - 14.

Table X - 14

Satisfaction With Concentration Of Present Facilities

By Age Of Respondent

	<u>Response</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Too Scattered</u>		<u>Too Concentrated</u>		<u>O.K. as is</u>		<u>Undecided or generally dissatisfied</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
<u>Age</u>									
Under 36 yrs	13	9.0	43	29.7	58	40.0	31	21.4	145
36 - 55 yrs	8	5.8	30	21.7	81	58.7	19	13.8	138
Over 55 yrs	4	4.8	10	12.0	46	55.4	23	27.7	83
TOTAL	25	6.8	83	22.7	185	50.5	73	19.9	366

(P < .004)

A larger proportion of respondents under age 36 felt that facilities were either too concentrated or too scattered: 29.7% and 9.0% respectively, as compared with 21.7% and 5.8% respectively of those between ages 36 and 55 years, and 12.0% and 4.8% respectively of those over age 55. Also, fewer of the youngest group (40.0%) as opposed to over half of the medial and older groups) said the degree of concentration at present was "O.K." Considerably more older respondents were undecided about, or generally dissatisfied with, the location of facilities: 27.7% as opposed to 21.4% of the youngest and 13.8% of the middle-aged respondents.

There was a highly significant relationship ($P < .003$) between marital status and whether the respondent felt that facilities were too scattered, too concentrated, or "O.K." The 42 single respondents were the least satisfied with the location of facilities: 16.7% (7) felt existing facilities to be too scattered, whereas just 6.1% (18) of the 294 married respondents and none of the 30 widowed, separated, or divorced felt this way; 31.0% (13) of single but only 22.8% (67) of married and 10.0% (3) of the widowed, separated or divorced respondents thought facilities were too concentrated. The majority of both married (53.1% or 156) and widowed, separated or divorced respondents (60.0% or 18) said that facilities were all-right as they were, but only 26.2% (11) of the single respondents said this. More widowed, separated or divorced respondents were undecided or generally dissatisfied (30.0% or 9) with the location of facilities than were either single (26.2% or 11) or married (18.0% or 53) respondents.

There was a significant relationship between education and reported satisfaction with concentration of facilities as shown in Table X - 15.

Table X - 15

Satisfaction With Concentration Of Present Facilities

By Education Of Respondent

	<u>Response</u>								Total
	Too Scattered		Too Concentrated		O.K. as is		Undecided Generally Dissatisfied		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
<u>Education</u>									
Less than 10 yrs	10	9.9	20	19.8	43	42.6	28	27.7	101
10 or 11 yrs	3	2.6	24	21.1	71	62.3	16	14.0	114
12 years	6	6.3	24	25.3	49	51.6	16	16.8	95
Some college or college degree	6	11.3	14	26.4	22	41.5	11	20.8	53
TOTAL	25	6.9	82	22.6	185	51.0	71	19.6	363

(P < .04)

There was a direct relationship between amount of education and the feeling that existing facilities were too concentrated: 19.8% of those with less than 10 years of schooling, 21.1% of those with 10 or 11 years, 25.3% of those with 12 years and 26.4% of those with some college education said that facilities were too concentrated. There were curvilinear relationships between the other responses and education. More people from the lowest (9.9) and highest (11.3%) education groups said facilities were too scattered than did those with 10 or 11 years (2.6%) or 12 years (6.3%). Fewer people in the lowest (42.6%) and the highest (41.5%) education categories felt that the location of facilities was "O.K.", and more people in these groups were undecided or generally dissatisfied with location of facilities.

Respondents were also asked: "When new facilities are built in this area, do you think they ought to be more or less centralized than existing facilities are?" The responses to this question are given in Table X - 16.

Table X - 16

Desired Concentration of New Facilities

<u>Response</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
More decentralization	168	39.1
O.K. as is	90	20.9
More centralization	58	13.5
Undecided, or no response	114	26.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	100.0

A large proportion (39.1%) of the respondents felt that future facilities should be less centralized than existing facilities. When asked why, 67.6% (102) of the 151 respondents who gave a reason said that each community should have a chance to receive some facilities. Another 27.8% (42) felt that decentralization would prevent congestion and ease the transportation problems associated with getting to the facilities.

Of the 58 (3.5%) respondents who desired greater centralization in the future, 51 (11.9%) of the respondents gave a reason. Of these 51 respondents, 32 (62.8%) felt that centralization would ease the transportation problems as buses could be used to get to the facilities. Another 10 (19.6%) felt that centralization would facilitate community cohesion, in that a person would get to know more people.

The desired location of future facilities was significantly related to only one of the independent variables, age. This relationship is shown in Table X - 17.

Table X - 17
Desired Location Of Future Facilities
By Age Of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>More Centralized</u>		<u>O.K. as is or undecided</u>		<u>Response</u> <u>Less Centralized</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 36 yrs	21	16.8	31	24.8	73	58.4	125
36 - 55 yrs	30	23.4	26	20.3	72	56.3	128
Over 55 yrs	7	11.7	31	51.7	22	36.7	60
TOTAL	58	18.5	88	28.1	167	53.4	313

(P < .001)

The data show that younger respondents were more likely to desire less centralized facilities: 58.4% of those under 36, 56.3% of those between 36 and 55, and only 36.7% of those over 55 made this response. More people in the middle-age group than from the under 36 years or over 55 years categories desired greater centralization: 23.4% as opposed to 16.8% and 11.7% respectively. A majority of the oldest respondents (51.7%) were either undecided, or felt the present location of facilities to be adequate.

Summary - Section B, C, D

These sections have discussed the number of leisure opportunities of which the respondents were aware, the age group identified by the Lethbridge sample as being in greatest need of programs and facilities, and the adequacy, operation and location of facilities.

A majority of respondents were aware of 1 to 4 leisure time opportunities. Just 8.4% were not aware of any. The only significant relationship obtained was with occupation: there was a direct relationship between occupation and number of leisure opportunities perceived.

Teenagers were identified by over half of those who responded or 40% of the total sample as being in greatest need of additional facilities, and old-aged persons were named by 11.2% of the sample (14.8% of those who responded).

Four aspects of facilities in the area were examined: general adequacy, adequacy for youth, fairness of operation, and concentration.

When asked if leisure time opportunities for people in their age groups were adequate, and what they thought was needed by way of improvement, 75% of the 339 respondents who answered, said facilities were adequate. The major need mentioned was for more athletic facilities. Others mentioned were more clubs, meeting places and cultural activities.

Age and marital status were the only independent variables significantly related to this variable. The proportion of respondents who said that opportunities were adequate, varied directly with age. The need for more clubs, meeting places and cultural activities was expressed more frequently by those under 36 and more strongly than was the need for more athletics. Married respondents, and those who were divorced, separated or widowed, were more likely than single people to say they felt that facilities were adequate.

When asked if they thought facilities in the area were adequate for youth, over half of the respondents said "yes" (58.6%) but over one-quarter (27%) said "no".

There was a significant direct relationship between reported adequacy of facilities for youth and age. None of the other independent variables were related to this variable.

When respondents were asked if they felt public and private recreation facilities were run fairly, 62.3% said they definitely were run fairly, 14% said definitely not, and 15.4% were not sure. None of the independent variables were significantly related to this variable.

The respondents were asked whether they felt present facilities were too scattered or too concentrated. Half of the 374 who answered said the locations were "O.K.", 22.5% said they were too concentrated, 16.6% were undecided, and 6.7% said they were too scattered. Age, marital status and education were significantly related to the respondents' feelings about concentration of facilities.

There was an inverse relationship between age and dissatisfaction with the location of facilities for both excess concentration and excess scatter. Also, more older respondents (over 55) were undecided.

More single people were dissatisfied with the location of facilities than were either married, or widowed, separated and divorced respondents. More of this last group were undecided.

The feeling that existing facilities were too concentrated was directly related to education: a larger proportion of respondents with less than 10 years, or more than 12 years of schooling said facilities were too scattered, or they were undecided; and a larger proportion of those with 10 or 12 years of schooling said the location of facilities was "O.K.".

When respondents were asked about the location of future facilities, 39.1% desired decentralization, 20.9% said the present location patterns were "O.K.", 13.5% wanted more centralization and the remainder were undecided or did not respond. The major reasons for desired decentralization were to give each area some facilities and to ease congestion. The main reason for desired centralization was to ease transportation problems by facilitating public transit.

Age was the only independent variable significantly related to desired location of new facilities. Desire for less centralization was inversely related to age. There was a curvilinear relationship between desire for greater centralization and age, with more people aged 36 to 55 wanting more centralization. There was a direct relationship between age and proportion satisfied with present location patterns or undecided.

E. Staff

In an attempt to discover what suggestions people in the Lethbridge area might have for dealing with problems of recreational staff, and how effective various recruitment procedures might be, the respondents were asked a series of questions. These questions dealt with the respondents' preference for recreational leadership - volunteer as opposed to paid government employees - his ideas on how to recruit volunteers (if volunteers were preferred), and his use of mass media sources and other methods of gaining information.

1. Volunteer vs. Paid Staff

In determining the type of recreational leadership people in Lethbridge wanted, the survey asked: "If more recreation leadership is needed - people to coach hockey and baseball teams, sponsor teen clubs, and teenage dances, give instructions in crafts, music, dance and drama, etc. -- do you think these people should be volunteers from the community or furnished by the government?" The distribution of the responses of those who answered this question is given in Table X - 18.

Table X - 18

Type Of Recreation Leadership Desired:

Volunteers Or Paid Government Staff

<u>Type Of Leadership</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Answering Question</u>
Volunteers	182	42.3	51.4
Both Government-Employed and volunteers	48	11.2	13.5
Paid Municipal	47	10.0	13.3
Government unspecified	42	9.8	11.9
Paid Provincial	27	6.3	7.6
Paid Federal	6	1.4	1.7
Neither Needed	2	0.5	0.6
No Response	76	17.7	- -
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TOTAL	430	100.0	100.0

Just over half of the 354 who answered the question felt that volunteers would make better staff. Another 13.5% felt a combination of paid and volunteer workers would be best. Over a third of the respondents (34.5%) favoured government involvement in recreation leadership; usually the municipal government was specified.

Type of recreation leadership desired was significantly related to only two of the independent variables: income and occupation.

The relationship between income and this variable is shown in Table X - 19.

Table X - 19

Type Of Recreation Leadership Desired, By Income Of Respondent

<u>Income</u>	<u>Type Of Leadership Desired</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Volunteers</u>		<u>Some of All</u>		<u>Government Paid</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000.00	16	76.2	0	0.0	5	23.8	21
\$3,000.00 to \$4,499.99	44	53.7	6	7.3	32	39.0	82
\$4,500.00 to \$5,499.99	54	51.9	19	18.3	31	29.8	104
\$5,500.00 to \$6,499.99	22	36.7	15	25.0	23	38.3	60
\$6,500.00 or more	14	48.3	5	17.2	10	34.5	29
TOTAL	150	50.7	45	15.2	10	34.1	296

(P < .02)

The respondents earning less than \$3,000.00 per year most strongly endorsed volunteer recreational leadership: 76.2% of this group as compared to 36.7% of those earning between \$5,500.00 and \$6,499.99, and roughly half of each of the other income groups desired volunteer leadership. Fewer of the lowest income group desired paid government leaders than did other income groups (23.8%) as opposed to 30% or more of the other brackets. More of the respondents earning \$4,500.00 or more said that recreation leadership should be composed of both volunteers and government employees: 17% or more as compared with 7.3% of those earning between \$3,000.00 and \$4,999.99 and none of those earning less than \$3,000.00.

The relationship between occupation and type of leadership desired is shown in Table X - 20.

Table X - 20

Type Of Recreation Leadership Desired, By Occupation Of Respondent

Occupation	Type Of Leadership Desired						Total
	Volunteers		Some Of All		Government Paid		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1,2 & 3	25	46.3	12	22.2	17	31.5	54
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	13	34.2	4	10.5	21	55.3	38
Hollingshead 5 & 6	28	49.1	6	10.5	23	40.4	57
Hollingshead 7 & Not-working	29	72.5	2	5.0	9	22.5	40
Housewives	85	53.1	24	15.0	51	31.9	160
TOTAL	180	51.6	48	13.8	121	34.7	349

(P < .02)

The data show that the respondents in the lowest occupation class - Hollingshead 7 or unskilled workers, and those not working - desired volunteer leadership much more strongly than did those in other occupation groups: 72.5% as opposed to less than half of each of the higher levels. Respondents in the Hollingshead 4 (clerical, ~~technical~~, and sales) and farmers occupation level, desired volunteers least (34.2%) and government employees most (55.3%) of all occupation levels. Government employees were preferred least often by those in Hollingshead 7 and the not-working (22.5%). More people in the upper occupational levels (Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3) desired both volunteers and government employees - 22.5% compared with 10.5% of those in Hollingshead 4, 5 & 6 and farmers, and 5.0% of those in Hollingshead 7 and the not-working. There was, then, an inverse relationship between occupation level and desire for volunteer leadership.

2. Recruitment Of Volunteers

The respondents in Lethbridge who favoured volunteers were asked what would be the best approach to get more people to volunteer. The results of their responses are given in Table X - 21.

Table X - 21

Suggestions Of Respondents Who Favoured Volunteers

For Recruiting Volunteers

<u>Suggestions</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Answering Question</u>
Advertising	59	13.7	51.8
Honorarium	19	4.4	16.7
Satisfying desires of Volunteers	14	3.3	12.3
Personal Contact	6	1.4	5.3
Making life easier- more time	5	1.2	4.4
Meetings	2	0.5	1.8
Training Courses	1	0.2	0.9
No Way	8	1.9	7.0
No Suggestions	222	51.6	- -
No Response	94	21.9	- -
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	430	100.1	100.2

The majority (51.8%) of the 114 who gave suggestions, felt that advertising was the best means of getting more people to volunteer. Another 16.7% of those who answered, suggested that an honorarium attached to a position would attract more volunteers and 12.3% suggested satisfying the volunteers - giving them the jobs they wanted. One person suggested offering training courses to attract volunteers.

The group that gave suggestions represented only half (49.6% - 114/230) of all those who favoured volunteers.

3. Mass Media Use

Respondents were given a list of various means of obtaining information. They were asked to check the three most important for themselves. Table X - 22 shows the number of respondents who indicated each information source and the proportion of the sample that this number represents.

Table X - 22

Sources Of Information Indicated As One Of Three Most Important

<u>Source</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>% *</u>
Personal experience	297	69.1
Radio	230	53.5
T. V.	227	52.8
Newspaper	205	47.7
School	115	26.7
Magazines	87	20.2
Talking with acquaintances	44	10.2
Church	37	8.6
Books	32	7.4
Movies	5	1.2
Other	3	0.7

Although personal experience was mentioned most frequently (by 69.1% of the sample) as one of the three major sources of information, the various mass media were also mentioned quite often. Radio, T. V. and

*Percentages do not total 100% because each respondent would check as many as 3 media.

newspapers were each mentioned by roughly half of the respondents, and 20.2% mentioned magazines.

Whether or not the respondents mentioned each of radio, T.V. newspapers and magazines as one of the three most important sources of information was cross-tabulated with the independent variables. In addition to this, information was collected concerning the number of hours per week a respondent spent watching television, the number of newspapers and of magazines to which he subscribed, and the number of hours per week he spent reading, in winter and in summer.

The only independent variable to which mentioning radio as one of the most important information sources was significantly related was occupation. These variables were inversely related ($P < .03$):

42.1% (24) of the 57 respondents in Hollingshead occupational categories 1, 2, or 3; 48.8% (21) in Hollingshead 4 or farmer categories; 47.1% (33) in Hollingshead 5 and 6, and 50.0% (28) in Hollingshead 7 or the not-working indicated radio as one of their three most important sources of information. A larger proportion of the 192 housewives (62.5% or 120) indicated radio as a major source of information, than did any of the employed groups.

Mentioning television as one of the most important information sources was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

The number of hours per week spent watching television was examined in order to learn more about this mass medium. Most respondents (258 or 60.0% of the sample) said they spent between 4 and 20 hours per week watching T.V. Another 45 (10.5%) spent less than 4 hours and 81 (18.8%) said they spent over 20 hours per week watching T.V. The remaining 10.7% either did not have access to T.V. (2.1%), did not state the number of hours they spent watching (7.0%), or did not answer the question at all (1.6%).

The number of hours per week spent watching T.V. was significantly related to age, marital status, education, income and occupation. This variable was not significantly related to sex, ethnicity or generation.

The relationship between age and time spent watching T.V. is shown in Table X - 23.

Table X - 23

Hours Spent Watching T.V. Per Week, By Age Of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>Hours Per Week</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than 4</u>		<u>4 - 20</u>		<u>21 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 36 years	32	21.1	94	61.8	26	17.1	152
36 - 55 years	27	17.6	104	68.0	22	14.4	153
Over 55 years	16	15.4	56	53.8	32	30.8	104
TOTAL	75	18.3	254	62.1	80	19.6	409

(P < .02)

The data show that older people tended to watch more T.V. than did younger people: 30.8% of the respondents over age 55 watched more than 20 hours per week, whereas 17.1% of those under age 36 and 14.4% of those between 36 and 55 did so. Also, the proportion watching T.V. less than 4 hours per week decreased, as age increased: 21% of the youngest group, 17.6% of the middle-age group and 15.4% of the older respondents indicated the amount.

There was a significant relationship (P < .02) between marital status and time spent watching T.V. Single persons tended to spend less time watching T.V., and widowed, divorced or separated persons tended to spend more time than did married persons. Of the 39 single respondents,

spent more than 20 hours. In contrast to this, only 14.3% (6) of the 42 widowed, separated or divorced spent less than 4 hours per week watching T.V. and 31.0% (13) spent more than 20 hours. Most of the 328 married respondents watched a medial amount of T.V. - 66.3% (or (214) watched between 4 and 20 hours weekly, with 15.8% (52) watching less than 4 hours and 18.9% (62) watching more than 20 hours.

There was an inverse relationship between hours spent watching T.V. and education, as Table X - 24 shows.

Table X - 24

Hours Spent Watching T.V. Per Week By Education

Of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Less than 4</u>		<u>4 - 20</u>		<u>21 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than 10 years	14	11.4	69	56.1	40	32.5	123
10 - 11 years	22	17.6	79	63.2	24	19.2	125
12 years	23	22.6	67	65.7	12	11.8	102
Some College or College Degree	16	28.6	32	66.1	3	5.4	56
TOTAL	75	18.5	252	62.1	79	19.5	406

(P < .001)

The data show that as education increased, the proportion of respondents spending 21 hours or more per week watching T.V.. decreased from 32.5% of those with 9 or fewer years of schooling to 5.4% of those with some college education. This trend was supported by an increase in the proportion watching T.V. for less than 4 hours weekly, as education increased: 11.4% of those with 9 or fewer years of schooling, 17.6% of those with 10 or 11 years, 22.6% of those with 12 years, and 28.6% of those with some

college education watched less than four hours per week. The proportion watching a medial amount of T.V. (4 to 20 hours per week) increased with education, but these differences were small.

There was a highly significant relationship between time spent watching T.V. and income, as shown in Table X - 25.

Table X - 25

Hours Spent Watching Watching T.V. Per Week, By Income Of Respondent

Income	Hours Per Week						Total
	Less than 4		4 - 20		21 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than \$3,000.00	9	29.0	11	35.5	11	35.5	31
\$3,000.00 - \$4,499.99	16	16.8	61	64.2	18	19.0	95
\$4,500.00 - \$5,499.99	19	15.8	75	62.5	26	21.7	120
\$5,500.00 - \$6,499.99	11	16.9	47	72.3	7	10.8	65
\$6,500.00 or more	10	33.3	17	56.7	3	10.0	30
TOTAL	65	19.1	211	61.9	65	19.1	341

(P < .001)

The proportion of respondents who spent more than 20 hours per week watching T.V. decreased from 35.5% to 10.0% as income increased from less than \$3,000.00 to \$6,500.00 or more. More people in the highest (33.3%) and the lowest (29.0%) income groups watched less than 4 hours of T.V. weekly, than did those in the middle income brackets. More people in these middle brackets watched a medial amount (4 to 20 hours) of T.V. than did those in either the lowest or the highest bracket.

There was a significant relationship between occupation and time spent watching T.V., as Table X - 26 shows.

Table X - 26

Hours Spent Watching T.V. Per Week, By Occupation Of Respondent

Occupation	Hours Per Week						Total
	Less than 4		4 - 20		21 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1,2 & 3	17	29.8	35	61.4	5	8.8	57
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	7	16.3	32	74.5	4	9.3	43
Hollingshead 5 & 6	13	19.1	43	63.2	12	17.7	68
Hollingshead 7 & not-working	11	20.0	29	52.7	15	27.3	55
Housewives	27	14.6	114	61.7	44	23.8	185
TOTAL	75	18.4	253	62.0	80	19.6	408

(P < .05)

It is evident that the proportion watching more than 20 hours of T.V. per week increased from 8.8% to 27.3% as occupational class dropped from Hollingshead 1,2 & 3 to Hollingshead 7 or not working. More people in Hollingshead 1,2 & 3 (29.8%) watched less than 4 hours per week than did any other employed group. More clerical and technical workers (Hollingshead 4) and farmers (74.5%) watched a medial amount of T.V. (4 to 20 hours per week) than did any of the other occupational groups. The distribution of housewives' time spent watching T.V. followed closely that of the total sample.

Another mass medium indicated fairly often as a major source of information was newspapers, mentioned by 47.7% of the sample. This variable was related significantly only to age ($P < .02$). More of the 159 people in the youngest age group (under 36) indicated newspapers to be one of their three most important sources of information than did older respondents - 57.2% (91) as opposed to 42.6% (66) of the 155 middle-aged respondents and 42.9% (45) of the 105 older ones.

Most of the respondents (71.2% or 306) in the sample subscribed to one newspaper. Another 15.1% (65) subscribed to two, 3.3% (14) to three and 0.9% (4) to four or more newspapers. The remaining 9.5% (41) either did not subscribe to any or did not answer the question. The number of newspapers to which the respondent subscribed was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

Magazines were mentioned as a major information source by 20.2% of the sample. This variable was significantly related to only two independent variables: education and occupation. There was a direct relationship ($P < .001$) between education and mentioning magazines as an important information source: only 13.2% (17) of the respondents with less than 10 years of schooling, 14.7% (19) with 10 or 11 years, and 20.4% (21) with 12 years mentioned magazines, whereas 51.8% (29) of those with some college education mentioned them.

Occupation was directly related to mentioning magazines as an important information source, except for the lowest occupational category: 31.6% (18) of the respondents in Hollingshead 1, 2, & 3; 16.3% (17) of those in Hollingshead 4 or who were farmers, and 11.4% (8) in Hollingshead 5 and 6, but 26.8% (15) in Hollingshead 7 and not-working. Almost the same proportion (19.8% or 38) of the 192 housewives mentioned magazines as was evident for the total sample.

Regarding the use of magazines as an information source, respondents were asked how many subscriptions to magazines they had. Over one-quarter (27.2% or 117) of the sample did not subscribe to any magazines; 36.7% (158) subscribed to one or two; 26.0% (112) subscribed to three or four; and 9.1% (39) subscribed to five or more.

The number of magazines to which a respondent subscribed was not significantly related to sex, marital status, ethnicity, or generation. This variable was significantly related to age, education, income and occupation.

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and number of magazine subscriptions ($P < .001$). More respondents in the middle-age group (36 to 55 years) subscribed to five or more magazines: 12.9% (20) as opposed to 8.2% (13) of the 158 respondents under 36 and 5.6% (6) of the 108 respondents over 55. This pattern is supported by an opposite curvilinear variation between age and proportion having no subscriptions: 18.1% (28) of the middle-age group as compared with 32.9% (52) of the younger and 32.4% (35) of the older respondents did not subscribe to any magazines.

There was a direct relationship ($P < .001$) between education and number of magazine subscriptions. Only 3.9% (5) of the 129 respondents with 9 or fewer years of schooling subscribed to 5 or more magazines, whereas 7.0% (9) of the 128 with 10 or 11 years; 13.5% (14) of the 104 with 12 years; and 19.3% (11) of the 57 with some college education subscribed to this many. Also, 37.2% (48) of those with 9 or fewer years; 27.3% (35) of those with 10 or 11 years, and 21.2% (22) of those with 12 years, but only 14.0% (8) of those with college education did not subscribe to any magazines.

There was a significant direct relationship ($P < .02$) between income and number of magazine subscriptions. As level of income increased, the proportion of respondents subscribing to 5 or more magazines also increased: 3.0% (1) of the 33 respondents earning under \$3,000.00; 5.1% (5) of the 99 earning between \$3,000.00 and \$4,499.99; 11.7% (14) of the 120 earning between \$4,500.00 and \$5,499.99; 13.8% (9) of the 65 earning between \$5,500.00 and \$6,499.99; and 19.4% (6) of the 31 earning \$6,500.00 or more, subscribed to more than 4 magazines. The proportion not subscribing to any magazines dropped from 42.4% (14) of those earning under \$3,000.00 to 9.2% (6) of those earning between \$5,500.00 and \$6,499.99, but increased to 29.0% (9) of those earning \$6,500.00 or more.

A direct relationship ($P < .006$) was found again between number of magazines subscribed to and occupation. As level of occupation declined from Hollingshead 1,2 & 3 to Hollingshead 7, and not-working, the proportion of respondents subscribing to 5 or more magazines dropped from 22.4% (13 of 58) to 5.3% (3 of 57) and the proportion not subscribing to any, increased from 20.7% (12) to 40.4% (23). Roughly the same proportion of housewives as of the total sample subscribed to each number of magazines.

When hours spent reading was examined, it was found that the majority of the Lethbridge sample spent between 1/2 and 8 hours per week reading: 42.3% (182) in summer and 37.2% (160) in winter read between 1/2 and 4 hours per week, and 30.2% (130) in summer and 31.2% (134) in winter read between 4 and 8 hours. Another 20.9% (90) in summer and 24.4% (105) in winter read more than 8 hours per week and the remainder read very little or not at all.

Marital status, ethnicity, generation and income were not significantly related to hours spent reading. This variable was significantly related to the other four independent variables: to age and occupation for both summer and winter, to sex in winter only, and to education in summer only.

There was a significant relationship between sex and hours spent reading in winter ($P < .05$). More females read a medial amount: 35.6% (84 of the 236) as opposed to 27.1% (48) of the 177 males spent between 4 and 8 hours reading in winter. More males read less than this (44.1% or 78 as compared with 42.0% or 99 of the females) or more than this (28.8% or 51 as compared with 22.5% or 53).

There was a significant direct relationship between age and hours spent reading in both winter ($P < .001$) and summer ($P < .01$). The pattern of relationship was very similar for both seasons, so only that for winter will be discussed. As age increased, the proportion of respondents spending more than 8 hours per week reading increased: 17.2% (27) of the 157 respondents under age 36; 23.7% (36) of the 152 between 36 and 55 years of age, and 39.5% (41) of the 104 over age 55 read this much. Also, as age increased, the proportion reading less than 4 hours weekly decreased from 50.4% (79) of the youngest group to 37.5% (39) of the oldest.

There was a significant relationship between education and hours spent reading in summer, as shown in Table X - 27.

Table X - 27

Hours Spent Reading Per Week, In Summer, By Education Of Respondent

	<u>Hours Per Week</u>						
	<u>Less than 4</u>		<u>4 - 8</u>		<u>More than 8</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than 10 yrs.	60	46.1	36	27.7	34	26.2	130
10 - 11 yrs.	60	49.2	48	39.3	14	11.5	122
12 yrs.	46	44.2	31	29.8	27	25.9	104
Some College or College Degree	29	51.8	18	23.2	14	25.0	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	195	47.3	128	31.1	89	21.6	412

(P < .05)

Fewer people with 10 or 11 years of schooling spent more than 8 hours per week reading: 11.5% of those respondents as opposed to one-quarter of each of the other groups read this much. More respondents with college educations read for less than 4 hours weekly: 51.8% as opposed to 44.2% of those with 12 years, 49.2% of those with 10 or 11 years and 46.1% of those with 9 or fewer years of schooling.

There was a significant relationship between occupation and time spent reading for both summer (P < .02) and winter (P < .05). Since the pattern of relationship was similar for both seasons, only that for summer will be described. The data are given in Table X - 28.

Table X - 28

Hours Spent Reading Per Week, In Summer, By Occupation Of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Hours per Week</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than 4</u>		<u>4 - 8</u>		<u>More than 8</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3	22	40.0	23	41.8	10	18.2	55
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	18	40.9	13	29.5	13	29.6	44
Hollingshead 5 & 6	42	60.0	19	27.1	9	12.9	70
Hollingshead 7 & Not-Working	26	46.5	10	17.9	20	35.8	56
Housewives	88	46.6	63	33.3	38	20.1	189
TOTAL	196	47.3	128	30.9	90	21.8	414

(P < .02)

More respondents who were not working or who were unskilled laborers (Hollingshead 7) spent 9 or more hours per week reading than did any other occupational group: 35.8% of these respondents as opposed to 29.6% of Hollingshead 4 respondents or farmers, 18.2% of Hollingshead 1, 2 & 3 respondents, and 12.9% of Hollingshead 5 & 6 respondents read this much. Respondents in Hollingshead 5 & 6 categories read the least of all groups: 60.0% read less than 4 hours weekly, as compared to roughly 40% of those in higher occupational classes and 46.5% of those in the lower class or not working. The proportion of housewives for each of the categories of hours reading was quite similar to the proportions of the total sample.

Summary - Section E

In this section, respondents' views on volunteer vs. paid recreational staff, their ideas on how to recruit volunteers, and their use of the mass media were examined.

When respondents were asked whether they preferred volunteers or paid government employees as recreational leaders, 51.4% of the 354 who answered, chose volunteers, 13.5% said both, 13.3% desired employees paid by municipal government agencies, 11.9% said "government" but did not specify which level, and a few indicated provincial (7.6%) or federal (1.7%) government employees.

Type of recreation leadership desired was significantly related to only the social class indices (income and occupation). Except for the highest social status group, for which the trend reversed, there was an inverse relationship between the proportion desiring volunteers and social status, and a direct relationship between the proportion wanting some of both (volunteers and paid) and this variable. Fewer people in the lowest social stratum desired government-paid leaders than did those in other strata.

The respondents who favoured volunteers, were asked how more volunteers could be recruited. Only half of these respondents answered this question. Of the 114 respondents who gave suggestions, 51.8% said advertising was the best means of attracting more volunteers. Other frequent suggestions were offering an honorarium (16.7%) and satisfying the volunteers - giving them the jobs they wanted (12.3%).

When respondents were asked to indicate the three sources of information most important for themselves, the most frequently mentioned sources were personal experience (checked by 69.1%) and the

various mass-media: radio (53.5%), T.V. (52.8%), newspapers (47.7%) and magazines (20.2%).

Whether or not the respondent mentioned each of these mass media was cross-tabulated with the independent variables. Additional information was presented concerning the number of hours per week spent watching T.V., the number of newspapers and magazines to which the respondent subscribed, and the number of hours per week spent reading, in winter and in summer.

Occupation was the only independent variable significantly related to mentioning radio as a major information source. This variable was inversely related to occupation. Also, more housewives indicated radio than did employed people.

Mentioning television as a major source of information was not significantly related to any of the independent variables. When the number of hours per week spent watching T.V. was examined, it was found that most respondents (60.7%) spent between 4 and 20 hours per week watching T.V. Another 10.5% watched for less than 4 hours weekly and 18.8% watched for more than 20 hours per week.

This variable was significantly related to age, marital status, education, income and occupation, but not to sex, ethnicity, or generation. There was a direct relationship between time spent watching T.V. and age, which was supported by the fact that widowed, divorced or separated persons tended to watch more T.V., and single persons less, than did married persons.

Social-status, as measured by education, income and occupation, was generally inversely related to time spent watching T.V., although there were a few minor exceptions to this pattern.

Mentioning newspapers as a major information source was significantly related only to age. More young respondents mentioned newspapers than did middle-aged or older respondents.

Most of the respondents (71.2%) subscribed to one newspaper and 19.3% subscribed to two or more. The number of newspaper subscriptions was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

Mentioning magazines was significantly related only to education and occupation. These indices of social status were directly related to this variable, with one small exception.

Over one-quarter (27.2%) of the respondents did not subscribe to any magazines, 36.7% subscribed to one or two, and 35.1% subscribed to three or more. The number of magazine subscriptions was significantly related to age, education, income and occupation, but not to sex, marital status, ethnicity or generation.

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and number of magazine subscriptions such that more middle-aged respondents subscribed to more magazines. Direct relationships were found between number of magazine subscriptions and each of the three indices of social class-education, income and occupation.

When hours spent reading was examined, it was found that the majority of the sample (72.5% in summer and 68.4% in winter) read between 1/2 hour and 8 hours weekly. Another 20.9% in summer and 24.4% in winter read more than 8 hours per week. Time spent reading was significantly related to sex, age, and occupation in winter, and to age, education, and occupation in summer. The other independent variables (marital status, ethnicity, generation and income) were not significantly related to time spent reading.

In winter, more females read a medial amount (4 to 8 hours weekly) and more males read less or more than this. Age was directly related to hours spent reading in both winter and summer. Fewer people with 10 or 11 years of education spent more than 8 hours per week reading and more of this group spent between 4 and 8 hours, in summer. There was an inverse relationship between level of occupation and proportion of respondents reading a medial amount (4 to 8 hours per week), for both seasons. Also, more people in Hollingshead 7 and not-working and fewer in Hollingshead 5 and 6 read more than 8 hours per week.

F. Development Responsibility

Respondents were asked who they thought should take the lead in developing new recreational facilities or programs. The result of this inquiry may be seen in Table X - 29.

Table X - 29

Who Should Lead In Developing Facilities

<u>Agent</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% Answering Question</u>
Government, Municipal	153	35.6	48.7
Individuals	69	16.1	22.0
Voluntary organizations	32	7.4	10.2
Government, Provincial	29	6.7	9.2
Everyone	21	4.9	6.7
Government, unspecified	7	1.6	2.2
Government, Federal	2	0.5	0.6
No one	1	.02	0.3
No response	116	27.0	- -
	—	—	—
TOTAL	430	100.0	99.9

Almost half (48.7%) of the 314 respondents who answered this question, felt that municipal government agencies (school board, recreation director, etc.) should lead in the development of new facilities and programs. Another 12% mentioned either provincial, federal or unspecified government agencies, bringing the total proportion indicating government responsibility to 60.7%. Individual responsibility (influential people, qualified people, parents, etc.) was indicated by 22% and voluntary organizations (churches, community committees, clubs, etc.) were mentioned by 10.2%. A small number (6.7%) felt it was everyone's responsibility (both government and community) and one person said it was no one's duty.

The pattern of responses regarding whose responsibility new development was, was significantly related to only one independent variable - generation. Table X - 30 shows this relationship.

Table X - 30

Who Should Lead In Developing Facilities, by Generation of Respondent

	Agent								Total
	Government Provincial or Unspecified		Government Municipal		Voluntary Organi- zations		Both Govern- ment & Community		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Generation									
First	11	20.0	30	54.5	13	23.6	1	1.8	55
Second	12	10.9	48	43.6	36	32.7	14	12.7	110
Third	9	8.8	57	55.9	32	31.4	4	3.9	102
Fourth or more	3	7.5	16	40.0	17	42.5	4	10.0	40
TOTAL	35	11.4	151	49.2	98	31.9	23	7.5	307

($P < .04$)

The proportion indicating that either the provincial government or some unspecified government agency was responsible, was inversely related to generation, decreasing from 20.0% of first-generation respondents to 7.5% of fourth-generation or more. More third and first generation respondents (55.9% and 54.5%) respectively, indicated municipal government as responsible for development of facilities than did second or fourth-generation respondents (43.6% and 40.0% respectively).

The proportion favoring voluntary organizations and individuals for development responsibility varied directly with generation, increasing from 23.6% of first-generation respondents to 42.5%

of fourth-generation or more. More second and fourth-generation respondents (12.7% and 10.0% respectively) indicated that it was the responsibility of both the government and the community than did first and third-generation respondents (1.8% and 3.9% respectively).

SUMMARY

CHAPTER X

RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

In this chapter, we have considered the respondents satisfaction with his present recreational involvement and his reasons for non-involvement; the leisure time opportunities available to him; the age group he considered most urgently in need of programs and facilities; the appropriateness of recreational facilities - the general adequacy of facilities in the area for his age group, their adequacy for youth, the fairness of operation of facilities, and the geographical concentration of facilities; problems of recreation staff-volunteers vs. government-paid leadership, suggestions for recruitment of volunteers - and the respondents' use of the mass media (to allow assessment of the effectiveness of each medium in reaching the public for staff recruitment); and whom the respondent thought should be responsible for future recreational development.

As an index of satisfaction with present involvement, the respondent was asked whether or not he participated in his favorite summer outdoor activities as often as he desired. Over one-quarter (27.4%) of the 379 respondents who answered this question said "no", 21.4% said "yes" for all three of their most enjoyed activities, and the remainder (51.2%) said yes for some, but not all three, of their favorite activities. Sex and age were the only independent variables significantly related to current satisfaction. More females than males said they were able to participate in their favorite activity as often as they wanted, and more males said they were able to participate in only their second and third most enjoyed activities as often as they desired. There was a direct relation-

ship between age and satisfaction with present involvement.

Personal reasons were most often given when respondents were asked why they participated less than they would like to. These included time, health and family concerns. Three-quarters of the 145 answering this question gave this type of reason. Other reasons included transportation or money, lack of equipment or facilities, and lack of interest or poor climate. Age was the only independent variable significantly related to this variable. More people over age 55 mentioned money or transportation problems and fewer mentioned lack of facilities or organization. Slightly more people in the middle-aged group mentioned personal problems as obstacles.

The index used for leisure time opportunities available was the total number of opportunities (for the respondent's age group) of which he was aware. The majority (63.1%) of the 368 respondents who answered this question knew of one or two (30.2%) of three or four (32.9%) opportunities. Occupation was the only independent variable significantly related to the number of leisure opportunities mentioned. There was a direct relationship between these variables.

Respondents were asked what age group they felt was most urgently in need of more recreational programs and facilities. The majority of the 324 respondents who answered this question indicated teenagers. Others mentioned frequently were the elderly and the middle-aged. None of the independent variables were significantly related to this variable.

One of the indices used to measure appropriateness of facilities was whether or not the respondent thought the present leisure time opportunities for people from his age group were adequate for the area and what he thought was needed to improve on them. Three-quarters of the 339

respondents who answered this question said facilities were adequate. The major need mentioned was for more athletic facilities. Others mentioned were more clubs, meeting places, and cultural activities. Age and marital status were the only independent variables related significantly to this variable. The proportion of respondents who said that opportunities were adequate varied directly with age. The need for more clubs, meeting places and cultural activities was expressed more frequently by those under 36 years of age. Among this age group, this need was more frequently reported than was the need for more athletics. People who either were or had been married were more likely than single people to consider facilities adequate.

Another index used for appropriateness of facilities was whether the respondent thought facilities in the area were adequate for youth. Over half (58.6%) of the respondents said "yes", but 27% said "no". There was a significant direct relationship between reported adequacy of facilities for youth and age. None of the other independent variables were related to this variable.

A third index used for appropriateness of facilities was whether respondents thought public and private recreation facilities were run fairly. Almost two-thirds of the sample said they definitely were run fairly, 14% said definitely not, and 15.4% were not sure. None of the independent variables were significantly related to this variable.

A fourth index used for appropriateness of facilities was whether the respondent thought present facilities were too scattered or too concentrated in one or a few areas. Half of the 374 who answered said the locations were "O.K.", 22.5% said they were too concentrated, 16.6% were undecided, and 6.7% said they were too scattered. Age, marital status and

education were significantly related to this variable; sex, ethnicity, generation, income and occupation were not. There was an inverse relationship between age and dissatisfaction with the location of facilities for both excess concentration and excess scatter. Also, more older respondents (over 55 years of age) were undecided. More single people were dissatisfied with the location of facilities than were either married or widowed, separated or divorced respondents. More of this last group were undecided. The feeling that existing facilities were too concentrated was directly relation to education. The other responses were curvilinearly related to education: more people with either less than 10, or more than 12 years of schooling said facilities were too scattered or were undecided, and more people with 10 to 12 years of schooling said the location of facilities was "O.K.".

When respondents were asked about the location of future facilities, 39.1% desired decentralization, 20.9% said the present location patterns were "O.K.", 13.5% wanted more centralization and the remainder were undecided or did not respond. The major reasons for desired decentralization were to give each area some facilities and to ease congestion. The main reason for desired centralization was to ease transportation problems by facilitating public transit. Age was the only independent variable significantly related to desired location of new facilities. Desire for less centralization was inversely related to age. There was a curvilinear relationship between desire for greater centralization and age, with more people aged 35 to 55 wanting more centralization. There was a direct relationship between age and proportion satisfied with present location patterns or undecided.

One of the indices used for problems of recreation staff was whether the respondent preferred volunteers or paid government employees

for recreational leadership. Half of the 354 who answered chose volunteers, 13.5% said both, 13.3% desired employees paid by municipal government agencies, 11.9% said government unspecified, and a few indicated provincial (7.6%) or federal (1.7%) government employees. Type of recreation leadership desired was significantly related to only the social class indices - income and occupation. Except for the highest social status group, where pattern reversed, there was an inverse relationship between the proportion wanting some of both (volunteers and employees) and this variable. Fewer people in the lowest social stratum desired government paid leaders than did those in other strata.

Another index used for staff problems was volunteer recruitment. The respondents who favored volunteers were asked how more volunteers could be recruited. Only half of these people answered this question. Of the 114 respondents who gave suggestions, 51.8% said advertising was the best means of attracting more volunteers. Other frequent suggestions were offering an honorarium (16.7%) and "satisfying the volunteers" - giving them the jobs they wanted (12.3%).

In order to find out how agencies could best reach potential volunteers, respondents were asked to indicate the three sources of information that were most important for themselves. The most frequently mentioned sources were personal experience (checked by 69.1%), and the various mass media: radio (53.5%), T.V. (52.8%), newspapers (47.7%) and magazines (20.2%).

Whether or not the respondent mentioned each of these mass media was cross-tabulated with the independent variables. Additional information was presented concerning the number of hours per week spent watching T.V., the number of newspapers and magazines to which the respondent subscribed, and the number of hours per week spent reading in winter and in summer.

Occupation was the only independent variable significantly related to mentioning radio as a major information source. This variable was inversely related to occupation. Also, more housewives indicated radio than did employed people.

Mentioning television as a major source of information was not significantly related to any of the independent variables. When the number of hours per week spent watching T.V. was examined, it was found that most respondents (60.0%) spent between 4 and 20 hours per week watching T.V. Another 10.5% watched for less than 4 hours weekly and 18.8% watched for more than 20 hours per week. This variable was significantly related to age, marital status, education, income and occupation, but not to sex, ethnicity or generation. There was a direct relationship between time spent watching T.V. and age, which was supported by the fact that widowed, divorced or separated persons tended to watch more T.V., and single persons less, than did married persons. Social status, as measured by education, income and occupation was generally inversely related to time spent watching T.V., although there were a few minor exceptions to this pattern.

~~Men~~tioning newspapers as a major information source was significantly related only to age. More young respondents mentioned newspapers than did middle-aged or older respondents.

Most of the respondents (71.2%) subscribed to one newspaper and 19.3% subscribed to two or more. The number of newspaper subscriptions was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

Mentioning magazines was significantly related only to education and occupation. These indices of social status were directly related to this variable, with one small exception.

Over one-quarter (27.2%) of the respondents did not subscribe to any magazines, 36.7% subscribed to one or two, and 35.1% subscribed to three or more. The number of magazine subscriptions was significantly related to age, education, income and occupation, but not to sex, marital status, ethnicity or generation.

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and number of magazine subscriptions such that more middle-aged respondents subscribed to more magazines. Direct relationships were found between number of magazine subscriptions and each of the three indices of social class - education, income and occupation.

When hours spent reading was examined, it was found that the majority of the sample (72.5% in summer and 68.4% in winter) read between 1/2 and 8 hours weekly. Another 20.9% in summer and 24.4% in winter read more than 8 hours per week. Time spent reading was significantly related to sex, age and occupation in winter and to age, education, and occupation in summer. The other independent variables (marital status, ethnicity, generation and income) were not significantly related to time spent reading.

In winter, more females read a medial amount (4 to 8 hours weekly) and more males read either less or more than this. Age was directly related to hours spent reading in both summer and winter. Fewer people with 10 or 11 years of education spent more than 8 hours per week reading and more of this group spent between 4 and 8 hours, in summer. There was an inverse relationship between occupational class and proportion reading a medial amount (4 to 8 hours per week), for both seasons. Also, more people in Hollingshead 7 and not-working and fewer in Hollingshead 5 and 6 read more than 8 hours per week.

The index used for development responsibility was who respondents thought should take the lead in developing new recreational facilities or programs. The majority of the 314 who answered indicated government responsibility - 48.7% municipal and 12% other government agencies. One-fifth indicated individual responsibility and one-tenth said voluntary organizations should lead development. Generation was the only independent variable significantly related to felt development responsibility. More third and first generation respondents indicated municipal government responsibility. Indication of other government agencies (provincial and unspecified) was inversely related to generation and indication of voluntary organizations was directly related to generation. More second and fourth (or more) generation respondents indicated both government and community responsibility.

CHAPTER XI

PROFILE OF THE LETHBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL POPULATION

The information presented in the previous chapters was obtained from respondents 18 years of age and over. In order to get an overall view of recreational opportunities and needs in the Lethbridge area, the adolescent population was sampled as well. This chapter will deal with the information obtained from Lethbridge high school students.

A. Sample

A total of 144 high school students were asked to fill out the High School Recreation Schedule (See Appendix C for a copy of the schedule). Of these, 73 attended Lethbridge Collegiate Institute, and 67 attended the Catholic Centre. There were four students who did not specify which school they were attending.

B. General Description

1. Age And Sex Distribution Of The High School Population

The sample consisted of 65 boys and 79 girls. The age distribution is given in Table XI - 1.

Table XI - 1

Age Distribution Of High School Respondents In Lethbridge

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
14 years or less	1	0.7
15 years	28	19.4
16 years	54	37.5
17 years	38	26.4
18 years	19	13.2
19 years	1	0.7
20 years or more	2	1.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	143	99.3

One student (0.7%) did not specify his/her age. The modal age was 16 years (37.5%), and only 2.1% (3) were over 18 years of age.

The age-sex distribution is given in Table XI - 2.

Table XI - 2

Age Distribution By Sex For Lethbridge High School Students

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
15 years or less	10	15.4	19	24.0	29	20.1
16 or 17 years	41	63.1	52	65.8	93	64.6
18 or 19 years	12	18.5	7	8.9	19	13.2
20 years or more	2	3.1	1	1.3	3	2.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	65	100.1	79	100.0	144	100.0

The data in Table XI - 2 show a higher proportion of boys 18 years and over who are still in school than of girls. This might indicate that girls are more likely to drop out of school at age 18, or to be finished by age 18.

2. Grade In School

Only one student did not specify what grade he/she was in, and one student was in second year grade 12, general program.

The remaining 142 students' grade distribution by program is given in Table XI - 3.

Table XI - 3

Programs Of High School Students By Grade In School

<u>Programs</u>	<u>Grade 10</u>		<u>Grade 11</u>		<u>Grade 12</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Matriculation	41	63.1	32	69.6	21	67.7	94	66.2
Vocational	2	3.1	0	-	2	6.5	4	2.8
General	10	15.4	9	19.6	3	9.7	22	15.5
Unspecified	12	18.5	5	10.9	5	16.1	22	15.5
TOTAL	65	100.1	46	100.1	31	100.0	142	100.0

The data show that the majority of students were enrolled in a matriculation program (94 or 66.2%). A majority of the respondents interviewed were in Grades 10 and 11. Only four of the students interviewed were in a vocational program. Of these respondents, three were in a business program and one was receiving mechanical training.

3. Place Of Birth, Ethnicity and Length Of Residence

The majority of the respondents were born in Alberta. Of the total sample of 144 students, 121 (84%) were born in Alberta, and less than five percent were born in each of B.C. (7 or 4.9%), Europe (6 or 4.2%), the United States (4 or 2.8%) and other Prairie provinces (3 or 2.1%), Ontario (2 or 1.4%) and the Maritimes (1 or .7%).

In order to obtain the ethnic origins of the students, they were asked where their parents were born. The results obtained are given in Table XI - 4.

Table XI - 4

Birthplaces Of Parents Of Lethbridge High School Students

<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Fathers</u>		<u>Mothers</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Canada	93	64.6	97	67.4
Slavic Countries	26	18.1	24	16.7
British Isles, White Commonwealth	5	3.5	6	4.2
Central Europe	6	4.2	3	2.1
Germany, Austria	4	2.8	4	2.8
United States	2	1.4	2	1.4
Scandinavia	2	1.4	2	1.4
Oriental and other	-	-	1	0.7
No Response	6	4.2	6	4.2
TOTAL	144	100.2	144	99.9

The data show that over two-thirds of the high school population is at least second-generation Canadian. Of the total sample, 93 (64.6%) indicated that their fathers were born in Canada, and 97 (67.4%) said that their mothers were Canadian-born. The largest proportion of parents that were not Canadian-born (18.1% of the fathers and 16.7% of the mothers) were born in the Slavic Countries (Russia, Poland, Ukraine, Romania, Hungary, etc.).

Respondents were also asked how long they had lived in Alberta. The responses indicated that the majority of students currently attending high school have lived in Alberta all of their lives. A total of 91 respondents (63.2%) said they had lived in Alberta all of their lives. An additional 4.9% (7) had lived here for 10 to 18 years and 2.1% (3) had lived here for less than four years. Forty-three students (29.9%) did not respond to the question.

4. Educational and Occupational Background

a) Parents' Educational Level

The educational level of the parents for whom information was available is given in Table XI - 5.

Table XI - 5

Educational Level Of Parents Of High School Students In Lethbridge

<u>Level Of Education</u>	<u>Father</u>		<u>Mother</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1 to 6 years	8	5.6	5	3.5
7 to 9 years	28	19.5	33	22.9
10 to 11 years	23	16.0	26	18.1
12 years	35	24.3	45	31.3

(Table XI-5 continued on next page)

Table XI-5....

<u>Level Of Education</u>	<u>Father</u>		<u>Mother</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Some college or degree	25	17.4	15	10.4
Vocational	1	0.7	-	-
No Response	24	16.7	20	13.9
TOTAL	144	100.2	144	100.1

Only a low percentage of the respondents were not aware of their parent's level of education. It is evident that the modal category of years of education for both parents of the high school respondents was 12 years of education.

b) Fathers' Occupation

Relatively few (17.4%) of the respondents' fathers for whom information was available were employed either as machine operators (12 or 8.3%), semi-skilled (5 or 3.5%) or unskilled (8 or 5.6%) workers. A good proportion of the students' fathers were employed in clerical, sales and technical jobs and 14.6% (21) were small business owners or administrators. Over 10% of the fathers were executives or professionals (17 or 11.8%), or business managers and owners (16 or 11.1%).

5. Family Income

About 60% of the high school students knew their family income. Of these, 20.1% (29) fell in the middle income bracket (\$4,000.00 to \$7,000.00 per year), 34.0% (49) in the upper bracket (over \$7,000.00), and 4.2% (6) in the lower income bracket (under \$4,000.00).

6. Educational And Occupational Expectations, Attitudes And Performance

a) Expected Education

The students were asked how much schooling they expected to complete. Only one person did not expect to complete high school and 14.6% (21) expected to complete Grade 12. Over half (75 or 52.1%) of the high school respondents indicated that they expected to graduate from university, with an additional five respondents (3.5%) specifying that they intended to pursue a professional career requiring extended university training. About ten percent (9.7%) indicated that they would seek some vocational training - 6.3% (9) in pursuit of a "white collar" job and 3.5% (5) in pursuit of a "blue collar" job. Four respondents (2.8%) stated that they wanted to get as much education as they could and 24 (16.7%) did not respond to the question.

Study Habits

Students were asked how many hours they spent studying each evening. Table XI - 6 gives the distribution of responses.

Table XI - 6

Time Spent Studying Each Evening

Number Of Hours	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	23	16.0
Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to 1 hour	69	47.9
1 to 2 hours	34	23.6
2 to 3 hours	8	5.6
Unspecified amount	3	2.1
No Response	7	4.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	144	100.1

It is notable that almost 50% of the respondents studied less than one hour each evening. Almost 25% (34 or 23.6%) studied from 1 to 2 hours and only 5.6% (8) studied more than 2 hours.

Students were also questioned about the number of hours they spent studying on weekends. The responses are given in Table XI - 7.

Table XI - 7

<u>Time Spent Studying On Weekends</u>		
<u>Number Of Hours</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	46	31.9
Less than 2 hours	68	47.2
2 to 4 hours	12	8.3
Over 4 hours	8	5.6
Unspecified amount	4	2.8
No Response	6	4.2
<hr/>		
TOTAL	144	100.0

The data show that Lethbridge high school students tended to study less than 2 hours per weekend, thus leaving weekend time mainly open for recreational possibilities.

c. Drop-Outs

When asked if they had seriously considered dropping out of school, 37 (25.7%) of the students gave no answer and one student was unsure. Twenty-five students (17.4%) had definitely considered dropping out and another two students had considered it but qualified their answers. A larger proportion of students had definitely not considered dropping out of school (79 or 54.9%). Exactly the same proportion of students had not had a friend

drop out (56 or 38.9%). About one-fifth of the sample (32 or 22.2%) did not indicate whether or not they had had a friend drop out of school.

At the end of the questionnaire, the students were asked the question "How do you feel about students who drop out of school?" Only twelve students (8.3%) said that it was a good thing, eight of these students qualified their answers, while fifty-two students (36.1%) said dropping out was definitely a bad thing and twenty-six (18.1%) were unsure. Forty-six students (31.9%) did not respond to the question.

d) Occupational Expectations And Desires

i) Attitudes Towards Work

To determine the attitudes of respondents towards work and leisure, a Protestant Ethic scale was administered.

"Protestant Ethic" refers to an attitude placing a heavy value on work as opposed to leisure, ie. the idea that there is an inherent value in work.

The high school sample was asked a series of three questions to determine the extent to which they endorsed the Protestant Ethic. The three questions were: "Would you say that it is alright for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do?", "Would you say that most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life?", and, "If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation?" Respondents were asked how strongly they felt about their yes and no answers; very strongly, fairly strongly, or not too strongly.

Ratings of the responses to each of these questions varied from one to six, making the total range of the scale from three to eighteen, with eighteen being the strongest endorsement of the Protestant Ethic.

More than two-thirds of the sample, 100 respondents answered the three questions. Table XI - 8 gives the distribution of their responses.

Table XI - 8

Endorsement Of Protestant Ethic By Lethbridge High School Sample

<u>Score</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
3	4	4.0
4 - 5	11	11.0
6 - 7	16	16.0
8 - 9	38	38.0
10 - 11	9	9.0
12 - 13	12	12.0
14 - 15	5	5.0
16 - 18	5	5.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	100	100.0

Table XI - 8 reveals a distribution that is skewed towards lower Protestant Ethic scores: 31 (31%) scored from 3 to 7 ; 59 (59%) scored in the medial range - from 8 to 13; and 22 (22%) scored in the upper range, from 14 to 18.

ii) Future Expectations

The largest proportion of students expected to go to university (62 or 43.1%) but did not specify into which field they planned to enter. Of those indicating specific occupations, the largest proportion expected to become executives, professional or business owners (14 or 9.7%). Less than ten percent of the sample (11 or 7.6%) expected to become administrators, clerical and sales workers or skilled manual employees. Only one student expected to become a farmer and two expected to "get married" and become housewives.

Over one-third of the sample (54 or 37.5%) either did not know what they would do after leaving high school or did not respond to the question.

As an additional index of future expectations, respondents were asked: "If you had a choice, would you most like to be: a) successful, b) independent or c) well-liked?" Just over one-quarter of the sample (40 or 27.8%) did not respond to the question. Of those who did respond, the majority wanted to be successful (44 or 42.3%) or well-liked (38 or 36.5%), and 21.2% (22) wanted to be independent.

iii) Desired Future Activity

The category "go to university" was not provided for in the code for this question, but considering that most of those in "professional and executive positions" would have attended university and that a large number of those who expected to attend university did not yet know what they wanted to do, a comparison of the proportions in these categories seems justified.

Although 52.8% of the respondents expected to go to university or to become professionals and executives, a slightly smaller proportion (45.4%) desired professional and executive occupations. A higher proportion of respondents desired to become administrators, sales and clerical workers and skilled manual employers than expected to enter these occupations (22.9% as compared to 7.6% who expected to enter these occupations). Although none of the students expected to become unskilled employed, one person desired this occupation. The same number (1) desired to become a farmer as expected this occupation but only one student desired to become a housewife whereas two expected the "housewife" role.

C. Student Employment Patterns

1. Summer Jobs

Approximately the same proportion of respondents reported working during the summer (72 or 50.0%) as reported having no summer jobs (70 or 48.6%). Of those with jobs, 7% (10) worked at skilled positions and 41.7% (60) worked at unskilled positions with 13.2% (19) working less than 36 hours per week and 32.4% (45) working 36 or more hours per week. Of those who reported what hours they worked, the majority (39 or 27.1%) had a daytime job while 13.2% (19) had part-time jobs. The remaining respondents worked shift work (7 or 5.5%) or all of the time (2 or 1.4%). The majority of the job holders (37 or 25.7%) worked for two months while 9% (13) worked less than two months and 14.6% (21) worked more than the two months during the summer.

The majority of respondents who had no summer jobs or only part-time jobs, spent their free time travelling (20 or 30.3%). An additional 21.2% (14) spent their time in sports activities. The remaining students reported spending their time: doing nothing (12 or 18.2%), working around the house (7 or 10.6%), at educational and cultural activities (4 or 6.1%), at outdoor activities (5 or 7.6%), babysitting and visiting (3 or 4.5%) or at dances (1 or 1.5%).

2. Current Part-Time Jobs

Less than one-third of the respondents (45 or 31.3%) held part-time jobs when interviewed during the school year. Only eight respondents (5.6%) held skilled positions, while the remaining 37 (25.7%) respondents held unskilled positions. About 10% (13 or 9.0%) of the respondents who held part-time jobs worked less than 9 hours per week, while another 9%

(13) worked from 9 to 12 hours and 11.8% (17) worked more than 12 hours a week. Only 7 students (4.9%) worked more than 24 hours per week on part-time jobs. The majority (26 or 57.9%) of those who held part-time jobs worked both on weekdays and weekends while 14 (31.1% of part-time job holders) worked only on weekends and 5 (11.1% of part-time job holders) worked only on weekdays. Only 28 of the 45 students who held part-time jobs reported which hours they worked. Of these respondents, 19 worked weekdays after school and weekends during the day while 4 worked only in the day during weekends, 3 worked after school until seven or nine o'clock and 2 worked on a varied schedule.

D. Organizational Involvements

1. Church Activities

a) Affiliation

Students were asked to indicate which church they attended and how often they were in attendance. Table XI - 9 gives the responses for church affiliation and Table XI -10 gives the church attendance of the high school sample.

Table XI - 9

Church Affiliation

<u>Church</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
No Response	11	7.6
Roman Catholic	65	45.1
United Church	26	20.1
SDA or LDS	11	7.6
Anglican	8	5.6
Sects	4	2.8
Baptist, Calvinist	3	2.1
Lutheran	2	1.4
Ukrainian Or Russian Orthodox	1	.7
Non-Member	10	6.9
<hr/>		
TOTAL	144	99.9

Only 6.9% of the students reported no church affiliation and 7.6% did not respond to the question. The larger proportion of the students (45.1%) were Roman Catholic and 20.1% were affiliated with the United Church.

Table XI - 10

Frequency Of Church Attendance

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
No Response	15	10.4
More than once a week	16	11.1
Once a week	52	36.1
2 or 3 times a month	21	14.6
2 or 3 times a year	20	15.9
Unspecified amount	9	6.3
Never for Members	11	7.6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	144	100.0

Only 7.6% of the sample reported never attending church and 13.9% attended just 2 or 3 times a year. The larger proportion of students (36.1%) reported attending church once a week.

b) Church-related Group Involvements

To determine how much effect church affiliation had on the recreational activities of the students, they were asked to name the church-related groups or clubs to which they belonged. Table XI - 11 shows that one-third of the students belonged to church-related groups (48 or 32.5%).

Table XI - 11

Membership In Church-Related Groups

<u>Membership</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Roman Catholic ie. CYO	22	15.3
United Church ie. Hi C's or YCS	8	5.6
Mormon	8	5.6
Other	4	2.8
Baptist	3	2.1
Lutheran	2	1.4
Anglican ie. Cheen Club	1	.7
None	51	35.4
No Response	45	31.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	144	100.2

The majority of the above groups (40 or 27.8%) met four times a month, while 6 groups (4.2%) met more often than this and 3 (2.1%) groups met less often than this. Almost one half of the students (23) who were involved in church-related groups held an office in that group.

Students were also asked to indicate how much time they spent per month in church affairs, including time spent at services. A distinction was made between summer and winter. The distribution of responses is shown in Table XI - 12.

Table XI - 12

Time Spent In Church Affairs

<u>Hours Per Month</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	52	36.1	37	25.7
1 to 5 hours	28	19.5	25	17.4
6 to 10 hours	13	9.0	18	12.5
11 to 20 hours	8	5.6	13	9.0
21 to 40 hours	6	4.2	11	7.6
over 40 hours	1	.7	-	-
No Response	36	25.0	40	27.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	144	100.1	144	100.0

The data show that students spent more time in church affairs in winter than in summer. Over one-third of the respondents (36.1%) reported spending no time on church affairs in the summer whereas 25.7% reported spending no time in the winter. Similarly, 16.6% of the respondents spent over 10 hours on church affairs in the winter while just 10.5% reported spending this much time in the summer.

c) Future Activity

When students were asked if they expected to be more or less active in the church in the future, 31.3% (45) expected to be more active, 25% (36) expected to be less active and 20% (29) expected to maintain their present level of involvement. The remaining students, 34 or 23.6%, did not respond to the question.

Some of the reasons given for becoming more active in church groups in the future were: 1) interest in the groups (5 or 3.5%); religious convictions (5 or 3.5%); obligations to become active (5 or 3.5%); enjoy it (4 or 2.8%) and have the time (3 or 2.1%). Other reasons were: sociability, future marriage factor and "has to" due to an appointment on a church committee.

Reasons given for being less active in the future in church affairs were "no time" (8 or 5.6%) and lack of belief in church (8 or 5.6%).

2. School And Extra-Curricular Activities

Respondents were asked how many school-related clubs or groups they belonged to. Of the total sample 46 (or 31.9%) did not respond to the question, 58 (40.3%) belonged to no clubs that were related to the school, 26 (18.1%) belonged to one club and 14 (9.7%) belonged to two or three clubs.

When asked how many school sports clubs they participated in, only 14 students indicated some participation. Of these, 8 spent from 2 to 10 hours per month in sports clubs and 6 spent more than this amount of time.

When asked about booster club participation only 10 indicated participation and the majority of these (7) participated for 10 or fewer hours per month.

Students were also questioned about interschool and intermural school sports activities. Again, a small percentage of the respondents (34.7% or 50 respondents) indicated any participation. The majority of these (32 or 22.2%) respondents participated in one or two interschool or intramural activities and 12.5% (18) participated in more than two of these activities.

Interschool basketball was the most popular sport participated in. Seven students reported spending less than 16 hours per month at interschool basketball and another 4 spent over 20 hours per month. Three students did not specify the amount of time spent in interschool basketball.

Interschool football was the next most popular sports activity with 12 students reporting participation. The majority of these students spent over 16 hours per month at this sport.

Basketball was the most popular intramural sport for 12 of the students. The majority of these students spent 10 or fewer hours per month at this sport. Other intramural sports activities such as lacrosse, soccer, hockey, etc., were mentioned by 21 students. Eleven students spent from 2 to 5 hours per month at these sports, and seven students did not specify the amount of time spent at these sports activities.

b) Extra-Curricular Activities

Students were also questioned concerning their participation in clubs and organizations outside of the school. One-quarter of the students (25.7%) indicated having such activities. The majority, however, (30 or 20.8%) had only one extra-curricular activity, and only 7 (4.9%) had from 2 to 4 outside club activities.

The most popular extra-curricular club activities were clubs such as the Social and Teen Club and the Y.M.C.A. Sixteen students indicated membership in a Teen or Social Club. The majority of these students spent from 6 to 10 hours per month in these clubs. Ten students indicated membership in the Y.M.C.A. with 9 of these students spending more than 10 hours per month in this organization.

A grand total of all club and activities participation in and out of school was tallied for each respondent. Again there was no data for 31.9% of the respondents. A fairly small percentage (12 or 8.3%) reported no club activities which is notable considering the low percentage who reported activity in school clubs or extra-curricular clubs. Participation in 1 or 2 activities was reported by 32.6% (47) of the respondents; in 3 or 4 activities by 20.8% (30) and in 5 or more by 6.2% (9) of the respondents.

Table XI - 13 shows the frequency of attendance at meetings for both types of activities and the total time spent per month in school and in extra-curricular activities.

Table XI - 13

Frequency Of Attendance And Time Spent In School And Extra-Curricular

<u>Activities</u>					
<u>Attendance</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Hours/Month</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	12	8.3	None	12	8.3
1 to 5	19	13.3	10 hrs. or less	20	13.9
6 to 10	15	10.4	11 to 20	15	10.4
11 to 20	14	9.7	21 to 40	16	11.1
21 and over	21	14.6	Over 40	18	12.5
Unspecified	17	11.8	Unspecified	16	11.1
No Response	46	31.9	No Response	47	32.6
<hr/>					
TOTAL	144	100.0	TOTAL	144	99.9

c) Official Positions Held

Over three-quarters of the respondents either held no positions in any clubs or organizations (73 or 50.7%) or did not respond to the

question (46 or 31.9%). Twenty-five students (17.4%) held official positions in athletic and/or non-athletic clubs. Seventeen students held one position, six held two positions and two held three positions in athletic clubs and/or a non-athletic club. Table XI - 14 shows the distribution of responses for the two types of clubs mentioned.

Table XI - 14

Official Positions Held In Athletic And/Or Non-Athletic Clubs

<u>Position</u>	<u>Athletic Club</u>		<u>Non-Athletic Clubs</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Major (ie. President)	4	2.8	4	2.8
Other Major (ie. Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer)	4	2.8	11	7.6
Minor (ie. Sergeant-at-Arms, Clean-up Committee)	-	-	3	2.1
No Positions Held in Athletic or Non-Athletic but Position(s) held in Non-Athletic (or Athletic)	16	11.1	6	4.2
No Response	120	83.3	120	83.3
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	144	100.0	144	100.0

The data show that respondents were more involved in non-athletic activities in terms of holding positions than in athletic clubs.

E. Social Involvements

1. Number Of Close Friends

Only two respondents reported having no close friends or not enough close friends and 5 (3.5%) did not respond to the question. Over

two-thirds of the sample (67.3%) reported having from 1 to 4 close friends (22.9% or 33 had 1 or 2 and 44.4% or 64 had 3 or 4). Another 18.1% (26) reported having from 5 to 7 close friends and 10.5% (15) had more than 7 close friends.

Over one-third of the students (55 or 38.2%) said that all of their close friends attended the same school as they did and the same proportion (55 or 38.2%) said that at least half of their friends were in the same school. Only 24 students (16.7%) reported that less than half of their friends attended the same school as they did.

2. Rate Of Seeing Best Friend

Just over three-quarters of the sample (109 or 75.7%) saw their best friend every day, while over half the sample (83 or 57.6%) saw their second closest friend daily and only slightly less than half the sample (68 or 47.2%) saw their third closest friend daily. Seeing a best friend at least once a week was reported by 16% (23) of the sample, 25.1% (36) saw a best friend less often than this, 8.4% (12) saw a second closest friend less often than this and 13.9% (20) saw a third closest friend less than once a week.

Table XI - 15 gives the distribution of the responses to the question "What do you do with your three close friends?"

Table XI - 15

Activities Of Students With Closest Friend

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Best Friend</u>		<u>Second Best</u>		<u>Third Best</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Sociability - visit, talk	23	18.0	22	18.3	24	21.8
Vague, do anything	18	14.1	20	16.7	23	20.9
Active Sports	18	14.1	20	16.7	9	8.2
Shows, hockey games	17	13.3	8	6.7	9	8.2
Social evenings	15	11.7	15	12.5	6	5.5
Mature activities	9	7.0	12	10.0	13	11.8
Cultural and educational activities	8	6.3	10	8.3	7	6.4
Go shopping	6	4.7	3	2.5	1	.9
Drive around	6	4.7	2	1.7	7	6.4
Cards, read, records	5	3.9	3	2.5	3	2.7
"Wild" sociability- drink, smoke, pool, poker	3	2.3	2	1.7	3	2.7
Church clubs	-	-	3	2.5	7	.9
Work together	-	-	-	-	2	1.8
Travel together	-	-	-	-	2	1.8
TOTAL	128	100.0	120	100.0	110	100.0

The data show that respondents tended to engage in sociable and sports activities with their three closest friends.

3. Dating

High school respondents were questioned about their dating habits. With regard to dating frequency, 29.9% (43) reported dating from one to five times per month, 11.1% (16) from 6 to 9 times a month and 12.5% (18) dated 10 or more times a month. No response was received from 18.1% (26) of the students, 17.4% (25) did not specify the frequency of dating and 11.1% (16) never dated. Aside from the 16 students who never dated, 23.6% (34) went steady, 37.5% (54) dated different people and 27.8% (34) went steady, 37.5% (54) dated different people and 27.8% (40) didn't respond to the question about going steady.

4. Anomie

Anomie was measured by means of a five point scale derived from Questions 75 to 79 on the High School Questionnaire. The scores of the high school respondents followed the pattern described in Figure XI - 1.

Figure XI - 1

Distribution Of Anomie Scores

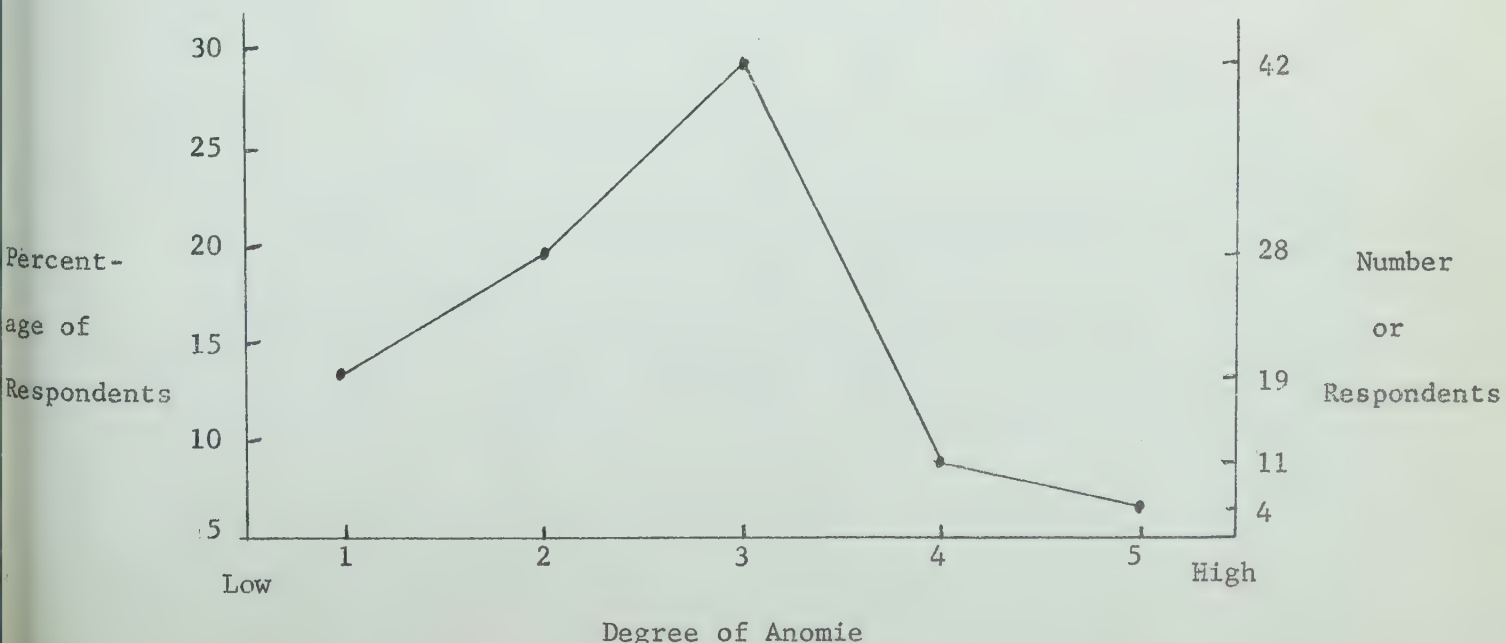


Figure XI - 1 shows that high school respondents in Lethbridge were skewed towards a low degree of anomie. Over half of the respondents (61.8%) or 89 scored in the low to medial range.

F. Current Leisure Activities

1. Sports And Nature-oriented Activities

Students were shown a checklist of 44 activities and were asked to indicate which activities they engaged in, how many times per month and whether they engaged in the activity in summer or in winter. Two students did not respond to the question.

Table XI - 16 shows the sports and nature-oriented activities respondents engaged in, in the winter. The percentages are taken from the 142 students who responded to the question.

Table XI - 16

Sports And Nature-oriented Leisure Activities Engaged In - Winter

Number Of Times Per Month

<u>Activity</u>	<u>10 or Fewer</u>		<u>Over 10</u>		<u>None or Unspecified</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Tobogganing	83	58.5	6	4.2	53	37.3
Skating	76	53.5	9	6.3	57	40.1
Bowling	62	43.7	1	.7	79	55.6
Table Tennis	44	31.0	8	5.6	90	63.4
Basketball	30	21.1	23	16.2	89	62.7
Swimming	33	23.2	9	6.3	100	70.4
Hockey	25	17.6	7	4.9	110	77.5
Badminton	29	20.4	4	2.8	109	76.8
Skiing	26	18.3	2	1.4	114	80.2
Volleyball	24	16.9	4	2.8	114	80.3
Gymnastics	20	14.1	8	5.6	114	80.3
Hunting, Fishing	21	14.8	4	2.8	117	82.4
Riding	16	11.3	4	2.8	122	85.9
Curling	14	9.9	3	2.1	125	88.0
Football	5	3.5	3	2.1	134	94.4

The data show that tobogganing, skating and bowling were the most popular activities in the winter in terms of the number of respondents who engaged in them. However, basketball, swimming and skating were engaged in more frequently by respondents. Riding, curling and football were the activities respondents engaged in least during the winter months.

Table XI - 17 shows the sports and nature-oriented activities engaged in, in summer by the 142 students who responded to the question.

Table XI - 17

Sports And Nature-oriented Activities Engaged In - Summer

Number Of Times Per Month

<u>Activity</u>	<u>10 or fewer</u>		<u>Over 10</u>		<u>None or Unspecified</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Swimming	68	47.9	49	34.5	25	17.6
Baseball	71	50.0	16	11.3	55	38.7
Camping	80	56.3	5	3.5	57	40.1
Riding	54	38.0	19	13.4	69	48.6
Hunting, Fishing	58	40.8	9	6.3	75	52.8
Football	54	38.0	10	7.0	78	54.9
Tennis	54	38.0	9	6.3	79	55.6
Badminton	43	30.3	3	2.1	96	67.6
Basketball	32	22.5	11	7.7	99	69.7
Golf	36	25.4	6	4.2	100	70.4
Table Tennis	36	25.4	5	3.5	101	71.1
Bowling	39	27.4	2	1.4	101	71.1
Soccer	26	18.3	4	2.8	112	78.9
Gymnastics	21	14.8	7	4.9	114	80.3
Track & Field	20	14.1	7	4.9	115	81.0
Volleyball	22	15.5	1	0.7	119	83.8
Skiing	15	10.6	2	1.4	125	88.0
Archery	10	7.0	0	-	132	93.0

Swimming, baseball and riding were engaged in by a larger proportion of respondents but riding and swimming were engaged in more frequently in the summer. Volleyball, skiing and archery were the least popular summer activities.

2. General Activities

The following table is a continuation of Table XI - 17 and includes general activities which respondents reported participating in, in the winter.

Table XI - 18

Activities Engaged In, In Winter

Number Of Times Per Month

<u>Activity</u>	<u>10 or Fewer</u>		<u>More than 10</u>		<u>Never or Unspecified</u>		<u>No Response</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Attend Movies	106	73.6	7	4.9	26	18.1	5	3.5
Visit Friends	46	31.9	59	41.0	33	22.9	6	4.2
Dances, parties	94	65.3	-	-	45	31.3	5	3.5
Go to cafe or drive-in restaurant	67	46.5	29	20.1	44	30.5	4	2.8
Pleasure Drive	68	47.2	11	7.6	60	41.7	5	3.5
Drive to city or town	72	50.0	6	4.2	61	42.4	5	3.5
Attend sports events	60	41.7	16	11.1	63	43.8	5	3.5
Cards	56	38.9	12	8.3	72	50.0	4	2.8
Cooking	28	19.4	34	23.6	78	54.2	4	2.8
Drinking & Pool	49	34.0	7	4.9	81	56.3	7	4.9
Holiday Trips	55	38.2	2	1.4	82	57.0	5	3.5
Sewing	43	29.9	4	2.8	93	64.6	4	2.8
Musical Instrument and Voice	18	12.5	22	15.3	100	69.4	4	2.8
Painting, Ceramics	25	17.4	4	2.8	111	77.1	4	2.8
Cars, drag racing	19	13.2	2	1.4	118	81.9	5	3.5
Hobbies	17	11.8	1	0.7	121	84.0	5	3.5
Drama	13	9.0	5	3.5	122	84.7	4	2.8
Outdoor, ie. Picnics, walking	3	2.1	1	0.7	135	93.8	5	3.5
Other	6	4.2	2	1.4	131	91.0	5	3.5

Attending movies, going to parties or dances, and driving to a city or town were engaged in by the largest proportion of respondents in the winter. However, visiting friends, cooking and dining out were engaged in more often by respondents. Respondents visited with friends more often than they engaged in any other activity. Hobbies and outdoor activities were engaged in the least in the winter.

Table XI - 19 gives the distribution of responses for number of times spent in various, general activities in the summer.

Table XI = 19

Activities Engaged In, In Summer

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number Of Times Per Month</u>							
	<u>10 or Fewer</u>		<u>More than 10</u>		<u>Never or Unspecified</u>		<u>No Response</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Visit friends	35	24.3	69	47.9	34	23.6	6	4.2
Attend movies	96	66.6	8	5.6	35	24.3	5	3.5
Pleasure drives	72	50.0	26	18.1	41	28.5	5	3.5
Go to cafe or drive-in restaurant	60	41.7	39	27.1	41	28.5	4	2.8
Drive to City or town	77	53.5	17	11.8	45	31.3	5	3.5
Holiday trips	85	59.0	6	4.2	48	33.3	5	3.5
Dances & parties	64	44.4	18	12.5	56	38.9	6	4.2
Attend sports events	61	42.4	15	10.4	63	43.8	5	3.5
Cooking	27	18.8	34	23.6	79	54.9	4	2.8
Cards	50	34.7	11	7.6	79	54.9	4	2.8
Drinking, pool	45	31.3	11	7.6	81	56.3	7	4.8
Sewing	34	23.6	7	4.9	99	68.8	4	2.8
Painting, ceramics	22	15.3	5	3.5	113	78.5	4	2.8
Cars, drag racing	20	13.9	6	4.2	113	78.5	5	3.5
Hobbies	12	8.3	3	2.1	124	86.1	5	3.5
Outdoor ie., picnics	6	4.2	1	.7	132	91.7	5	3.5
Drama	7	4.9	1	.7	132	91.7	4	2.8
Other	7	4.9	2	1.4	130	90.3	5	3.5

Visiting friends and dining out were engaged in more frequently in the summer but attending movies, taking holiday trips and driving to a city or a town were done by a larger proportion of people. Going to dances and parties was less popular in the summer while pleasure drives and holiday trips were engaged in more frequently in the summer than in the winter. A good proportion of the activities were equally as popular in both seasons.

3. T.V., Reading And Listening To Records

Respondents were asked to indicate how many programs on T.V. they watched per month in the winter and in the summer. The data showed that respondents tended to watch more television in the winter than in the summer. Over one half of the respondents (52.1%) reported watching over 25 programs a month in the winter while 38.9% (56) reported watching this many programs in the summer. A slightly higher proportion of respondents reported that they never watched television in the summer (33 or 22.9%) than reported the same in the winter (27 or 18.9%).

Respondents were also asked to indicate the number of books they read per month. Table XI - 20 gives the distribution of responses for winter and for summer.

Table XI - 20

Number Of Books Read Per Month In Winter And In Summer

<u>Number Of Books</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	39	27.1	44	30.6
2 or fewer	38	26.4	34	23.6
3 or 4	27	18.8	26	18.1
5 or more	34	23.6	34	23.6
Unspecified	1	.7	1	.7
No Response	5	3.5	5	3.5
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	144	100.1	144	100.1

The data show that a significant proportion of the high-school sample reported that they never read books in the winter (27.1%) or in the summer (30.6%). There was little difference between the reading habits of the remaining students in winter and in summer.

Listening to records was coded according to the number of hours spent at this activity per month in winter and in summer. The distribution of responses is given in Table XI - 21.

Table XI - 21

Time Spent Listening To Records In Winter And In Summer

<u>Hours Per Month</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	35	24.3	44	30.6
10 or fewer	48	33.3	42	29.2
11 to 20	18	12.5	22	15.3
Over 20	37	25.7	30	20.8
Unspecified	1	.7	1	.7
No Response	5	3.5	5	3.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	144	100.0	144	100.1

Respondents tended to listen to records more in the winter than in the summer. Just over one quarter of the sample (25.7%) reported spending over 20 hours a month in the winter listening to records while 20.8% reported the same for summer. Listening to records, however, was not a very popular pastime as a good proportion of the sample reported that they never listened to records in either summer or winter.

By way of a profile, the total number of activities each respondent participated in was tallied for winter and for summer. The results of this tally are shown in Table XI - 22.

Table XI - 22

Total Number Of Activities Participated In For Winter And For Summer

<u>Number of Activities</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
10 or fewer	32	22.2	21	14.6
11 to 20	82	56.9	68	47.2
More than 20	25	17.4	50	34.7
No Response	5	3.5	5	3.5
	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	144	100.0	144	100.0

The data show that a higher proportion of respondents participated in from 11 to 20 activities in winter (56.9%) than in summer (47.2%). Respondents participated in more activities in summer (34.7% reported more than 20 activities) than in winter (17.4% reported more than 20 activities).

4. Activities Best Enjoyed

Students were also asked which three of the activities mentioned above they found most enjoyable in summer and in winter.

Table XI - 23 gives the distribution of the first and second choice most enjoyed activities for summer.

Table XI - 23

First And Second Choice Most Enjoyed Activities For Summer

<u>Activities</u>	<u>First Choice</u>		<u>Second Choice</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>All Season Sports:</u>				
Gymnastics, badminton				
table tennis, volleyball				
basketball, bowling, swimming	45	31.3	22	15.3
<u>Nature-Oriented:</u>				
boating, camping, riding,				
hunting, fishing	33	22.9	28	19.4
<u>Summer Sports:</u> golf,				
football, soccer, softball,				
archery, tennis	29	20.1	36	25.0
<u>Sociability:</u> drinking,				
bridge, cards, dances, parties,				
go to cafe, visit with friends	11	7.6	9	6.3
<u>Driving:</u> take holiday trips,				
drive to nearby town or city,				
go for pleasure drives	5	3.5	15	10.4
<u>Passive Home:</u> read, listen to				
records, watch T.V.,				
hobbies	5	3.5	4	2.8
<u>Home-Oriented and Service</u>				
sewing, cooking, needlework,				
cadets, candy-stripers	3	2.1	3	2.1
<u>Cultural:</u> folk dancing,				
painting, drama, music	2	1.4	2	1.4
<u>Passive - Out-of-Home:</u>				
attend movies, attend sports				
events	1	0.7	7	4.9
No Response	10	6.9	18	12.5
<hr/>				
TOTAL	144	100.0	144	100.1

The data show that sports and nature-oriented activities were the most popular activities in summer. All season sports were more popular as first choice most enjoyable activities and summer sports were more popular as second choice most enjoyable activities in the summer. Driving tended to be popular as a second choice activity (10.4%) in the summer.

Table XI - 24 gives the distribution of the responses for first and second choice most enjoyable activities in the winter.

Table XI - 24

First And Second Choice Most Enjoyed Activities In Winter

<u>Activities</u>	<u>First Choice</u>		<u>Second Choice</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Winter Sports:</u> skating, skiing, tobogganing, hockey	42	29.2	17	11.8
<u>All Season Sports:</u> gymnastics, badminton, table tennis, volleyball, bowling, swimming	28	19.4	20	13.9
<u>Sociability:</u> drinking, cards, dances, parties, visiting, dining	18	12.5	18	12.5
<u>Nature-Oriented:</u> boating, camping, riding, hunting, fishing	16	11.1	16	11.1
<u>Passive-Out-of-Home:</u> movies, sports events	7	4.9	15	10.4
<u>Passive-Home:</u> read, listen to records, watch T.V., hobbies	9	6.3	15	10.4
<u>Cultural:</u> folk dancing, painting, drama, music	5	3.5	3	3.5
<u>Home-Oriented and Service:</u> sew, cook, needlework, cadets, candy-stripers	2	1.4	5	3.5
<u>Driving:</u> holiday trip, go to town or city, pleasure drives	2	1.4	2	1.4
No Response	15	10.4	33	22.9
TOTAL	144	100.1	144	100.0

As for summer, sports were also the most popular first and second choice most enjoyed activities in winter. Nature-oriented activities were less popular in winter than in summer. Passive activities, both in the home and outside of the home, were more popular as second choice most enjoyed activities (10.4% and 10.4% respectively) than first choice most enjoyed activities (6.3% and 4.9% respectively).

After respondents indicated their most enjoyable activities in summer and in winter, they were asked if they were active in any clubs or organizations related to each of these activities.

Over one half of the sample did not respond to the question for winter (74 or 51.4%) or for summer (75 or 52.1%). More respondents belonged to related clubs and organizations in summer than in winter. One percent (1 or .7%) said yes for all three of their most enjoyable winter activities and 29 or 20.1% said yes for some of their favorite activities. Almost 10% (14 or 9.7%) said yes for all three of their most enjoyable summer activities and 28 or 19.4% said yes for some of their favorite activities. Similarly, 27.8% (40) said no for all of their favorite winter activities and just 18.8% (27) said no for all three of their favorite summer activities.

5. Desired Activities

The high school sample was asked to indicate their preference in terms of more organized or more informal recreation. The majority of respondents (69 or 47.9%) who replied to the question (91.6%) preferred more informal organizations such a "get together" while 29.8% (43) preferred more organized activities and 13.9% (20) felt there was a need for both types of recreation.

Three-quarters of the respondents (52) who preferred informal recreation gave reasons for their answer. The most frequently given reasons were: informal group activities are "more fun" (mentioned by 14); a person becomes more involved in decision making and goals (mentioned by 10) and you associate with people of your own choice (mentioned by 8). Other reasons given included the fact that one wasn't committed to participate as in organized activities and that informal recreation was more relaxed and interesting due to the lack of routine.

The most popular reasons given for preferring more organized recreation were: it was more orderly and well run (mentioned by 19); it assured an activity (mentioned by 6); and it resulted in more people participating (mentioned by 4).

a. T.V. Programs

High School respondents were asked: "If you had (have) access to a T.V. set, and had the time, which programs would you like to watch?" Over half of the respondents (78 or 54.2%) mentioned from 2 to 4 programs while 32.6% (47) mentioned more than this number and 8.3% (12) mentioned less than this number. Seven (4.9%) students did not respond to the question.

Table XI - 25 gives the first, second and third choice programs as reported by the high school sample.

Table XI - 25

T.V. Programs Would Like To Watch

<u>Programs</u>	<u>First Choice</u>		<u>Second Choice</u>		<u>Third Choice</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Drama	77	53.5	70	48.6	51	35.4
Comedy	20	13.9	17	11.8	20	13.9
Variety (Ed Sullivan)	13	9.0	19	13.2	16	11.1
Sports	6	4.2	5	3.5	8	5.6
Westerns	5	3.5	4	2.8	6	4.2
Educational and Documentary	5.	3.5	5	3.5	3	2.1
Musical	4	2.8	4	2.8	4	2.8
Quiz	1	.7	1	.7	0	-
No Response	13	9.0	19	13.2	36	25.0
TOTAL	144	100.1	144	100.1	144	100.1

Drama, comedy and variety were the most popular first, second and third choice television programs. Variety programs were slightly more popular than comedy programs as second choice programs. Sports and westerns were mentioned by a slightly higher proportion as third choice programs (5.6% and 4.2% respectively). Quiz programs were the least popular programs in all categories.

In reference to specific activities, respondents were asked what things they would like to do in their free time that they hadn't been able to do: in what type of group they would like to do it, in what season and why they hadn't been able to perform this activity previously. The type of

groups were classified into a) formal groups; a group with elected leaders and scheduled meetings and b) informal groups; a group without defined leadership and no scheduled meetings (do whenever you felt like it).

Of those respondents who replied to the question (88 or 61.1%) the majority (59 or 67%) reported from 1 to 3 desired activities, while 17% (15) had 4 to 5 desired activities and 3.4% (3) had more than 5 desired activities. Eleven respondents (12.5%) reported no activities in which they would like to participate but had been unable to do so.

b) Type Of Desired Activities

1. Individual Athletics - active participation (first activity mentioned).

Table XI - 26

Individual Athletics: Desired Group Type, Season, and Obstacles to

Participation

<u>Season and Group Type</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Obstacle</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Summer: informal	29	20.1	No equipment or facilities or personnel	16	11.1
Winter: informal	10	6.9	No money, trans- portation	9	6.2
Summer: both types	7	4.9	No time	5	3.5
Winter: both types	5	3.5	Work or health reasons	5	3.5
Summer: formal	2	1.4	No experience	3	2.1
No Response	91	63.2	No opportunity or not allowed to	2	1.4
			No interest in community	1	.7
			No Response	103	71.5
TOTAL	144	100.0	TOTAL	144	100.0

Respondents tended to prefer summer, informal groups for the first individual athletic activity mentioned. The lack of equipment, facilities and personnel appear to be the main obstacles to participation in this activity.

2. Individual Athletics - second activity mentioned.

Table XI - 27

Individual Athletics: Desired Group Type, Season, and Obstacles To

Participation

<u>Season and Group Type</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Obstacles</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Winter, informal	12	8.3	No money	11	7.6
Winter, both types	5	3.5	No equipment, facilities	6	4.2
Winter: formal	3	2.1	No time	3	2.1
Summer: both types	2	1.4	Health	1	.7
Summer: informal	2	1.4	No response	123	85.4
No Response	120	83.3			
<hr/>					
TOTAL	144	100.0	TOTAL	144	100.0

3. Groups Athletics - active participation (first activity mentioned).

Table XI - 28

Group Athletics: Desired Group Type, Season, and Obstacles to Participation

<u>Season and Group Type</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Obstacles</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Summer: informal	2	1.4	No facilities or personnel	3	2.1
Summer: both types	2	1.4	Work	2	1.4
Winter: both types	2	1.4	No interest in community	1	.7
Summer: formal	1	.7	No Response	138	95.8
No Response	137	95.1			
<hr/>					
TOTAL	144	100.0	TOTAL	144	100.0

For the second athletic activity mentioned respondents preferred informal groups during the winter months (mentioned by 11) or both types of groups (mentioned by 5). Lack of money, equipment and facilities were the main obstacles to participation in these activities.

Respondents preferred their third mentioned desired activity to take place in the summer and reported no strong preference as to the type of group desired. Facilities and personnel were also obstacles for this activity.

4. Excitement Activities: flying, cycling, drag racing, etc.

Table XI - 29

Excitement Activities: Desired Group Type, Season, and Obstacles To

Participation

<u>Season and Group Type</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Obstacles</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Summer: informal	3	2.1	No facilities	5	3.5
Summer: both types	3	2.1	No money	4	2.8
Summer: formal	1	.7	No Response	135	93.8
Winter: formal	1	.7			
Summer and Winter: formal	1	.7			
Summer and Winter: informal	1	.7			
No Response	134	93.1			
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	144	100.1	TOTAL	144	100.1

Respondents preferred participation in these types of activities in the summer but there was no strong preference as to the type of group. Lack of facilities and money were obstacles to participation as reported by nine respondents.

5. Sociable Activities (acceptable) ie. wiener roasts, dances, hay-rides, picnics, etc.

Table XI - 30

Sociable Activities: Desired Group Type, Season, and Obstacles to Participation

<u>Season and Group Type</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Obstacles</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Summer and Winter: informal	7	3.9	No interest in community	6	4.2
Summer: informal	4	2.8	No equipment and facilities	2	1.4
Summer and Winter: both types	1	.7	Work and health reasons	3	2.1
Winter: informal	1	.7	Not allowed to	1	.7
Summer: formal	1	.7	No time	1	.7
No Response	130	90.3	No Response	131	91.0
<hr/>					
TOTAL	144	100.1	TOTAL	144	100.1

For both summer and winter, informal groups were preferred for sociable activities. Lack of interest in the community and, therefore, a lack of facilities and equipment were the main obstacles to participation in sociable activities.

6. Nature-Oriented Activities ie. riding, hiking, hunting, camping, fishing, etc.

Table XI - 31

Nature-Oriented Activities: Desired Group Type, Season, And Obstacles To

Participation

<u>Season and Group Type</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Obstacles</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Summer: informal	10	6.9	No equipment, facilities	8	5.6
Summer: both types	8	5.6	No money, transportation	4	2.8
Winter & Summer: both types	3	2.1	No interest in community	3	2.1
Winter: informal	2	1.4	Work and health	3	2.1
Winter: both types	2	1.4	No time	2	1.4
Winter: formal	1	.7	No experience	2	1.4
Winter & Summer: informal	1	.7	Climate	1	.7
Summer: formal	1	.7	No Response	121	84.0
No Response	116	80.6			
<hr/>					
TOTAL	144	100.1	TOTAL	144	100.1

Summer groups were preferred for nature-oriented activities with preference equally given for both formal and informal groups. Obstacles involved a lack of equipment and facilities and personal problems such as money and transportation.

7. Travel: ie. drive car, trips, holidaying.

Table XI - 32

Travel: Desired Group Type, Season, and Obstacles To Participation

<u>Season and Group</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Obstacles</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Summer: both types	5	3.5	Work and health	6	4.2
Summer: informal	5	3.5	No money	3	2.1
Winter: informal	1	.7	No time	1	.7
No Response	133	92.4	No Response	134	93.1
<hr/>					
TOTAL	144	100.2	TOTAL	144	100.1

Either informal or both formal and informal summer groups were desired by the students. A job, health reasons and the lack of money were the main obstacles to travelling.

Sociable activities ("wild"- ie. girls, drinking, pool), work activities, fine arts, clubs and organizations, relaxing activities (ie. sun-bathing) hobbies and other activities were mentioned by less than five respondents each and therefore will not be discussed.

c) Activity Most Like To Try

After indicating their desired activities, respondents were asked: "which three of all these activities would you most like to try?" Table XI - 33 gives the distribution of responses for the first and the second activity listed.

Table XI - 33

Activities Most Like To Try

<u>Activity</u>	<u>First Listed</u>		<u>Second Listed</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Individual athletics-active participation	32	22.2	14	9.7
Nature-oriented activities	12	8.3	11	7.6
Excitement Activities	7	4.9	0	
Group Athletics - active participation	5	3.5	4	2.8
Travel	3	2.1	4	2.8
Sociable activities: (acceptable)	1	.7	3	2.1
Fine arts	3	2.1	1	.7
Clubs and organizations	1	.7	1	.7
Work activities	1	.7	1	.7
Sociable activities "wild"	1	.7	0	
No Response	78	54.2	105	72.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	144	100.1	144	100.0

Almost half of the sample indicated at least one activity which they would like to try. Active participation in individual athletics (ie. swim, water ski, judo, etc.) and nature-oriented activities (ie. riding, boating, climbing, etc) were the most frequently mentioned activities. Clubs and organizations, work activities, and socially "wild" activities were least frequently mentioned as activities respondents would like to try.

Respondents were next asked what they needed in order to participate in their two most desired activities ie. activities they would most like to try. The distribution of responses obtained is given in Table XI - 34 for first and second activities listed.

Table XI - 34

What Is Needed In Order To Participate In Most Desired Activities

<u>Need</u>	<u>First Listed</u>		<u>Second Listed</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Equipment	38	26.4	8	5.6
Time	12	8.3	11	7.6
Facilities	1	.7	9	6.3
Money	7	4.9	3	2.1
Parents' confidence & cooperation	2	1.4	2	1.4
Personnel or Instructors	1	.7	-	-
Interest in Community	1	.7	-	-
Companions	-	-	1	.7
Other ie. age, climate, initiative	1	.7	-	-
No Response	81	56.3	110	76.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	144	100.1	144	100.1

Equipment, time, facilities and money were representative of the needs of the respondents in order for them to participate in their most desired activities.

6. Recreational Problems

1. Leisure Time Opportunities Available

The high school respondents were asked what recreational opportunities there were in the Lethbridge area for people in their age group. A

distinction was made between summer and winter.

Table XI - 35 gives the distribution of responses for winter and for summer.

Table XI - 35

Recreational Opportunities For High School Students - Winter And Summer

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None - no recreational activities available	29	20.1	25	17.4
Individual Athletics	24	16.7	30	20.8
Recreational Centre	7	4.9	7	4.9
Many - unspecified types	7	4.9	8	5.6
Group Athletics	6	4.2	2	1.4
Sociable activities "acceptable"	5	3.5	3	2.1
Nature-oriented	1	.7	3	2.1
Passive - out of home	1	.7	1	.7
Sports - General	0	—	1	.7
No Response	64	44.4	64	44.4
TOTAL	144	100.1	144	100.1

From Table XI - 35, it is evident that respondents felt that there were more recreational opportunities in the summer than in the winter: 20.1% said there were none available in winter whereas 17.4% said the same for summer. Individual athletics were the most available activities in both summer (20.8%) and winter (16.7%). Group athletics were more available in the winter

(4.2%) than in the summer (1.4%) as were sociable activities (3.5% and 2.1%) respectively. A good proportion of the sample did not respond to the question for winter (44.4%) and for summer (44.4%).

2. General Feeling About Area

The students were asked whether they thought the area provided a good environment for teenagers. Of the 144 high school students interviewed, 48.6% (70) felt it was definitely a good area for teenagers, 29.8% (43) considered it a bad area, 12.5% (18) made qualified statements regarding the area and the remaining 9% (13) were either unsure or did not respond to the question.

Sixty-three students gave reasons for considering the area as a good environment for teenagers. The most frequently mentioned positive aspects of the community were: recreation was plentiful (mentioned by 25); it was a nice, friendly community and provided a chance to meet lots of people in one's age group (mentioned by 28 respondents). Other reasons were: good transportation facilities, good for development of personal interest, it is a wealthy area and has good educational facilities.

Forty-two respondents gave reasons for thinking the area was bad and thirty-six (85.7%) said that this was because there was nothing to do. Other complaints were that the town was: "boring", "you needed money to do things", a dislike for the people in the area and transportation problems.

3. Facilities

Respondents were asked to give their opinion concerning whether facilities in their area were too widely scattered or too concentrated. Approximately the same proportions of students felt that facilities were too scattered (50 or 34.7%) as felt they were too concentrated (51 or 35.4%).

Six respondents (4.2%) thought that the facilities were alright as they were while two said that facilities were generally inadequate or were both too scattered and too concentrated. About one-quarter of the respondents did not register an opinion (35 or 24.3%). There was no uniformity of opinion as to the nature of the problem; the students tended to base their opinions on the fact that they felt there was nothing to do.

When asked, "Do you feel that recreation facilities in this area are run in a fair manner so everyone has an equal chance to use them?", 46.5% (67) answered in the affirmative, 27.1% (30) said definitely not, 5.6% (8) said yes with qualifying statements and 20.8% (30) were either undecided or did not respond to the question.

Of the 39 students who gave reasons for their opinions, 12 felt that discrimination was evident in the operation of some facilities, 14 stated there was a lack of facilities and 3 felt that the facilities were too expensive for everyone to be able to participate.

High school respondents were also asked to indicate if the facilities they used had a fee structure. Only one student reported that five of the facilities he/she used had a fee structure, while one quarter of the sample (36 students) reported that three or four facilities had fee structures and 45% (65) said that 1 or 2 of the facilities they utilized had fee structures. Nine students reported that the facilities they utilized had no fee structures, and 22.9% (33) did not respond to the question.

Over one-third of the sample (54 or 37.5%) did not indicate whether or not they felt that the fees charged were unfair. The majority of the remaining respondents (59 or 65.6%) said that none of the fees charged were unfair while 15.6% (14) said that 20 to 39% of the fees charged were unfair, 11.1% (10) said 40 to 59% were unfair and just 7.8% (7) felt that

over 60% of the fees charged were unfair.

Very few respondents indicated which activities had unfair fee structures. Table XI - 36 gives the distribution of responses obtained for the first and second activity listed.

Table XI - 36

Responses to question: "Which activities had unfair fee structures?"

<u>Activity</u>	<u>First Listed</u>		<u>Second Listed</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Passive - out of home ie. shows, hockey, zoo	12	8.3	1	.7
All season sports	7	4.9	2	1.4
Summer sports	3	2.1	1	.7
Sociable - dances, etc.	2	1.4	1	.7
Winter sports	2	1.4	-	-
Athletic Org. and Clubs	2	1.4	-	-
Nature-oriented	1	.7	-	-
Cultural activities	1	.7	-	-
"Wild" activities - ie. pool, drags	-	-	-	-
No response	114	79.2	138	95.8
TOTAL	144	100.1	144	100.0

Passive out of home activities were most frequently mentioned as having unfair fee structures. Table XI - 36 shows that very few respondents indicated a second activity which they thought had an unfair fee structure.

4. Transportation

In order to determine the extent to which the lack of transportation was a problem for high school respondents, three questions were asked:

"About how often do you have the use of a car?", "What is your most common means of transportation to recreation facilities?", and, "How often do you have trouble finding transportation to recreation facilities?"

(a) Means of Transportation

Over half of the respondents (80 or 55.6%) had access to a car at least once a month and 44 (30.6%) of these respondents used a car 11 or more times a month while 21 (14.6%) used a car from 4 to 10 times a month and 15 (10.4%) used one from 1 to 3 times per month. Over one-third of the sample (57 or 39.6%) never used a car and 7 (4.9%) respondents did not answer the question.

A differentiation was made between the means of transportation used in the winter and in the summer to travel to and from recreational facilities. Table XI - 37 shows the distribution of responses obtained.

Table XI - 37

Means of Transportation Used To and From Recreational Facilities In The

Winter And In The Summer

<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Car	83	57.6	58	40.3
Bus	27	18.8	9	6.3
Walk	23	16.0	62	43.1
Motorcycle	1	.7	5	3.5
Bike	-	-	4	2.8
Ski-doo	1	.7	-	-
No Response	9	6.3	6	4.2
TOTAL	144	100.1	144	100.2

The data show that cars and buses were used more frequently as means of transportation in the winter; 57.6% and 18.8% respectively in the winter and 40.3% and 6.3% in summer. In the summer, a good proportion of the respondents walked (43.1%) to the recreational facilities while 3.5% rode motorcycles and 2.8% rode bikes.

Almost half of the respondents (67 or 46.5%) reported having transportation problems in the winter and/or summer. Table XI - 38 gives the frequency with which respondents had difficulty finding transportation to and from recreation facilities in winter and in summer.

Table XI - 38

Frequency Of Transportation Problems In Winter And In The Summer

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1 to 4 or more times/month		
Winter, never summer	30	20.8
1-3 times/mo. - winter & summer	16	11.1
4 or more times/mo. - winter & summer	10	6.9
4 or more times/mo. - winter; 1-3/mo. summer	9	6.3
1 to 3 times/mo. - winter; 4 or more times/mo. - summer	1	.7
1 to 3 times/mo. winter, never summer	1	.7
Never	64	44.4
No Response	13	9.0
TOTAL	144	99.9

A good proportion of the respondents reported that they never had transportation problems (44.4%) and the greater proportion of respondents (20.8%) had more trouble finding transportation in winter than in the summer.

CHAPTER XI

SUMMARY

In this chapter, information was presented on the general characteristics of the population of Lethbridge high school students.

The data includes information on the age, sex, ethnicity and educational level of the high school sample, parental background, educational and occupational expectations and desires, student employment patterns, organizational involvements and social involvements, leisure activities and recreational problems.

The population is represented by the following findings.

The modal age of high school respondents was 16 years of age. Proportionately, more males were registered at higher ages and more females at lower ages; thus indicating that more girls were either drop-outs or completed school at an earlier age.

The majority of students were enrolled in a matriculation program and only four students were in a vocational program.

For ethnicity and length of residence, the majority of respondents were born in Alberta and had lived here all of their lives. Also, the majority of respondents were of Canadian origin - both parents being born in Canada. Respondents of Slavic origin were the next most represented group.

The majority of respondents were aware of their parents' educational level and the family income. The modal level of education for respondents' parents was 12 years of schooling. Relatively few of the fathers were employed in the lower manual positions and a good proportion were employed in higher occupations; Hollingshead 1,2 and 3. Therefore, the level of income tended to be skewed towards the higher income brackets.

The following was found for the characteristics of educational expectations, attitudes and performances. The educational expectancies of the respondents indicate a strong tendency to expect to complete at least one university degree program. The educational attitude of the respondents was considered in terms of their study habits and tendency to drop out of school. Almost half of the respondents spent one hour or less studying during the school week and less than two hours on weekends. The majority of students had never considered dropping out of school and just over one third of the sample reported they had a friend who had dropped out. A good proportion of the sample (31.9%) did not indicate how they felt about school drop-outs while over one-third of the sample said dropping out was definitely a bad thing and less than ten percent said it was a good thing.

The occupational attitudes, expectations and desires of the high school sample were found to take the following form. Attitude towards work was determined by the use of the Protestant Ethic scale. The data showed that the high school respondents tended to have a low endorsement of the Protestant Ethic. In terms of occupational expectations and desires, the largest proportion of students expected to go to university and to enter professional positions. However, a slightly smaller proportion of students desired professional or executive positions.

Student employment patterns showed that half of the sample held summer jobs. The majority of these respondents held unskilled positions and worked 36 or more hours per week at daytime jobs. The majority of respondents who held no summer jobs or only part-time jobs spent their free time travelling or engaging in sports activities. During the school year, less than one-third of the sample held part-time jobs. Of these respondents, the largest proportion

held unskilled positions and worked more than 12 hours a week with the majority working both during the week and on weekends.

The characteristics of organizational involvements were considered in terms of church activities, school and extracurricular activities and official positions held in these activities. The larger proportion of students were Roman Catholic and the next largest proportion was affiliated with the United Church. Just over one-third of the sample reported attending church once a week and the same proportion reported attending church less often than this (including never). One-third of the high school respondents belonged to church related groups and indicated a tendency to spend no time, or at best about 5 hours on church affairs, either in summer or winter. When questioned about expected future activity in church activities the larger proportion expected to become more active. For school and extra-curricular activities, the respondents may be characterized as belonging to one school club or none, one sport club or none and belonging to one club outside of the school. Inter-school and intramural basketball was the most popular sports club participated in and Teen and Social clubs were the most popular extra-curricular clubs participated in. The larger proportion of respondents reported a total attendance of 10 or fewer times and spent 20 hours or less per month in school or extra-curricular activities.

Only a small proportion of the respondents (17.4%) held official positions in clubs and the majority of these held only one official position. These positions tended to be in non-athletic clubs.

Social involvement was considered in terms of number of close friends, dating and anomie. The sample may be characterized as having between one to four close friends, seeing their closest friends daily, engaging in sociable and sports activities with their closest friends, dating one to 9 times a

month, having no strong tendency to go steady, and possessing a low degree of anomie.

In terms of leisure activities, more respondents engaged in tobogganing, skating, bowling, attending movies, going to parties or dances and driving to a city or town, but basketball, swimming, skating, visiting, cooking and dining out were engaged in more frequently in the winter. In the summer, a larger proportion of respondents engaged in swimming, basketball, riding, attending movies, taking holiday trips and driving to a city or town while riding, swimming, visiting friends and dining out were engaged in more frequently by respondents in the summer.

Respondents tended to watch more television, and listen to more records in the winter than in the summer. Reading was not a very popular activity in either the winter or the summer.

When the total number of activities participated in for winter and for summer were tallied, it was found that respondents participated in more activities in summer than in winter.

In terms of leisure activities which respondents found most enjoyable, the largest proportion chose all-season sports and nature-oriented activities in the summer, and winter sports and all season sports in the winter. A larger proportion of respondents chose sociable activities in the winter than in the summer. Less than one-third of the respondents belonged to any clubs or organizations related to their most enjoyable activities but more respondents belonged to clubs related to their most enjoyable summer activities than to their most enjoyable winter activities.

Information about desired activities was considered in terms of the respondent's desire for more or less organized recreation, T.V. programs he/she

would like to watch, the type of desired activities.

The majority of respondents who reported indicated a desire for more unorganized activities. In reference to television programs, over half the sample mentioned from two to four programs they would like to watch if they had access to a television set. Drama, comedy and variety programs were preferred by the larger proportion of the sample.

Over two-thirds of the sample reported having from one to three activities which they would like to do but hadn't been able to do. Group athletics and nature-oriented activities were the activities desired by the largest proportion of respondents. The majority of respondents preferred to engage in their desired activities informally, ie. without defined leadership or rules, and during the summer months. Lack of facilities, equipment and money tended to be the main obstacles to participation in desired activities.

After indicating which activities they would most like to do, respondents were asked to indicate which three of their desired activities they would most like to try. Individual athletics which required active participation and nature-oriented activities were named by the largest proportion of respondents. Equipment and time were most frequently mentioned as what was needed in order for respondents to participate in these activities.

Recreation was considered in terms of the leisure time opportunities which were available for adolescents, feelings towards the quality of the environment in the Lethbridge area, adequacy of facilities and transportation problems.

Respondents reported that there were more recreational opportunities available in the area in summer than in winter. Individual athletics was the most available activity in both winter and summer while group athletics were

more available in winter than in summer as were sociable activities.

Almost half of the sample felt that the Lethbridge area provided a good environment for teenagers and just over one-quarter of the sample reported it was a bad environment. One of the frequently mentioned positive aspects of the community was that recreation was plentiful while a good proportion of the respondents who felt it was a bad area said that there was nothing to do.

When questioned about the adequacy of the location of facilities, approximately the same proportion of respondents said that facilities were too scattered as said they were too concentrated.

The majority of respondents felt that facilities were run in a fair manner and everyone had an equal chance to use them. Over three-quarters of the sample said that some of the recreational facilities they utilized had fee structures. The majority of respondents who reported felt that the fees being charged were unfair and passive out-of-home activities were most often named as having unfair fee structures.

Over half of the high school respondents had access to a car at least once a month. Cars and buses were the primary means of transportation to and from recreation facilities in the winter while in the summer a good proportion of the respondents walked to and from the facilities. Almost half of the respondents, however, reported having transportation in the winter and/or the summer. More problems were reported in the winter than in the summer.

CHAPTER XII

RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

A survey was conducted in the Lethbridge area to inventory the existing recreational outlets. A knowledge of facilities and programs actually available to the respondents interviewed in the recreation survey is necessary to understanding the data collected on respondents' recreational habits and desired future activities. A discussion of the inventory procedure and the results obtained will follow.

A. Inventory Procedure

One man was employed by the Department to undertake the data collection for an inventory of facilities and programs. His instructions were to attempt to collect information, in whatever ways were possible, on the available recreation facilities and recreation programs in Lethbridge. A basic list of facilities and programs operated under the auspices of the City of Lethbridge was obtained from the Superintendent of Parks and Recreation and an appointment then made for an interview with the director or co-ordinator of each program. During the interview, questions on the physical aspects of the facility, such as size, number of rooms and age were asked, as well as questions about rental rates and conditions, peak hours of operation, and number of programs occurring in the facility. The same information was obtained for commercial recreation facilities, such as pool halls, theatres and bowling alleys, as well as non-profit facilities, such as legion halls, community halls and public areas and facilities. If more than one leisure-oriented program took place in a particular facility, a separate interview schedule was filled out for each program.

Some recreational programs could possibly occur without having

used a fixed facility. Examples would be mountain climbing clubs, discussion groups and fine arts classes in residential basements. Attempts were made to discover any such 'non-facility-oriented' programs. The complete set of questions asked on public and non-public recreation programs and facilities is listed in Appendices D and F. It is apparent that not all of the questions could be answered for any given facility or program under discussion.

All churches in the Lethbridge area were included in the facility inventory, since many programs (such as C.G.I.T. and Boy Scouts) operate under the auspices of a church and often have the use of church facilities such as meeting halls or recreation centers. The information requested from each church can be seen in a sample of the church inventory in Appendix E.

B. Results Of The Inventories

1. Churches

Table XII-1 shows the type and number of various churches surveyed in the Lethbridge area.

TABLE XII-I

Churches In The Lethbridge Area

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>
United Church	3
Lutheran	3
Baptist	3
Latter Day Saints	2
Ukranian Greek Orthodox	2
Presbyterian	2
Reformed	2
Roman Catholic	1
Anglican	1
Nazarene	1
Pentecostal	1
Church of Christ	1
Salvation Army	1
Japanese	1
Jewish	1
Unspecified	4
	—
TOTAL	29

(a) Facilities

All of the churches in the Lethbridge area reported having a sanctuary or chapel and at least one other room. Three churches had a recreation hall and another three reported having lounges. Eleven of the churches had kitchens, one had a room or office for the Pastor and one had an additional room, the purpose of which was not specified.

Size of the sanctuaries ranged from 500 to over 5500 square feet for 9 of the churches, and 21 churches did not indicate the size of their sanctuaries. Total capacity ranged from 100 to over 400 persons. Similarly, the size of the meeting rooms ranged from 500 to over 5,500 square feet and 16 churches did not specify the sizes of their meeting rooms. Eleven of the churches reported a capacity in these rooms of over 400 persons.

Of the three churches which reported having a recreation hall, one reported a size of over 5,500 square feet with a capacity of over 400 people and two did not specify the exact size but reported capacities of from 300 to 400 people.

Of the three churches that reported having lounges, ~~none~~ specified the size, but the capacity of one was less than 26 people and the capacity for the other was from 26 to 50 people.

The size and capacity of the Pastor's room, as reported by one church, and a miscellaneous room reported by another church were identical; less than 501 square feet and accommodating less than 26 people.

Only 13 churches reported having equipment available. Non-specialized equipment (chairs, tables, piano, etc.) was reported by four churches and both non-specialized and specialized (projector, gym equipment) by nine churches.

Use Of Facilities

Sixteen of twenty-nine churches indicated that their facilities were open for use to outside groups. However, when asked which groups had used the facilities, only seven stated that non-church groups were eligible to use or had used their facilities. Of these seven, one rented to Youth groups, one to Service Clubs and five to groups involved in cultural activities.

(b) Religious Groups

Twenty-two churches reported having at least one religious activity. Of these, nine reported having one or two; five reported having three or four; five reported having five and three reported having six or more activities.

All of these churches indicated having some staff, the majority of which worked on a voluntary basis. Only three churches said that they had some paid staff. Nine churches reported having from one to twenty volunteers and three churches reported having more than twenty. Ten churches reported having some volunteers but did not specify the exact number.

Table XII-2 shows religious groups as reported by the churches in Lethbridge. Each group is specified by the age and sex of its participants, the average attendance, time of operation, the number of staff and whether paid or voluntary, and the function of the staff.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN CHURCHES IN LETHBRIDGE

TYPE OF GROUP, AGE & SEX	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE	TIME OF OPERATION	NUMBER OF STAFF, VOL- UNTEERS OR PAID	FUNCTION OF STAFF
Sunday Morning Worship All ages Male and female	2: 301 or over 1: 201 to 300 3: 101 to 150 1: 76 to 100	7: weekly mornings		7: unspecified
Sunday Evening Worship All ages Male and female	1: 76 to 100	1: weekly evenings		1: unspecified
Other Worship Services All ages Male and Female	1: 26 to 50 2: 11 to 25	2: daily anytime 1: weekly, other than mornings or evenings		3: unspecified
Other Worship Services Adult Male and Female	1: 151 to 200 1: 51 to 75 1: 10 and under	1: varies or unspecified 2: weekly mornings		3: unspecified
Other Worship Services Children and Youth Male and Female	1: 201 to 300 1: 51 to 75	2: weekly mornings		2: unspecified
Religious Education Adult Male and Female	1: 51 to 75 2: 26 to 50 10: 11 to 25 1: 10 or under	11: weekly mornings 7: varies or unspecified	1: has staff but unspecified if paid or voluntary	2: Teachers 15: unspecified

TYPE OF GROUP, AGE & SEX	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE	TIME OF OPERATION	NUMBER OF STAFF, VOLUNTEERS OR PAID	FUNCTION OF STAFF
Religious Education Youth Male and Female	1: 201 to 300 1: 101 to 150 2: 51 to 75 3: 26 to 50 4: 11 to 25 4: 10 or under	12: weekly mornings 1: weekly, other than mornings or evenings 6: varies or unspecified	1: 14 or more voluntary 1: 8 to 13 voluntary 1: 1 voluntary 3: has staff, unspecified if paid or voluntary	5: Teachers 1: Leaders 13: unspecified
Religious Education Children - 12 & under Male and female	2: 300 or more 2: 151 to 300 5: 76 to 150 5: 26 to 75 4: 25 or under	24: weekly mornings	8: 14 or more voluntary 6: 8 to 13 voluntary 1: 3 to 7 voluntary 3: has staff, unspecified if paid or voluntary	21: Teachers 3: unspecified
Religious Education Adult Male	1: 10 or under	1: varies		1: unspecified
Religious Education Adult Female	1: 11 to 25	1: weekly evenings 1: varies	1: 8 to 13 voluntary	1: Teachers 1: unspecified
Priest & Seminary Meetings Youth and Adult Male	1: 151 to 200 1: 51 to 75	2: weekly mornings		2: unspecified
Priest & Seminary Meetings Adult Male	1: 101 to 150 1: 51 to 75	2: weekly mornings		2: unspecified

(c) Recreational Groups

Only one church did not report having a recreational group within the church. Of the remaining churches, the majority (20) reported having less than nine, five had from nine to twelve and four had more than thirteen recreational groups.

Staffing for these groups was for the most part voluntary. Only two churches reported having any paid staff, in both cases involving from one to five people. Of the remaining churches, ten had less than eleven volunteers, eleven had from ten to twenty volunteers, and nine had more than twenty volunteers.

Table XII - 3 outlines the recreational groups mentioned by the churches in Lethbridge. These groups are also specified by the age and sex of the participants, the average attendance, the number of paid and voluntary staff and the function of the staff. For example, of the first recreation group listed in Table XII - 3, two boys' groups had an average attendance of over fifty persons, one boys' group had seven or more voluntary staff and nine boys' groups employed their staff in a leadership capacity.

<u>TYPE OF GROUPS- AGE & SEX</u>	<u>AVERAGE ATTENDANCE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF STAFF, PAID OR VOLUNTARY</u>	<u>FUNCTION OF STAFF</u>
Boys Groups	2: 51 and over	1: 7 or more voluntary	9: Leaders
	5: 31 to 40	4: 5 to 6 voluntary	1: Councils
12 years and under	4: 21 to 30	2: 3 to 4 voluntary	1: Executive
	1: 11 to 15	3: 1 to 2 voluntary	positions
	1: 10 or under	1: has staff, unspeci- fied paid or voluntary	
Girls Groups	3: 40 to 50	1: 5 to 6 voluntary	13: Leaders
	1: 21 to 25	4: 3 to 4 voluntary	2: Councils
	8: 11 to 20	8: 2 voluntary	
12 years and under	4: 10 or under	2: 1 voluntary	
Boys Groups	2: 51 and over	1: 5 to 6 voluntary	9: Leaders
	1: 41 to 50	2: 3 to 4 voluntary	
13 years and over	3: 20 to 30	6: 1 to 2 voluntary	
	3: 11 to 20		
Girls Groups	2: 51 and over	1: 5 to 6 voluntary	12: Leaders
	2: 31 to 40	4: 3 to 4 voluntary	
	3: 21 to 30	7: 1 to 2 voluntary	
13 years and over	5: 11 to 20		
	3: 10 and under		
Mixed Groups	4: 51 and over	1: 7 or more voluntary	13: Leaders
	1: 41 to 50	1: 5 to 6 voluntary	2: Councils
	1: 31 to 40	2: 3 to 4 voluntary	
12 years and under	5: 20 to 30	2: 2 voluntary	
	2: 11 to 15		
	3: 51 and over	2: 7 or more voluntary	
Mixed Groups	2: 41 to 50	3: 5 to 6 voluntary	9: Councils
	2: 31 to 40	3: 3 to 4 voluntary	8: Leaders
13 to 20 years	5: 20 to 30	13: 1 to 2 voluntary	1: executive
	12: 11 to 20		positions
	1: 10 and under		1: Teachers
			1: Director of choir
Musical Groups	1: 51 and over	7: 1 to 2 voluntary	6: Leaders
	1: 31 to 40		1: Director of choir
	3: 21 to 30		
Youth	2: 11 to 15		
	2: 10 and under		
Male and Female			
Musical Groups	1: 51 and over	2: 5 to 6 voluntary	2: Director of Choir
	1: 11 to 15		
Youth			
Female			
Musical Groups	1: 51 and over		
	1: 26 to 30		
All ages			
Male and Females			

Table XII - 3 (cont'd)

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<u>TYPE OF GROUPS - AGE & SEX</u>	<u>AVERAGE ATTENDANCE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF STAFF, PAID OR VOLUNTARY</u>	<u>FUNCTION OF STAFF</u>
Musical Groups	2: 31 to 40	1: 5 to 6 voluntary	7: Leaders
Adult	5: 21 to 30	5: 1 to 2 voluntary	1: Director of Choir
	5: 11 to 20	2: 1 to 3 paid	
Male and Female	1: 10 and under		
Musical Groups	1: 31 to 40		
Adult			
Female			
Volunteer Services	6: 51 and over	2: 7 or more voluntary	15: Executive positions
	1: 31 to 40	4: 5 to 6 voluntary	
Adult	3: 21 to 30	4: 3 to 4 voluntary	
	6: 11 to 20	3: has staff, unspecified	
Female	5: 10 and under	if paid or voluntary	
Volunteer Services	1: 16 to 20		
Adult			
Male			
Volunteer Services	1: 51 and over	1: 2 voluntary	1: Leaders
	1: 31 to 40		
Adult	1: 11 to 15		
Mixed			
Musical Groups	1: 11 to 15	2: 2 voluntary	2: Leaders
	1: 10 or under		
Children-12 and under			
Social	1: 51 and over	1: has staff, unspecified	1: Executive position
	2: 10 and under	if paid or voluntary	
Adult			
Female or unspecified			
Social	1: 51 and over	1: 5 to 6	5: Executive position
	1: 31 to 40	2: 3 to 4	
Adult	1: 21 to 25	2: has staff, unspecified	
	3: 11 to 20	if paid or voluntary	
Male	1: 10 or under		

Table XII-3 Continued...

Table XII - 3 (cont'd)

<u>TYPE OF GROUPS - AGE & SEX</u>	<u>AVERAGE ATTENDANCE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF STAFF, PAID OR VOLUNTARY</u>	<u>FUNCTION OF STAFF</u>
Social	4: 51 and over 1: 41 to 50	1: 1 to 3 paid 1: 7 or more voluntary	4: Executive position
Adult	3: 31 to 40 5: 21 to 30	1: 5 to 6 voluntary 1: 3 to 4 voluntary	3: Councils 1: Leaders
Male and Female	6: 11 to 20 1: 10 or under	3: 1 to 2 voluntary 2: has staff, unspecified if paid or voluntary	1: Teachers
Social	4: 51 and over 1: 41 to 50		
All ages	2: 21 to 30		
Male and Female			
Special Interest Groups	3: 21 to 30 2: 11 to 20	1: 3 to 4	1: Leaders
All ages			
Male and Female			

(d) Qualifications Required For Leadership Staff

Fifteen churches required either membership or affiliation with the church for their religious program staff. Three churches specified that training courses such as priesthood training, a Sunday school teaching certificate or other related training was necessary and two stated that past experience in the field or active participation in the activity were necessary prerequisites for leadership. Basic leadership qualities were the requirements of seven churches stating that no definite qualifications were necessary.

Twenty-one churches reported having in-service training programs. Sixteen reported having one religious training program and five reported having two such programs. Two of the above churches reported having a recreational training program as well. In-service training was compulsory for six churches and not compulsory for fourteen.

The types of in-service programs mentioned were: Sunday school teachers training, mentioned by seven; General Religious training, mentioned by six; Priesthood training, mentioned by two; Religious Education, mentioned by one; and a Youth Leadership training program, mentioned by one church.

Recreation in-service training programs included training in leadership for Youth Groups, mentioned by one church, and a general training course also mentioned by one church.

Direction of Recreation programs was limited to adults by nineteen churches, to young people by one church, and to a combination of both groups by five churches.

(e) Future Programs

Sixteen of thirty churches anticipated further programs for the coming year; ten churches anticipated one program; five anticipated two; and one anticipated three programs. Four of the above were of a religious nature. Of these, three were religious study and training groups and the fourth was an adult choir. An adult social program was mentioned by three churches; a teen social program by five and a kindergarten by one church. Special interest programs such as drama clubs, cooking classes, etc. were mentioned by three churches.

2. Commercial Recreation in Lethbridge

(a) Clubs and Groups

There were 140 clubs and groups in Lethbridge, which were classified into 18 different types of organizations. A representative from each group gave information concerning the facilities and rooms available to their club or group, and the size and capacity of these facilities. Equipment was classified as specialized (i.e. theatrical props, bowling pins, etc.) or non-specialized (i.e. tables, chairs, toilets, etc.), by rooms. Any rooms which had some of each type were recorded as having "both". Table XII - 4 outlines the facilities mentioned.

The numbers in the columns are to be used comparatively as indicators of the kind of facilities most often used by each type of organization. For example, 15 recreation rooms were listed by the 24 Men's Fraternal Organizations, and none were listed by the eight Youth Groups. The numbers listed refer to the number of times a facility was mentioned, and not to the total number available, (i.e. one room may be used by more than one organization, and therefore recorded more than once).

TYPES OF CLUBS AND GROUPS IN LETHBRIDGE; FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

NUMBER AND TYPE OF GROUP	NUMBER AND TYPE OF FACILITIES	NUMBER AND SIZE OF ROOMS	NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF ROOMS	EQUIPMENT IN ROOMS
Men's Fraternal Organizations (24)	15: Recreation Rooms 14: Social Areas 13: Meeting Rooms 10: Kitchens 8: Private Restaurants 7: Canteens 5: Beverage Rooms 2: Specialized Rooms 1: Rifle Range	15: 300 sq. ft. or less 7: 301 to 500 sq. ft. 6: 501 to 1000 sq. ft. 4: 1001 to 1500 sq. ft. 9: 1501 to 2000 sq. ft. 1: 2001 to 2500 sq. ft. 5: 2501 to 4500 sq. ft. 4: 4501 or more sq. ft.	4: 15 people or less 6: 16 to 30 people 2: 31 to 45 people 5: 46 to 60 people 12: 61 to 100 people 5: 101 to 200 people 2: 201 to 300 people 3: 301 to 400 people 2: 401 people or more	13: non-special- ized only 5: specialized only 37: both
e.g. Elks, Lions, Legion				
Outdoor Summer Sports Club (19)	10: Tennis Courts 9: Ball Diamonds 9: Meeting Rooms 8: Football or Soccer Fields 5: Bleachers 3: Gyms 3: Race Tracks 2: Swimming Pools 1: Social Area 1: Kitchen 1: Rifle Range	2: 300 sq. ft. or less 2: 301 to 500 sq. ft. 2: 501 to 1000 sq. ft. 1: 1001 to 1500 sq. ft. 2: 2501 to 4500 sq. ft. 18: Outdoor fields and tracks	6: 15 people or fewer 3: 16 to 30 people 1: 31 to 45 people 1: 46 to 60 people 2: 61 to 100 people 2: 101 to 200 people 1: 201 to 300 people 1: 301 to 400 people 2: 401 or over	10: non-special- ized only 15: specialized 2: both
e.g. Baseball, Soccer, Tennis				
Hobby Groups (11)	8: Meeting Rooms 3: Recreation Rooms 2: Beverage Rooms 2: Rifle Ranges 1: Specialized Room 1: Corral and Pasture 1: Member's Home	2: 300 sq. ft. or less 1: 301 to 500 sq. ft. 4: 501 to 1000 sq. ft. 1: 1001 to 1500 sq. ft. 1: 1501 to 2000 sq. ft. 2: 2501 to 4500 sq. ft. 1: Outside field or track	3: 15 people or fewer 2: 16 to 30 people 1: 31 to 45 people 3: 46 to 60 people 2: 101 to 200 people	1: non-special- ized only 5: specialized only 6: both
e.g. Coin Collectors, Kennel Club				
Women's Clubs (10)	4: Recreation Rooms 4: Members' Homes 3: Social Areas 3: Private Restaurants 2: Specialized Rooms 1: Meeting Room 1: Kitchen	2: 300 sq. ft. or less 3: 2501 to 4500 sq. ft. 2: 4501 or more sq. ft.	1: 46 to 60 people 2: 101 to 200 people 1: 301 to 400 people	3: non-special- ized only 4: specialized only 5: both
e.g. I.O.D.E., Beta Sigma				
Theatrical Groups (9)	10: Meeting Rooms 3: Social Areas 2: Members' Homes 1: Theatre 1: Kitchen 1: Wherever available	2: 300 sq. ft. or less 1: 501 to 1000 sq. ft. 2: 1001 to 1500 sq. ft. 1: 2501 to 4500 sq. ft. 1: Outdoor field or track	1: 31 to 45 people 1: 201 to 300 people	1: non-special- ized only 6: specialized only 2: both

Table XII-4 (Cont'd)

NUMBER AND TYPE OF GROUP	NUMBER AND TYPE OF FACILITIES	NUMBER AND SIZE OF ROOMS	NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF ROOMS	EQUIPMENT IN ROOMS
Indoor All-Season Sports (9)	5: Gyms 2: Swimming Pools 2: Sports Centres 1: Bleachers	2: 2501 to 4500 sq. ft.	1: 16 to 30 people 1: 401 or more people	4: specialized only
e.g. Bowling, Badminton				
Serious Civic Minded Groups (8)	4: Private Restaurants 3: Meeting Rooms 3: Exhibition Halls 1: Barn 1: Skating Rink 1: Race Track 1: Outdoor field or track 1: Bleachers	1: 301 to 500 sq. ft. 1: 501 to 1000 sq. ft. 1: 1501 to 2000 sq. ft. 1: 2501 to 4500 sq. ft. 3: 4501 or more sq. ft. 1: Outdoor field or track	1: 16 to 30 people 1: 46 to 60 people 1: 61 to 100 people 1: 401 or more people	1: non-special- ized only 1: specialized 2: both
e.g. Jaycees, Natural History Society				
Artistic Groups (8)	5: Meeting Rooms 2: Gyms 1: Member's Home 1: Specialized Room	2: 300 sq. ft. or less 1: 1001 to 1500 sq. ft. 1: 2001 to 2500 sq. ft.	1: 15 or fewer people 1: 16 to 30 people 1: 61 to 100 people 1: 101 to 200 people	3: specialized only 1: both
e.g. Symphony, Majorettes				
Youth Groups (8)	22: Meeting Rooms 2: Kitchens 1: Rifle Range	1: 300 sq. ft. or less 1: 501 to 1000 sq. ft. 2: 1001 to 1500 sq. ft. 4: 2501 to 4500 sq. ft. 1: 4501 or more sq. ft.	1: 15 or fewer people 1: 16 to 30 people 1: 46 to 60 people	1: non-special- ized only 1: specialized only 1: both
e.g. Scouts, Teen Club				
Old-Timer's Clubs (7)	6: Meeting Rooms 3: Gyms 3: Kitchens 1: Private Restaurant	1: 300 sq. ft. or less 2: 301 to 500 sq. ft. 2: 501 to 1000 sq. ft. 1: 1001 to 1500 sq. ft. 1: 1501 to 2000 sq. ft.	1: 31 to 45 people 3: 46 to 60 people 1: 61 to 100 people 1: 101 to 200 people	2: non-special- ized only 3: both
Crafts Groups (6)	3: Meeting Rooms 3: Specialized Rooms	2: 501 to 1000 sq. ft. 1: 1501 to 2000 sq. ft.	1: 16 to 30 people 3: 31 to 45 people	5: specialized only
e.g. Weaving, Pottery				
Outdoor Winter Sports Clubs (6)	9: Skating Rinks 2: Bleachers 1: Wherever available	7: 4501 sq. ft. or more	5: 401 or more people	1: non-special- ized only 4: specialized
e.g. Hockey, Skiing Men's and Women's Clubs (4)	3: Meeting Rooms 2: Gyms	1: 501 to 1000 sq. ft. 1: 1001 to 1500 sq. ft.	1: 31 to 45 people 2: 401 or more people	4: both
e.g. Bridge, Orange Hall				

Table XII-4 (Cont'd)

NUMBER AND TYPE OF GROUP	NUMBER AND TYPE OF FACILITIES	NUMBER AND SIZE OF ROOMS	NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF ROOMS	EQUIPMENT IN ROOMS
Self-Improvement Clubs (4)	2: Meeting Rooms 2: Private Restaurants 1: Gym	1: 300 sq. ft. or less	1: 16 to 30 people	1: non-special- ized only 1: specialized
e.g. Toast-Masters, Weight-Watchers				
Indoor Winter Sports (4)	3: Bleachers 2: Curling Rinks 1: Skating Rink 1: Sports Centre 1: Canteen	1: 2001 to 2500 sq. ft. 1: 4501 sq. ft. or more	2: 61 to 100 people 1: 101 to 200 people 1: 201 to 300 people 1: 401 or more people	3: non-special- ized only 1: specialized only
e.g. Curling, Broomball				
Indoor Summer Sports (1)	1: Swimming Pool	none listed	none listed	none listed
e.g. Swimming				
Ethnic Club (1)	1: Meeting Room 1: Kitchen	1: 300 sq. ft. or less 1: 4501 sq. ft. or more	2: 201 to 300 people	1: non-special- ized
School (1)	1: Meeting Room	none listed	none listed	1: both

(b) Recreation Outlets

There were seventy-eight commercial recreation outlets in Lethbridge, classified according to ten types of activities. The manager of each outlet was again questioned about the facilities he had, their size, capacity, and equipment. Table XII - 5 gives the detailed information obtained. The numbers in Table XII - 5 indicate the number of facilities available through each type of outlet listed. For example, among the fourteen all-season sports outlets, there were ten lounges, eight bowling alleys, seven recreational rooms, etc.

Table XII - 5

RECREATION OUTLETS IN LETHERIDGE, THEIR FACILITIES, SIZES, CAPACITIES, AND EQUIPMENT

NUMBER AND TYPE OF OUTLET	NUMBER AND TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER AND SIZE OF ROOMS	NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF ROOMS	EQUIPMENT IN ROOMS
All Season Sports (14)	10: Lounges, Social Areas	12: 300 sq. ft. or less 1: 301 to 500 sq. ft. 2: 501 to 1000 sq. ft.	2: 15 people or fewer 4: 16 to 30 people 3: 31 to 45 people 6: 46 to 60 people 3: 61 to 100 people 2: 201 to 300 people 1: 401 or more people	10: non-special-ized only 10: specialized only 14: both
e.g. Indoor Pools, Bowling, Billiards	8: Bowling Alleys 7: Recreation Rooms 4: Meeting Rooms 2: Specialized Rooms 1: Swimming Pool 1: Dressing Room 1: Kitchen 1: Health Spa or Steam Room	3: 1001 to 1500 sq. ft. 3: 2001 to 2500 sq. ft. 4: 2501 to 4500 sq. ft. 6: 4501 or more sq. ft.		
Schools of Music, Dancing, Baton (11)	9: Meeting Rooms 3: Social Areas 1: Gym 1: Curling Rink 1: Race Track 1: Specialized Room	3: 300 sq. ft. or less 5: 301 sq. ft. to 500 sq. ft. 4: 501 to 1000 sq. ft. 1: 2501 to 4500 sq. ft. 1: 4501 or more sq. ft.	1: 15 people or fewer 1: 16 to 30 people 1: 46 to 60 people 2: 61 to 100 people 1: 101 to 200 people 1: 201 to 300 people	4: non-special-ized only 4: specialized only 5: both
General Recreation Clubs (10)	8: Social Areas, Lounges 6: Meeting Rooms 4: Recreation Rooms 3: Gyms 3: Golf Courses 3: Swimming Pools 1: Specialized Room 1: Skating Rink 1: Tennis Court 1: Bowling Alley 1: Handball Court 1: Dressing Room 1: Canteen 1: Barn	6: 300 sq. ft. or less 2: 301 to 500 sq. ft. 4: 501 to 1000 sq. ft. 1: 1001 to 1500 sq. ft. 3: 2501 to 4500 sq. ft. 3: 4501 or more sq. ft. 3: Outdoor fields or tracks	2: 15 people or fewer 2: 16 to 30 people 5: 31 to 45 people 2: 46 to 60 people 1: 61 to 100 people 3: 101 to 200 people 2: 401 or more people	5: non-special-ized only 11: specialized only 12: both
e.g. Golf and Country Clubs; YMCA				
Theatres and Drive-In Theatres (11)	11: Theatres 10: Social Areas, Lounges 4: Canteens	10: 300 sq. ft. or less 1: 501 to 1000 sq. ft. 1: 1501 to 2000 sq. ft. 2: 2001 to 2500 sq. ft. 2: 4501 or more sq. ft. 5: Outdoor field or track	2: 101 to 200 people 11: 401 or more people	10: non-special-ized only 1: specialized only 9: both

Table XII-5 Continued

NUMBER AND TYPE OF OUTLET	OF FACILITY	NUMBER AND SIZE OF ROOMS	NUMBER AND CATEGORIES OF ROOMS	EQUIPMENT IN ROOMS
Summer Sports (6)	9: Corrals and Pastures	2: 300 sq. ft. or less	1: 15 people or fewer	4: non-special- ized only
e.g. Riding stables, Golf ranges	5: Golf Courses	1: 301 to 500 sq. ft.	1: 16 to 30 people	4: specialized only
	5: Dressing Rooms	1: 501 to 1000 sq. ft.	1: 61 to 100 people	1: both
	3: Swimming Pools	1: 1501 to 2000 sq. ft.	1: 101 to 200 people	
	2: Barns	4: 2501 to 4500 sq. ft.	2: 201 to 300 people	
	2: Bleachers	2: 4501 sq. ft. or more	1: 401 or more people	
	1: Lounge, Social Area	5: Outdoor fields or tracks		
	1: Canteen			
	1: Meeting Room			
Winter Sports (6)	5: Bleachers	1: 1501 to 2000 sq. ft.	1: 16 to 30 people	5: non-special- ized only
e.g. Curling, Ice Arena	4: Skating Rinks	1: 2001 to 2500 sq. ft.	1: 101 to 200 people	3: specialized only
	2: Curling Rinks	6: 4501 sq. ft. or more	1: 201 to 300 people	2: both
	1: Lounge		1: 301 to 400 people	
	1: Canteen		1: 401 people or more	
	1: Dressing Room			
Self-Improvement (Secretarial School; Health Spa, etc.) (6)	4: Meeting Rooms	4: 300 sq. ft. or less	6: 15 or fewer people	2: non-special- ized only
	3: Health Spas or Steam Rooms	1: 301 to 500 sq. ft.	1: 16 to 30 people	5: specialized only
	2: Lounges	3: 501 to 1000 sq. ft.	1: 46 to 60 people	5: both
	1: Gym	2: 1501 to 2000 sq. ft.		
	1: Recreation Room			
	1: Dressing Room			
Parks and Tourist Attractions (6)	4: Exhibition Halls	1: 1501 to 2000 sq. ft.	1: 16 to 30 people	3: non-special- ized only
e.g. Fort Whoop Up, Exhibition Grounds, Centennial Gardens	4: Race Tracks	2: 2501 to 4500 sq. ft.	2: 201 to 300 people	5: specialized only
	3: Canteens	9: 4501 sq. ft. or more	4: 401 people or more	8: both
	2: Recreation Rooms	6: Outdoor fields or tracks		
	2: Meeting Rooms			
	2: Bleachers			
	1: Football or Soccer Field			
	1: Dance Hall			
	1: Barn			
	1: Park			
Cultural Centres (4)	3: Meeting Rooms	1: 2001 to 2500 sq. ft.	1: 61 to 100 people	2: non-special- ized only
e.g. Memorial Centres, Civic Centres	3: Lounges	1: 2501 to 4500 sq. ft.	3: 401 or more people	4: both
	2: Gyms	1: 4501 sq. ft. or more		
	1: Theatre			
	1: Specialized Room			
	1: Kitchen			
	1: Dressing Room			
Libraries (4)	6: Library Rooms	1: 300 sq. ft. or less	2: 15 people or fewer	3: non-special- ized only
	2: Meeting Rooms	3: 1001 to 1500 sq. ft.	1: 16 to 30 people	1: both
		2: 1501 to 2000 sq. ft.	1: 31 to 45 people	

(c) Facilities and Rooms

Of the eighty-seven reported commercial recreation outlets, (including clubs and groups) almost two-thirds (57) had one or two separate types of facilities, twenty-four had from three to six and only three had seven or more distinct facilities. Another three reported having no particular meeting place or facility.

Over half of the seventy outlets which indicated their season of operation, were in operation year round. Very few outlets were strictly seasonal in their operation: 1 in the spring, 2 in the summer, 1 in the fall, and 3 in the winter. The remaining facilities reported extended winter and summer operations and five reported that their operation was dependent on the program and its circumstances.

A good proportion (32) of the outlets were in operation throughout the week and on weekends on a daytime and evening basis. Eleven were open just during the day on weekdays and twenty-two were open during the evenings. Ten of the outlets were flexible in that the hours of operation varied with the program and circumstances.

There had been very few recent changes in the operation of these outlets with 76 indicating no change and only four said that they had changed their previous hours of operation. Of these four, one said that the change was satisfactory and two said that the results were unknown.

(d) Fee Structure Of Commercial Recreational Outlets and Clubs

The target groups for the majority of the recreational outlets were either adults (37) or all age groups (33). Only one of the outlets was specifically directed towards children under twelve, three were aimed at the teenage population, and five were aimed at both of these groups.

Teens and adults were the target group for four outlets and three catered specifically to pensioners.

The majority of the outlets required a fee of less than \$5.00, twenty-one had a fee of less than \$1.00, twenty-six required from \$1.00 to \$5.00 in fees, twenty-one required from \$5.00 to \$25.00, thirteen required from \$25.00 to \$75.00 and three outlets required over \$75.00 in fees.

The above fees were for a yearly membership in 113 of the outlets. Another twelve required payment on a monthly membership and fee basis. Initiation membership and/or monthly or yearly dues was the fee structure for seventeen outlets. The fee per course or per session and/or game was required of forty-five of the outlets while ten outlets required payment on an hourly basis, and two on a weekly basis. For four outlets there was a rental fee per night and twelve outlets listed no fee.

(e) Programs

Thirty of the outlets and clubs offered fewer than three programs and seven of these offered no programs. Twenty-three and twenty-six of the recreational outlets offered from three to five and from six to eleven programs respectively. Seven outlets offered twelve or more programs.

The commercial recreation outlets and clubs were asked to give the ages, sex and total attendance for the various types of programs offered. The age categories used were as follows:

"Children"	up to 12 years
"Teenagers"	12 to 18 years
"Adults"	over 18 years
"Old Age Pensioners"	over 65 years

The description by sex was explained such that a group was "predominantly male" if 66 2/3% or over were male.

Table XII - 6 outlines the particulars of attendance for the programs surveyed. For example, of the meetings or general programs, thirty-seven catered to adults only, twenty-two were for men only and three reported a total attendance of ten or fewer people.

Table XII - 6

TYPE OF PROGRAM BY AGE, SEX, AND TOTAL ATTENDANCE

<u>TYPE OF PROGRAM</u>	<u>AGES</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>TOTAL ATTENDANCE</u>
Meetings, General Programs	37: Adults Only	22: All Male	3: Up to 10 people
	6: Old Age Pensioners Only	17: All Female	13: 11 to 20
	4: All Ages; Families	7: Both Sexes	9: 21 to 30
	2: Teenagers and Adults	5: Predominantly Male	6: 31 to 40
	1: Teenagers Only	3: Predominantly Female	7: 41 to 60
	1: Children Only		7: 61 to 100
			2: 101 to 200
			1: 201 to 600
Classes, Film and Lecture Series	15: Adults Only	27: All Female	20: Up to 10
	13: All Ages, Families	19: Both Sexes	13: 11 to 20
	11: Children Only	7: Predominantly Female	6: 21 to 30
	9: Teenagers and Children	2: Predominantly Male	1: 31 to 40
	7: Teenagers and Adults		4: 41 to 60
	6: Teenagers Only		7: 61 to 100
	1: Old Age Pensioners Only	2: All Male	4: 601 and more
Social Events; Parties, Banquets	65: Adults Only	58: Both Sexes	3: 11 to 20
	7: Old Age Pensioners Only	10: All Male	8: 21 to 30
	5: All Ages; Families	4: Predominantly Female	6: 31 to 40
	3: Teenagers Only	3: All Female	11: 41 to 60
	2: Teenagers and Adults	2: Predominantly Male	19: 61 to 100
			20: 101 to 200
			7: 201 to 600
			3: 601 or more
Sports; League Games, Etc.	75: Adults Only	81: All Male	7: Up to 10
	43: Teenagers Only	68: Both Sexes	30: 11 to 20
	36: All Ages, Families	17: All Female	27: 21 to 30
	17: Teenagers and Children	16: Predominantly Male	18: 31 to 40
	15: Children Only	11: Predominantly Female	17: 41 to 60
	12: Teenagers and Adults		28: 61 to 100
	1: Old Age Pensioners Only		22: 101 to 200
			8: 201 to 600
			33: 601 or more
Special Events: Bazaars, Exhibitions	21: All Ages, Families	40: Both Sexes	5: Up to 10
	17: Adults Only	11: All Female	5: 11 to 20
	8: Teenagers Only	6: Predominantly Female	9: 21 to 30
	6: Old Age Pensioners Only	4: Predominantly Male	5: 31 to 40
	5: Teenagers and Adults		8: 41 to 60
	5: Teenagers and Children		9: 61 to 100
		3: All Male	9: 101 to 200
			16: 201 to 600
			5: 601 or more

Continued.....

Table XII - 6 - Cont'd.

<u>TYPE OF PROGRAM</u>	<u>AGES</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>TOTAL ATTENDANCE</u>
Special Interest Groups	36: Adults Only	24: Both Sexes	3: Up to 10
	13: All Ages, Families	20: All Male	10: 11 to 20
	5: Teenagers Only	7: All Female	11: 21 to 30
	4: Teenagers and Adults	4: Predominantly Female	3: 31 to 40
	2: Teenagers and Children		7: 41 to 60
	1: Children Only	1: Predominantly Male	4: 61 to 100
			4: 101 to 200
			3: 201 to 600
			10: 601 or more
Children's or Youth Groups	12: Teenagers Only	13: All Male	2: 11 to 20
	7: Children Only	5: All Female	2: 21 to 30
	2: Children and Teenagers	1: Predominantly Male	3: 31 to 40
			4: 41 to 60
			2: 61 to 100
			2: 101 to 200
			1: 201 to 600
Movies and Theatres	8: All Ages, Families	8: Both Sexes	3: 601 or over

(f) Facility Operation

Two of the facilities indicated that less than half of their operating hours were at peak time and another six stated that their operating hours were at peak time one half of the time. Twelve facilities were operating at peak time for about three-quarters or more of the time, and four of these facilities were operating at peak time almost all of the time.

Thirty-two of the outlets stated that their facilities could be rented and twenty-six of these had specific conditions of rental. For sixteen, a contractual agreement had to be made, eight could only be rented in the off season and two were conditional upon behaviour and purpose of rental. Twenty-four facilities definitely could not be rented.

(g) Staff

The total number of staff for the recreational programs outlined was over 200; four of the programs had no staff members. Most of the programs had from one to four staff members, twelve had from five to nine members and eight had ten or more staff members.

Forty-six programs had persons who were instructors or directors. Twenty-one programs had staff related to sports activities such as coaches, trainers, officials and referees. Ten programs had staff members with qualified duties which were specific to the organization and four had some non-qualified staff (ie. janitors, waitresses, etc.). Executive and clerical staff was indicated by twelve of the programs.

Staff involvement was voluntary for fifty-five of the recreation programs. Ten of the programs offered salaries on a monthly basis, four of which paid \$100.00 a month or less, and five of which paid from \$200.00 to \$300.00. Only one program offered a salary of over \$400.00

a month. Sixteen programs paid staff salaries on an hourly basis, twelve of which offered \$2.00 an hour or less and four of which offered more than \$2.00 an hour. Thirteen other programs had salary schedules but did not specify the amounts offered.

Qualification by a specific leadership course was required for the staff in twenty-three programs, experience and skill in nineteen programs and an interest in the activity was the only requirement in three of the programs. Qualification, dependent on nationality, was stated by one program and four programs had no definite qualifications.

In-service training was available in seventeen recreational programs, fourteen of which had an official course and in three of which the training was done unofficially. Thirty programs reported no training courses in the organization.

When asked whether or not public support had made the program profitable, only twelve said that the program had showed a definite profit whereas thirteen programs were marginal and five were running at a deficit. Twenty-nine of the programs were non-profit organizations.

The reasons given for marginality were: that the club had just opened; that it was operating on a budget; that it needed assistance to pay its staff; or that the law prohibited profit.

3. Municipal Recreation

(a) Programs: Section and Type

Of the municipally operated programs, sixteen were operated by the Physical and Athletic section; twelve were operated by the College or University; four by the Children or Youth section and two were run by other sections.

The type and number of programs for each type is given in Table XII - 7.

Table XII - 7

Type And Number Of Programs Offered By Municipal Bodies

Sports Group	13
Crafts	4
Keep Fit	4
Self Improvement (other than fitness classes or academic groups)	4
Academic courses	3
Cultural Activities and Other	3
Girls Groups	2
Youth and Mixed Groups	1
Playgrounds	1
	—
TOTAL	35

(b) Facilities

Over one half of the facilities utilized were not city-owned. Of these, ten programs had a reciprocal agreement with the Lethbridge Junior College for its use, five with the Public or Separate School board, and one program with the Recreation Department for the use of their facilities. Another program paid a rental fee for the use of outside facilities.

The only matter of policy given as a reason for the cancellation of classes was the occurrence of civic holidays. Thirty programs stated that matters of policy were never reasons for cancellation, nor did the majority of programs give other reasons for cancellation. Bad weather (mentioned by two programs), public holidays (mentioned by two) poor attendance (mentioned by two), and lack of leadership (mentioned by

one) were given as reasons for cancellation of classes in 1967. Lack of leadership was again mentioned as a reason for cancellation by one program in the first part of 1968 and conflict with other activities was mentioned by three programs in 1968.

Forty programs indicated that they were of a seasonal concern, three of which did not state the reason for this seasonality. Lack of interest in the summer and during the months of October to May was mentioned by seven programs, twenty-one mentioned the seasonality of the activities (summer outdoor activities), eight mentioned accommodation to other activities which were seasonal or the program required a specific time of year (Christmas, Easter). Only two programs mentioned that finances or staff problems were the reason for seasonality.

The majority of the programs were held weekly (28), with three being held daily and two bi-weekly. The reasons for the frequency of programs were: that there was no support for more frequency (stated by one); to encourage participation (by one); due to the nature of the program (by six) and because of the policy of continuing education (stated by thirteen).

The amount of class time for most (23) programs was from one to three hours. Four programs had less than this amount of class time and three programs had more than this amount. The time spent in classes varied for nine of the programs.

(c) Fees

Only three programs stated that no fee was involved. Fifteen stated that a fee was required of adults, five of youth and three required a fee of both. Three programs also stated that they were on a membership program and another four stated that a fee was required but did not state from which age group.

The most substantial reasons for having a fee structure were: to lower the cost of the program - mentioned by ten; and to cover the costs in general - mentioned by six. Other reasons mentioned by three programs were: the cost of instruction; the cost of equipment; or as a matter of policy.

(d) Sex And Age

Twenty-three of the programs were co-educational but two of these had the males and females separated within the program. Three programs were specifically for males and seven were for females. Fourteen of the programs which were co-educational indicated that their programs were useful and desired by both sexes; two stated that their programs were directed towards children and one stated that both sexes were required for the activities within the program.

Separate programs were needed because six programs had no provision for the other sex; another six stated that the needs of the other sex were met in another program and two stated the need to deal with the special needs of both sexes separately.

When asked about the official age restrictions placed on the program; two stated children only, one stated teens only and seven stated that the program was for both these age groups. Eighteen programs were for adults or working people only and three programs included both adults and teens. Three programs had no age restrictions. When asked what the actual age distribution for the program was, one program included pre-school children but did not specify the percentage of this group. Eleven programs included an elementary enrollment, two of which had 100% enrollment; five had from 50% to 74% elementary enrollment, and four did not specify the percentage of the participants which were in this age group.

Ten programs included junior high level enrollment, one of which had from 50% to 74% of this group, four had from 45% to 49% of this group and one had less than 25% of the participants from this age group. Four did not state the actual percentages of this group which were enrolled in the programs.

Five programs included a high school enrollment, one of which had from 25% to 49% of this group, another had less than 25% of this group and three programs did not indicate the percentages of this group enrolled in the programs.

Seventeen programs reported a 100% enrollment of young adults and middle-aged persons. One had less than 25% of this group enrolled and two did not state the percentages of these groups in the programs.

(e) Objectives

The request for a program was considered legitimate when

- (a) sufficient interest was shown - mentioned by twenty or
- (b) when the department felt that there was a need - mentioned by twelve.

Of those who reported what the objectives of the program were: six stated that the objective was to provide recreation and something to do; three stated the need to provide an opportunity for sports; and two stated the goal of self-improvement.

There was no written outline for twelve of the programs which reported while twenty programs had a definite outline.

The type of content for fifty-nine of the programs was athletic. Fifteen had a varied content while ten related to cultural activities (the performing arts and crafts), eight related to good citizenship, five to academic courses, three to the military and two to social content.

Twenty reported having no other agencies involved in the program while nine reported having one other agency involved, and four programs had two other agencies involved. For five of the above, the other agency was the school board; for four, it was the University or College; and for seven, a city department such as the Parks and Recreation Department or the library. One reported private organizations, such as the Red Cross, were involved in the program.

(f) Use Of Program Time

More time was spent at group instruction than was spent either in individual instruction or at supervisory activities. Fifteen said that less than 55% of the time was spent in teaching the group, fourteen spent less than this amount of time in supervisory activities and twenty-four reported less than this amount of time for teaching individual participants. Similarly, just three reported that more than half of the time was spent either supervising or teaching individuals whereas fourteen reported that more than half of the program time was spent teaching the group as a whole. Eleven of these groups spent over 85% of the time teaching groups.

Five indicated that no time was spent in a supervisory capacity whereas just three stated that no time was spent teaching either groups or individuals.

(g) Instruction

Number of participants per instructor did not seem to be overly large. The majority (12) for which information was available indicated having eleven to twenty participants while four reported having less than this number of participants. Three had no policy about the number of participants per instructor and four said that the number de-

pended upon the program and the number of staff available.

When asked if there was a written outline of the objectives and curriculum of the most recent major instructor education program, fifty-one programs had no such outline. Seven programs utilized the manuals as outlined in Table XII - 8.

Table XII - 8

Manuals Used In Municipal Programs

<u>Name Of Manual</u>	<u>Number Of Programs</u>
P.O. & R Manual	3
Boy Scout or Girl Guide Handbook	2
Army Training Manual	1
A.T.A. Handbook	1
National Fitness Council	1

Courses in clinics were used by the remaining programs, as shown in Table XII - 9.

Table XII - 9

Courses And Clinics Used In Municipal Programs

<u>Name Of Course Or Clinic</u>	<u>Number Of Programs</u>
Red Cross Water Safety Course	11
Leadership Schools	6
Canadian Figure Skating Association	3
Dept. of Youth Coaching and Referee Clinic	3
Dept. of Youth Keep Fit Class	2
Dept. of Youth Playground Directors Course	2
Canadian Safety Council Defensive Driving Clinic	1
Graduate Course in Chamber Music	1
Phys. Ed. Degree Program	1
M/S in Experimental Psychology	1
Other, not specified	2

Eight programs indicated that from 91% to 100% of their instructors had taken in-service training, one said that 76% to 90% of the instructors had, two said that from 16% to 30% had, and four programs said that none of their instructors had taken any in-service training.

The salary range for the instructors in six programs was from \$1.25 to \$1.75; for three programs it was from \$1.76 to \$2.00 and for ten programs the salaries were more than \$6.00 per hour. Two programs had only volunteer instructors.

(h) Volunteers

Seventeen programs stated that volunteers could be used but four of these said that there were none available. Six stated that their program only used volunteers; three used them as much as possible and another three used them only to assist the instructor. Fifteen programs could not use volunteers even if they were available. Eleven of the above programs indicated that a volunteer could act in place of an instructor.

Six of the above programs qualified the statement to indicate that it was necessary that the volunteer be either properly qualified or supervised by qualified personnel. Two programs stated that volunteers definitely could not be used, one of which stated that it was a matter of policy which prevented their use.

Seven programs had no policy regarding the minimum age of instructors. Four stated that they had to be under fourteen, three said that they had to be between seventeen and twenty-two, and two said volunteers had to be either young adult or adult. In actuality, four programs used volunteers who were under fourteen, three used volunteers between fifteen and eighteen, and four used volunteers from twenty-three to thirty years of age. One program used only adult volunteers. Eight programs had no preference as to the sex of the volunteers, while six preferred females only and three preferred males only. The reasons given for preferring females was that they were either more sensitive to the needs of girls, or that the programs were strictly female in content. Similarly, the programs which preferred male volunteers did so because the programs had only male participants. One hundred percent of the volunteers in four programs were male, 60% to 99% were male in three programs, and four programs had no male volunteers.

Eleven programs had no policy regarding minimal academic qualifications for volunteers. Only one program definitely stated that a high school education was required, and this requirement was carried out exactly.

Sixteen programs did have policies regarding a minimal activity or skill qualification for volunteers. Six programs required previous experience in leading groups, eight required that volunteers

have either official organization or course. Only one group required that the volunteers have in-service training.

Personality traits which were desired in volunteers were mentioned by fourteen of the programs with seven of these requiring ex-naval experience. Seven programs required such qualities as good teaching ability, interest, enthusiasm, responsibility, and maturity, and a good psychological development.

(i) City-Wide Classes

Thirty-two programs initiated classes throughout the city during the year. Twenty-four of these started less than ten classes, five started more than ten, and three started twenty-five or more classes.

Eleven programs initiated classes between April and June of 1967, and five of these involved more than three classes. Only one of the classes during these months had to be cancelled.

Eight classes were initiated during the months of July and August, supported by three programs. None of these classes were cancelled.

September through to March were the months in which the majority of programs initiated their classes. Nineteen programs initiated from one to four classes each during the months of September to December, ten started from four to ten and one program initiated more than ten programs. The figures are very similar for the number of classes started by various programs during the months of January to March, 1968. None of these classes were cancelled.

Only one program initiated any classes in a specific area and this was done during the months of July and August. Six to ten classes were initiated, and 80% to 90% of these classes were continued.

Neighbourhoods

The South Lethbridge area reported having the greatest number of programs. They reported eight programs within their area. North Lethbridge reported three programs; Agnes Davidson and Galbraith Schools reported having two programs each, while City Center, Lethbridge, Lakeview and Buchannon School reported having one program each.

The facilities used for the above programs were quite diverse, with thirty-six of the classes being held in general buildings such as the school, the civic center, or in recreational buildings. Eight classes were held in various gymnasiums, six in the rinks and ice arena, and four classes were held at a swimming pool.

Space did not seem to be a problem for the majority of the classes held. Twelve classes reported using small sports facilities such as the tennis courts, the pool or a gym.

For non-athletic activities, eight classes employed small rooms and six classes employed big rooms. Five classes employed an area of 5,000 square feet or less and one class had an area of from 5,001 square feet to 10,000 square feet. Seven classes reported having one and a half acres of useable space for their activities.

The capacity of the facility for most of the classes was quite large. Only five classes had facilities to accommodate forty or fewer people, and two of these could only accommodate from one to twenty people. Of the remaining facilities for which information was obtained, three could accommodate from forty-one to two hundred persons; six accommodated from two hundred to five hundred; and six could accommodate over five hundred persons. Two of the latter facilities had a total capacity of over twenty-five hundred persons.

Registration and Attendance

Out-Of-Town participants were welcome unconditionally in twenty-four of the programs; four programs stated that they were welcome but had to provide their own transportation. Just one program was for the specific use of city schools.

The total registration for both out-of-town and city residents during the period of April to June, 1967 was 101 to 150 persons for one program, 151 to 250 persons for two programs, and over 250 persons for another two programs. Of the reported programs, two indicated that less than one-quarter of the participants were from out of town, and another two said that they had no out-of-town participants. For three programs, there was no increase in the number of out-of-town participants; one program reported that the increase of city participants included five to fifteen persons; and two said the increase included sixteen to twenty persons. The total attendance reported for one program was from 176 to 400 participants, and for three, the attendance was over four hundred persons. Another program reported no attendance by out-of-town participants. The total number of classes held during these months was large for two of the activities with a total of sixty to one hundred classes being held. Attendance at the activities was from 41 to 100 persons for the classes of one program, and from 101 to 150 persons for another program.

Of the reported programs in the months of July and August, 1967, one said that their total registration was from 151 to 250 persons and another two programs had a total registration of more than 250 persons. The registration of out-of-town participants was similar to that reported during the previous months, with one program reporting that less than one-quarter of their participants were from out of town, and two indicating

no out-of-town participants. Two programs reported a decrease in registration, and there was no increase in registration of out-of-town participants in the classes of two programs. The total reported attendance at three programs was over four hundred persons and the total number of participants in the classes of two of the programs during these months was over one hundred.

There was a definite increase in the number of reported programs during the months from September, 1967 to January, 1968 over those reported in the earlier months of 1967. Of these, eight had a total registration of less than forty-one participants; four had a registration of from forty-one to one hundred; and seven had over one hundred participants. Two of the latter had over two hundred registered in their classes. Registration also included significantly more out-of-town participants in these months. One program indicated that over three-quarters of the participants were from out-of-town; two had from 25% to 49% out-of-town participants; eight had from 1% to 24% from out of town; and six reported no out-of-town participants. For one program, there was a decrease in registration, but for four there was an increase of five to twenty persons. Four programs reported no increase in out-of-town participants. The total attendance for the classes of sixteen programs was over four hundred persons; for two programs, it was from one hundred and seventy-six to four hundred persons; and for another three, the attendance was under one hundred and seventy-five persons. Eight programs had no out-of-town participants, and another three said that from 25% to 50% of their participants were from out of town. There was a large number of classes held during these months, with four of the programs having a total of from six to eleven classes; six had from twelve to nineteen classes; eight had from twenty to one hundred classes; and two programs held over one hundred classes. The attendance

at these was fairly large, with three programs indicating an attendance of less than one hundred people, while six had from one hundred to two hundred persons in attendance, and one program had three hundred to two thousand persons attending classes.

Total registration was higher for January, February and March of 1968, as there were more programs listed. Six programs had less than forty-one participants, whereas nine had from forty-one to one hundred participants, six had from 100 to 250 participants, and three programs had more than 250 participants. The number of out-of-town participants was about the same, with one program having from 50% to 74% non-resident participants, one reported having 25% to 49% out-of-town participants, and eleven had from 1% to 24% non-resident participants. Seven programs had no non-resident participants. Although two programs showed a decrease in registration, three programs reported an increase of one to twenty persons, two reported an increase of twenty-one to fifty persons, and one program reported an increase of fifty-one to one hundred persons. There was an increase in one program such that 1% to 24% were non-resident participants, but four activities reported no non-resident participants. The total attendance for programs in the months of January to March, 1968 was 31 to 175 for four programs, 176 to 400 for six programs, and over four hundred for eight programs. Six of the programs reported that 1% to 24% of the participants were non-residents, and one had from 50% to 74% non-resident participants. The total number of reported classes held was lower for these months than for the previous months. Ten programs reported having from one to eleven classes, seven reported having from twelve to thirty-nine classes, one reported between sixty and one hundred classes, and another

program reported having over one hundred classes. Five of the programs reported having fewer than 101 participants in its classes, four reported having from 151 to 300 participants, and one program had over two thousand participants.

CHAPTER XIII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report has presented information pertinent to an assessment of the current recreation involvements and needs of the population of the City of Lethbridge, Alberta. The information is related to the recreational activities and needs, as well as the recreational resources of Lethbridge. In more detail, the former includes information on the work involvements, organizational involvements, social involvements, leisure time availability, current recreational activities, recreational interests which cannot currently be satisfied, and perceptions of special recreational needs and problems experienced by various groups in the city, as reported by a sample of adults living there. Information on the recreational resources of the area includes details on the recreational programs and facilities operated by the city, the churches, the secular clubs and associations, and by commercial proprietors, in Lethbridge.

In this final overview chapter which precedes the detailing recommendations emerging from the study, we shall review briefly the characteristics of the population of Lethbridge, the methodology of the research study, the finding of the recreational demand study, and the findings of the recreational resources inventory.

A. Population Of Lethbridge

Lethbridge had a population of approximately 5,000 people when it was incorporated as a city in 1906. Data from the Census of Canada on population trends for Lethbridge show that the population had been doubled by 1921 and tripled by 1951. The data from 1951 to 1968 show a continued increase but at a lesser rate than previously indicated.

The Census data show that the population of Lethbridge has not reached the situation where over 50% of its population is under twenty-five. The population may be characterized as a slightly older than average one. In terms of sex, both groups are fairly evenly distributed throughout all age categories. In terms of ethnic origin, there is a fairly even balance between those of British origin and those of European origin. With respect to religious affiliation, Lethbridge is a predominantly Protestant community with the United Church of Canada accounting for approximately one-quarter of all memberships. In terms of occupation distribution, no one category is dominant which suggests a reasonably well diversified labour force.

B. Methodology Of The Research Body

Four topics are considered in this section: the sources of data used in the present study, the content of the interview schedule and a description and assessment of the sample of adult residents of Lethbridge which was interviewed.

1. Source Of Data

Three primary sources of data were used in this study. First, information taken from published tables of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was used to describe the population of the area with respect to such characteristics as age, sex, occupation, educational attainment, etc. Second, information on the recreational demand in the area is based on the responses of 430 adult residents of Lethbridge to a comprehensive interview schedule which is described in more detail below. Third, the information on the recreational resources of the area is based on the inventorying of recreational programs and facilities which was conducted in Lethbridge, also described below.

2. The Interview Schedule

The interview schedule included items on the social backgrounds, and items on the leisure time availability, leisure activities and interests of respondents. The former consisted of questions on age, sex, ethnic origin, educational attainments, occupation, etc., and these data were used to discover the contrasting social characteristics of subjects reporting varying amounts of leisure time, and differing leisure activities and interests. The latter included a large number of questions on work involvements, leisure time availability, organizational and social involvements, recreational and leisure time activities, interests, preferences, etc.

The schedule used was a revised version of that used in a similar survey done by the Alberta Department Of Youth in the Crowsnest Pass. Actual interviews using the final version of the schedule took between one hour and fifteen minutes and two and a half hours to complete, depending on the fluency and voluability of the respondent.

3. The Resource Inventory

The recreational resource inventory was made by having a research worker secure relevant information from the various groups and organizations in Lethbridge which provide recreationally relevant opportunities. These groups included city governmental bodies, churches, secular clubs and associations, and commercial establishments. The information collected from these various sources included data on facilities and on programs. The former included descriptions of the space available, and inventorying the recreational equipment which was provided. The information on programs included descriptions of the kinds of programs, of the age and sex characteristics of the target groups for whom they were devised, of the amount and kind of leadership involved (i.e. volunteer or paid, the kinds of skills or special training of those involved, etc.), of the seasons of the year during which the program operated, and of the frequency and duration of group meetings.

4. The Interview Sample

Four hundred and thirty interviews were completed in Lethbridge, each interview taking between an hour and a quarter and two and a half hours to complete. The rapport established with interviewees was, in the large proportion of cases, most satisfactory. An evaluation of the adequacy of the sampling procedure, using data from the 1961 and 1966 Censuses of Canada for the area as the criterion, showed that the sample interviewed

approximated very closely the total population of the area in terms of occupation and fairly closely in terms of education, but somewhat less well in terms of the age-sex characteristics of respondents. This is understandable since the purpose of the sampling design was not to obtain a sample which was representative of the whole in terms of age-sex characteristics, but rather to obtain six age-sex sub-samples - young (under 36 years of age), middle-aged (aged 36 to 55), and older (over 55 years) groups of men and women - each of which would be representative of its component of the population. Males, and particularly young males, were under-represented in the sample, and under-represented also in comparison with their contribution to the population of the area. There is reason to believe that this happened because: (1) men, particularly unattached and young men, are particularly difficult to contact in surveys, as numbers of studies have shown, and (2) interviewers, who were charged with the responsibility of deciding which member of the household to interview, in conformity with a pre-determined choice sequence model, may not have been as diligent in seeking to contact male household members who were difficult to catch at home as they should have been, before substituting a female member of the household in the sample.

Accordingly, we may infer that the household data are quite representative of the households in the whole area, but that personal attitude and information data may under-represent the perspectives of the more mobile men in the area.

C. Findings Of The Recreational Demand Study

Information on this aspect of the study is organized under the following headings: work involvements and preferences, organizational involvements, social involvements, current leisure activities, desired activities, and perceptions of recreational problems in the area. In this

way we seek to segregate "production time" (whether on the jobs or in the home) from discretionary time, and to segregate "semi-recreational involvements" from those which are clearly recreational. We assume that organizational and social involvements are only "semi-recreational" because they may reflect, importantly, feelings of obligation to community service, to worship God, to be sociable with friends and relatives, etc., as well as spontaneous interest and completely voluntary involvement. We shall summarize the findings from each of these areas in order.

Work Involvements And Attitudes Toward Work

Work involvement was defined to include both paid employment, and the housework chores of the housewife. The index of work involvement used was the number of hours worked at these activities per week, as reported by respondents. Another index of involvement was the rating by each respondent of how tired he or she felt at the end of the work day. Attitudes toward work were explored making use of items from a Protestant Ethic scale which probed the subject's attitude of commitment to an ethic emphasizing the meaning and significance of hard work, and two questions inquiring whether the respondent found work or leisure activities more satisfying.

Indication of the characteristics of respondents who tended with proportionate frequency to make specific responses was determined by making use of the same set of respondent characteristics, or independent variables throughout the adult sample survey. These variables included sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation of Canadian residence, education, income and occupation. Cross-tabulation of these independent variables with the indices of work involvement and attitudes toward work permitted identification of statistically significant association between certain characteristics of respondents, and patterns of attitudes or work involvement.

Separate analyses were made of the relationships between the independent variables and work involvements in summer and work involvements in winter. However, the patterns of significant relationships found for these two sets of analyses were essentially the same. Accordingly in the following summary, no distinction is made between them.

The largest proportion of housewives reported spending 3 to 6 hours per day in housework. The only significant relationship observed was with marital status: married women spent more time in housework than non-married women.

A majority of the gainfully employed respondents reported working 36 to 60 hours per week. The distribution was skewed towards the upper end (i.e. towards longer hours of work). Cross-tabulations revealed that men worked longer hours than employed women; middle-aged respondents, longer hours than older or younger respondents; single respondents more than married, and married more than separated, divorced, or widowed. Direct relationships between hours of work and both income and occupational level were observed: respondents with higher incomes reported working longer hours than those with lower incomes, and respondents from higher occupational levels reported working longer hours than those from lower occupational levels.

A majority of respondents (53.6%) said that they were slightly tired at the end of an average day; 21.9% said they were hardly tired at all, and 8.4% said they were completely exhausted. Reported tiredness was not related to any of the independent variables.

The Lethbridge sample was characterized by medial to low scores on the Protestant Ethic scale: 65.1% in the medial range, 17.9% in the low range, and just 3.0% in the high range. Protestant Ethic scores were not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

Responses to the question of whether the respondent obtained more satisfaction from his work, or from the things he did when he was not working, showed that 44.0% found work more satisfying, and less than one-quarter of the sample found leisure more satisfying. There would seem to be an apparent paradox in that the Protestant Ethic Scale was not strongly endorsed, and yet more respondents said that their work was more satisfying than vice-versa. The most obvious interpretation of this would be that the leisure opportunities the respondents were currently able to engage in, were not as satisfying as they might be - hence, although their work was more satisfying than their present non-work activities, they did not see work as inherently valuable.

The variable of reported satisfaction from work vs. leisure was significantly related to occupation in a curvilinear fashion with those respondents from medial categories on the Hollingshead scale reporting the least satisfaction with their work. Reported satisfaction with both work and leisure was directly related to occupational level.

When respondents were asked if they would like to work longer hours for more money, the same hours for the same money, or shorter hours for less money, it was found that a majority preferred their current situation over either increased hours and income or decreased hours and income. Males were more likely to say they would like to work longer hours for more money than were females, while the reverse was true with respect to preference for both working the same hours for the same money, and working shorter hours for less money.

Organizational Involvements

Organizational involvements of sample members in both churches and formal organizations were determined in terms of the number of organizations

to which the respondent belonged, the intensity of his involvement as measured by the proportion of meetings attended, and the ~~quantity~~ extent of his involvement as measured by the number of hours spent in activities of the organization per month. We shall consider organization involvement first and church involvement second. Again, a distinction was made between organizational involvement in summer and in winter.

The majority of respondents belonged to 1,2 or 3 organizations. Number of organizations reported was significantly related to sex, age, education, income and occupation. Males belonged to more organizations than females; younger respondents belonged to fewer organizations than did older respondents. A direct relationship was found between income and the number of organizations belonged to. Better educated people belonged to more organizations than did less educated respondents. Those respondents in the higher occupations (Hollingshead 1,2 & 3) and medial ranking occupations (Hollingshead 5 & 6) belonged to more organizations than those in the other occupational levels, while the respondents in the higher occupations belonged to the most organizations.

About 1/2 of the respondents attended all meetings of their organizations in the summer and 60% attended all the meetings in the winter. Education was the only independent variable related to proportion of meetings attended. More people with 12 years of schooling, than either more or less, attended every meeting.

Number of hours spent on organizational activities was not significantly related to any of the independent variables. A seasonal differentiation was made between time spent in organizations showing that people spent slightly more time in organizations in winter than in summer.

Regarding intended future activity, about 1/2 of the respondents expected to remain at the same level of organizational involvement and 1/3 expected to become more involved.

Future organizational involvement was significantly related only to sex. The majority of male respondents intended to maintain their same level of involvement, while the majority of women expected to increase their level of involvement.

Church affiliation was significantly correlated with ethnicity and generation only. The largest proportions of Canadian, U.S., U.K., and White Commonwealth-born respondents belonged to the major Protestant denominations. The respondents from Central and Southern Europe had the largest proportion belonging to the Protestant Sects, while the majority of respondents of Slavic origin were Roman Catholic. Second or later generation respondents were more likely to belong to a Protestant denomination, whereas first-generation respondents tended to be Roman Catholic.

The majority of respondents reported regular or occasional church attendance. A significant relationship was found between church attendance and age and education. Younger respondents were more likely to attend church regularly while older respondents had a greater tendency to not attend at all.

Less-educated respondents attended church on a more irregular basis than did respondents with more education.

The number of hours spent on church affairs was significantly related to age, church affiliation and education. Younger respondents spent more time on church affairs than did older respondents. Older respondents tended to either spend a great deal of time on church affairs or none at all.

Respondents affiliated with the major Protestant denominations spent the least time in church affairs per month. SDA and LDS members spent the most time on church affairs.

Better educated respondents spent more time on church affairs than did respondents with less education.

Intended future involvement in church affairs was significantly related to sex, age and social class.

More females than males, younger than older respondents and those in the medial social class positions (as measured by education, income and occupation) intended to become more active.

Social Involvement

Three indices of social involvement were used in the present study: opportunity for involvement, degree of involvement, and a measure of anomie. The first was assessed in terms of number of friends reported and number of relatives living in the area. The second, degree of involvement, was measured by number of reported contacts the respondent had with his relatives and friends. The Anomie Scale scores reflect perceived social isolation and a sense of generalized despair.

Over half of the sample reported having 5 or more friends - only 4.0% said that they had no close friends. Number of friends was significantly related to sex, occupation and income.

Males reported having more friends than did females. Respondents whose occupations were included in Hollingshead category 4, and who were farmers, reported the fewest friends. Respondents from the income bracket of from \$5,500.00 to \$6,499.99 reported the greatest number of friends, and the smallest number of friends was reported by respondents who earned between \$3,000.00 and \$5,499.99.

About 40% of the sample said that all their friends lived in the same community as they did, and an additional 30% said that over half of their friends lived in the same community. There was no significant cross-

tabulations for this variable.

The question re: the frequency with which the respondent saw his/her closest friend revealed that most of the members of the sample saw their closest friend at least once every three or four days - 27.7% said at least once every two days, and 41.2% said once or twice each week. The frequency of seeing one's best friend was significantly related to age, marital status, and occupation.

This variable was inversely related to age. Single respondents reported more frequent contact than did separated, divorced or widowed respondents, and married respondents reported the least frequent contact with friends. Respondents whose occupations were included in the three top categories of the Hollingshead Scale reported the most frequent contact and housewives reported the least frequent contact.

Scores on the anomie scale showed that the sample was characterized by a low degree of anomie. Scores on this scale clearly showed that anomie was inversely related to the social class indices (education, income and occupation). Ethnicity was also significantly related, with Canadian-born respondents exhibiting lower scores than foreign-born respondents.

Leisure Time Availability

Two measures of leisure time availability were used in this study, and both must be viewed as indices which are of use in the rank ordering of respondents, rather than as accurate indications of the amount of leisure time actually available to the respondents. The first index is based on a summation of the time respondents reported that they spent on various leisure activities, in summer and in winter. The second is a respondent's global estimate of the total number of leisure hours at his disposal per week, in winter and in summer. We shall summarize the results

based on use of each of these two indices, in turn.

In terms of the summation index, respondents indicated that they spent more time on the various leisure activities that they mentioned in summer than they did in winter. The pattern of significant relationships between this index and the independent variables was the same for summer and for winter. Sex, age and occupation were the only independent variables significantly related to this variable. Females, younger persons, and housewives and not-working respondents tended to spend more hours in leisure pursuits than did males, older persons or employed respondents.

In terms of the global estimate of leisure time index, respondents reported slightly less available leisure time in summer than in winter, contradicting the findings for the first index. Sex and age were significantly related to amount of leisure time in summer and occupation was related to this variable in both seasons. Men and older respondents tended to report more leisure time in summer than did women or younger respondents. In winter, non-working and unskilled respondents reported the greatest number of leisure hours. Respondents in Hollingshead categories 1,2 &3 reported more leisure hours, and housewives fewer leisure hours, in summer than in winter.

A related additional measure obtained specifically from housewives was their estimate of the number of hours free from parental obligations to do as they liked: the number of hours they had free to do as they wished during the evening - after their children were in bed - and during the day - if all their children were in school.

More than one-third of the housewives had no free time while their children were in school, and slightly less than that amount had from 2 to 3 hours of free time per day.

Age and education were significantly related to the number of leisure hours per day a housewife reported while her children were in school. Younger housewives had less free time than older housewives, as did those with less education vs. those with more.

The majority of housewives had from 2 to 3 hours of free time after their children had gone to bed. None of the independent variables were significantly related to this variable.

Current Recreational Activities Of Respondents

Information on current recreational activities of sample members included the following: total activities engaged in, specific activities engaged in, specific activities which were most preferred, and the social contexts in which current activities were experienced.

More than half of the respondents were active in nine or fewer activities. More of those who participated in 10 or more activities were: under 36 years of age, had a college education, worked in occupations rated as Hollingshead 1,2 &3 and earned \$5,500.00 or more per year. More respondents active in fewer than 7 activities were: over 55 years of age, had less than 10 years of education, were widowed, divorced or separated, worked as an unskilled employee, or were unemployed or retired, and earned from \$3,000.00 to \$4,499.99 per year.

Watching movies and television was mentioned by nearly the entire sample (93.7% in winter and 84.2% in summer), as taking some leisure time, and it was most often named as a most time-consuming activity. Other activities named by over half of the sample were reading, visiting friends, and church activities. These activities were most popular in both summer and winter.

Watching television or going to movies was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

Reading as a most time consuming activity was most often mentioned by respondents who were over 55 years of age, and also by those having gone to college.

Visiting friends was a most time-consuming activity for more respondents who were under 36 years of age, single, and of the third generation.

Church activities were more popular among fourth or more generation respondents.

Playing with children was more popular among younger respondents than older, and married rather than single.

Going for pleasure drives was more popular among respondents earning over \$5,500.00 in summer.

Home improvements were most popular among older respondents, married rather than separated, divorced or single, and those having less than 10 years of education. Occupation supported the findings for education, in that the unskilled and retired respondents mentioned home improvements most often.

Mountain climbing, hiking, and nature walks were the most popular summer outdoor activities, most often named by females, those over 35 years of age, those with less than 10 years of education, and those earning less than \$4,500.00.

Camping, picnicking, boating and swimming were most popular among females, housewives, those under 35 years of age, those having a college education, and those earning \$5,500.00 or more.

Fishing and hunting were more popular among men, those over 35 years of age, those with 10 or 11 years of education, those earning over \$4,500.00 and those whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 5 & 6.

Driving and sightseeing were more popular among males, those over 55 years of age, those who had over 10 years of education, those who earned more than \$4,500.00, and those whose occupations were classified as either Hollingshead 7 and not-working.

Total leisure time available in the summer was significantly related to the type of activity the respondent liked best. Among respondents who had 125 hours or less of leisure time per month, cycling, riding and racing were most popular. For those who had 126 to 275 hours of leisure per month, climbing and hiking were the most popular activities. Respondents who reported over 275 hours per month of leisure most often mentioned boating as their favorite outdoor activity.

More respondents attended sports events in the summer than in the winter. Races and rodeos were most popular in the summer, and hockey games were most popular in the winter.

When asked if they did or would take music or art lessons, a large majority of the sample said they were not taking either, and showed no interest in doing so if a teacher were available.

Interest in taking music lessons was most likely among those who were female, under 36 years of age, and separated, widowed, or divorced. Of those who were interested in taking art lessons, most were again female (supported by data for housewives). There was also an inverse relationship found between socio-economic and interest in art lessons.

When asked whether they took any summer weekend trips, over two-fifths of the respondents said "no". Over one-third said they took 1,

2 or 3 weekend trips. Middle-aged respondents (36 - 55 years of age) were more likely to have gone on some weekend trips, but more respondents under 36 years of age took 5 or more weekend trips. Respondents whose occupations were high on the Hollingshead scale, and who were in the higher income brackets were more likely to take weekend trips than were lower socio-economic respondents.

Slightly more than half of the respondents did not participate in any activities outside of the Lethbridge area. Just over one-quarter engaged in one activity outside, and fewer engaged in 2 or 3 activities.

Males engaged in more outside activities than did females, as did younger respondents more than older respondents.

Married respondents were more likely to engage in activities outside the area than were other respondents. More third generation respondents went outside the area for activities, but a slightly higher proportion of second generation had 3 or more activities outside the area. Canadian-born respondents had more activities outside the area than did other ethnic groups. There was a direct relationship between proportions having outside activities and the indices of social status. Summer sports were mentioned by most of the respondents as the activity they participated in outside of the area. Almost one-fifth said winter sports were their reasons for travelling outside the area.

Activities identified by sample members as their most preferred activities were examined. Those which were most frequently preferred in summer included passive, home-oriented activities, community activities, educational activities and active athletics. Passive activities were most often preferred by males, respondents over 55 years of age, those who had less than 12 years of education, those who were unskilled employees or not

working, and those of Canadian origin. Respondents earning \$5,500.00 or more chose passive activities more often than did other income groups.

Home-oriented activities were more popular with females (supported by housewives data), older rather than younger, European or Slavic ethnic groups, and those with low education and low income.

Community activities, including church activities, community service, and generally sociable pastimes, were most enjoyed by males, older respondents, respondents born in the U.S., U.K., or White Commonwealth and those who had low income, low education, and low occupational rank.

Educational activities were preferred by women, older respondents, those with low income, those with college education and high occupational rank, and those with an ethnic background of United States, United Kingdom, or White Commonwealth.

Active athletics were most popular among males, those under 36, those who had a college education, those earning between \$4,500.00 and \$5,499.99, those classified occupationally as Hollingshead 4 or farmers, and those of Canadian origin. Those activities most preferred as favorites in winter included passive pursuits, home-oriented activities, community activities and active athletics. Passive activities were most enjoyed by respondents who were male, those over 55 years of age, those with less than 10 years of education, those of European or Slavic origin and those who were unskilled employees or not-working.

Home-oriented activities were preferred more by females (supported by housewife data), middle-aged respondents, those with low educational achievement, and those of European or Slavic ethnic origin.

Community activities were most often named by males, those over 55 years of age, respondents who had low education, those whose

occupations were rated as Hollingshead 1,2 or 3, and those who were of American, British, or White Commonwealth ethnic origin.

Active athletics were most often mentioned by men, those under 36 years of age, those of Canadian origin, and those working at occupations rated as Hollingshead 5 & 6.

When asked if they were active in organizations or clubs related to their most enjoyed activity, males, those with higher education and those in Hollingshead 4 or farmers were most likely to say "yes".

When asked about the social contexts of their current activities, most respondents said they spent more time with their families than alone or with friends. Housewives were more likely to spend their leisure time alone. Those most likely to spend their leisure time with friends were males, young people, single people, those with a high education level, those with a lower income, and those on the Hollingshead 5 or 6 occupational levels. Respondents most likely to spend their leisure time with their families were males, the middle-aged, the married, those with 10 or 11 years of school, those in Hollingshead category 5 & 6, and those earning between \$4,500.00 and \$5,499.99.

Desired Recreational Activities

Respondents were asked, "What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?". The number of activities mentioned was taken as an index of felt deprivation. To determine what initiative respondents had taken toward fulfillment of these desires, they were asked if they had talked to knowledgeable people about the activity, had read books or magazines about it, or had tried to organize a group of people sharing the interest.

Nearly half of the respondents said there were no activities in which they desired to participate. The percentages of those listing from one to four or more desired activities decreased from 23.0% to 5.7%. This variable was significantly related to age and occupation of respondent. The relationship with age was inverse and that with occupation direct.

The majority of the half of the sample who named a specific desired activity said they would most like to try active sports activities. All of the other activities were mentioned by less than 15% of those answering this question. Those mentioned by over 10% were: self-improvement activities; travel and holiday trips; and creative activities or hobbies. Type of activity desired was significantly related to sex and occupation of respondent. Males were more likely to desire more active sports than were females, and females were more likely to want to try self-improvement activities, and church activities. Active sports were more often mentioned as a desired activity by respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 - 3, or Hollingshead 7 and not-working. Of the housewives over half said they wanted to try active sports, and nearly a quarter wanted to try self-improvement activities. Hollingshead 4 and farmers more often mentioned sociability than did any of the other respondents.

Just over half of the respondents answered the questions pertaining to their interest in the listed desired activities. Just over 10% of the sample said they had done some reading in the area of their desired activities. Again, sex and occupation were significantly related to reading about a desired activity.

Males were more likely to read about their desired activities than were females. Housewives were least likely to read about their desired activities, and unskilled workers and not-working respondents were most

likely to have done some reading on their desired activities.

Only 4% of the sample said they had tried to organize a group or club for their desired activity. This was significantly related to marital status, in that more single people had made this attempt.

Of the half of the sample who specified what was needed in order for them to participate in their desired activity, 42.5% said they needed more time. The other requirements listed by 10% or more of those answering were: more money, equipment, and facilities.

Three-quarters of the sample did not want to join any organizations or clubs and about a fifth wanted to join one organization or club.

This variable was significantly related to sex, age, marital status, ethnicity and education.

The same proportion of males and females wanted to join an organization but males wanted to join more organizations than did females.

There was an inverse relationship between wanting to join an organization or club and age of respondent and a direct relationship with education of respondent.

Single respondents and Canadian-born respondents were the most likely to want to join an organization or club and widowed, divorced and separated respondents and Slavic-born respondents were the least likely to say the same.

About one-quarter of the respondents indicated the type of organization they wished to join. Almost one-half of these respondents mentioned small, miscellaneous clubs and athletic clubs. About 20% mentioned service and fraternal organizations or clubs.

Occupation was the only independent variable related to this variable. Respondents on high occupational levels preferred membership in political, professional, religious or service clubs. Respondents on the lower occupational levels preferred to join athletic clubs or fraternal clubs and organizations.

Respondents were asked whether they felt that there was a need for more organized activities, more unorganized activities, or no change. One-quarter of the sample did not answer the question, and nearly half of those who did answer, said they felt that more unstructured activities were needed, to permit the family to plan for itself. Over one-fifth said that no change was needed, and a few wanted more of both structured and unstructured activities. This was significantly correlated with sex of respondents, in that males were more satisfied with existing conditions, and females desired more unorganized activities.

Problems And Inadequacies In Existing Recreational Opportunities

Information available in this area included reports of obstacles to current leisure activities and to desired activities, and opinions concerning the adequacy of existing recreational facilities, staff for these facilities and the responsibility of future development.

Only one-quarter of the respondents said they were unable to participate as often as desired in their favorite summer outdoor activities. Sex and age were the only independent variables significantly related to current satisfaction. More females than males said they were able to participate in their favorite activity as often as they wanted, and more males said they were able to participate in their second and third most enjoyed activities as often as they desired. There was a direct relationship between age and satisfaction with present involvement.

Personal reasons were most often given when respondents were asked why they participated less than they would like to. These included time, health and family concerns. Other reasons included transportation or money, lack of equipment or facilities, and lack of interest or poor climate. Age was the only independent variable significantly related to this variable. More people over age 55 mentioned money or transportation problems and fewer mentioned lack of facilities or organizations. Slightly more people in the middle-aged group mentioned personal problems as obstacles.

When asked how many leisure time opportunities they were aware of, the majority of the 368 respondents who answered knew of one or two (30.2%) or three or four (32.9%) opportunities. Occupation was the only independent variable significantly related to the number of leisure opportunities mentioned. There was a direct relationship between these variables.

When respondents were asked what age group they felt was most urgently in need of more recreational programs and facilities, the majority of the 324 who answered indicated teenagers. Other groups mentioned frequently were the elderly and the middle-aged. None of the independent variables were significantly related to this variable.

Only one-quarter of the 339 who indicated the perceived adequacy of facilities for their age group, were dissatisfied. The major need mentioned was for more athletic facilities, others being more clubs, meeting places, and cultural activities. Age and marital status were related significantly to this variable. There was a direct relationship between reported adequacy and age. Single people were less satisfied with existing facilities than others.

About one-quarter of the sample felt facilities were inadequate for youth. Age was directly related to reported adequacy of facilities for youth.

Just 14% said facilities were not run fairly, although 15.4% were unsure. None of the independent variables were significantly related to reported fairness of facility-operation.

Of the 374 who indicated whether facilities were well located, 22.5% said they were too concentrated in a few areas, 16.6% were undecided, and 6.7% said they were too scattered. Age, marital status and education were significantly related to this variable. There was an inverse relationship between age and dissatisfaction with location of facilities for both excess concentration and excess diversification. More single people were dissatisfied with the locations. Reported excess concentration was directly related to education. Fewer people with 10 to 12 years of schooling said facilities were too scattered or were undecided and more of this group said the locations were adequate.

About 40% of the respondents desired future decentralization, 21% said present locations were "O.K.", and 14% desired increased centralization. Reasons for decentralization were to distribute facilities more equally and to ease congestion. The main reason for centralization was to facilitate public transit. There was a curvilinear relationship between age and the desire for decentralization. More middle-aged people desired centralization.

When asked whether recreational leadership should be paid or voluntary, half of the 354 who answered chose volunteers, 13.5% said both and 34.5% said some type of government employees. There were inverse relationships between two indices of social class (income and occupation)

and the desire for volunteer or mixed leadership. Fewer people in the lowest social stratum desired paid leadership than did those in other strata.

Advertising was most frequently suggested as a method for recruiting volunteers. Other methods mentioned included giving the volunteers an honorarium and insuring that the work they did was satisfying to them.

In order to find out how agencies could best reach potential volunteers, respondents were asked to indicate the three sources of information that were most important for themselves. The most frequently mentioned sources were personal experience (checked by 69.1%) and the various mass media: radio (53.5%), T.V. (52.8%), newspapers (47.7%) and magazines (20.2%).

The majority of respondents spent between 4 and 20 hours per week watching T.V. and between 1/2 and 8 hours per week reading. Almost three-quarters of the sample subscribed to one newspaper, and one-fifth subscribed to two or more. One-third of the sample subscribed to one or two magazines and another third to three or more.

Mentioning radio and the number of hours spent watching T.V. or reading were inversely related to social status.

CHAPTER XIV

RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter will attempt to satisfy the first objective of the study which was:

(1) To provide objective guide lines for the development of recreation programs, through analyzing the adequacy of the existing recreational opportunities in Lethbridge, in light of the current and desired recreational activities of its residents. The goal is to identify "recreationally under-privileged" areas and under-privileged age-sex components of the population, in order to design programs to compensate for deficiencies.

RECREATIONALLY UNDER-PRIVILEGED

The first area of concern is that of recreation under-privilegemenent. According to the data it appears that only two main groups can be considered as recreationally under-privileged (or socially isolated) and then only relatively so. The two groups are:

I) Housewives

II) Those over 55 years of age

Findings which suggest that these two groups are socially isolated include:

I) - males reported having more close friends than females.

- more than 1/3 of the housewives had no free time while their children were in school, and slightly less than 1/3 had from 2 to 3 hours of free time per day.

- of the housewives over 1/2 said they wanted to try active sports and nearly 1/4 wanted to try self-improvement activities.

- a significantly larger proportion of males than females said that they belonged to 3 and to 4 or more organizations.

- housewives were less likely to have many close friends than respondents in any of the occupational levels.

- more women than men enjoyed more than 275 hours of leisure per month.

- almost one-half of the housewives took no weekend trips during the summer.

- male respondents engaged in more activities outside of the area than did female respondents.

- significantly more housewives than respondents who were gainfully employed....were interested in taking art lessons.

- housewives were most likely to spend over 78% of their leisure time alone.

- women were much less likely to spend their leisure time with friends than were men.

- housewives were least likely to spend much of their leisure time with friends -- 85.6% spent less than 27% of their time with friends and only 1.0% spent more than 52% with friends.

II) - more people over 55 mentioned money or transportation problems and fewer mentioned lack of facilities or organization.

- There was an inverse relationship between age and church attendance.

- there was an inverse relationship between age and taking part in church affairs in the summer.

- older respondents engaged in fewer activities than did younger respondents.

- the largest proportion of respondents who took no trips was found among those who were over 55 years of age.

- among those respondents who were over 55 years of age, 75% engaged in no activities outside the area.

- younger respondents tended to spend more time with friends than did older respondents.

- 89.7% of those over 55 years of age spent 26% or less of their leisure time with friends.

- in summer older respondents spent the lowest proportion of leisure time with their family.

In view of the above it seems apparent that relative to the other categories housewives and those over 55 are socially isolated. From the data it is apparent that in addition to being recreationally under-privileged these two groups demonstrate a greater recreational need due to their special characteristics. It is RECOMMENDED, therefore, that future recreation programming take into consideration these two "high-need" groups in order that they may have a more equitable share of the recreational opportunities afforded Lethbridge citizens. Consequently it is RECOMMENDED that the Lethbridge Recreation Commission in co-operation with other agencies attempt to provide opportunities for housewives and those over 55 years of age in order that they may be more fully involved in the life of the community.

PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES

This section is concerned with the adequacy of present programs and facilities as indicated by the respondents.

Adequacy of programs may be determined by:

- a) Number of activities pursued
- b) Number of activities desired
- c) Degree of interest in pursuing additional activities
- d) Type of organization or activity desired

e) Extent and nature of recreation facilities.

Data relevant to the above include:

- a large majority of the sample said they were not taking either music or art lessons, and showed no interest in doing so if a teacher were available.

- only 4% of the sample said they had tried to organize a group or club for their desired activity.

- 75% of the sample did not want to join any organizations or clubs and about 20% wanted to join one organization or club.

- personal reasons were most often given when respondents were asked why they participated less than they would like to.

- when asked how many leisure time opportunities they were aware of, the majority of the 368 respondents who answered knew of one or two (30.2%) or three or four (32.9%) opportunities.

- the majority of the 324 who answered indicated teenagers were most in need of more recreation programs.

- about 25% of the sample felt facilities were inadequate for youth.

- just 14% said facilities were not run fairly, although 15.4% were unsure.

- of the 374 who indicated whether facilities were well located, 22.5% said they were too concentrated in a few areas, 16.6% were undecided, and 6.7% said they were too scattered.

- about 40% of the respondents desired future decentralization, 21% said present locations were "O.K." and 14% desired increased centralization.

- when asked whether recreation leadership should be paid or voluntary, half of the 354 who answered chose voluntary, 13.5% said both and 34.5% said some type of government employee.

- 80% of the sample said that they were not taking music lessons and that they would not, even if an instructor were available.

- a large majority, 79.5% were not taking art lessons, and said they did not wish to even if an instructor were provided.

- 43.5% did not desire participation in additional activities.

- 50.7% of the respondents listed 1, 2 or 3 desired activities.

- the largest proportion of respondents (42.5%) said that they needed more time to allow them to participate in their desired activities -- 10% mentioned the need for facilities.

- of those who replied to this question, 75.5% said that they did not want to join any organizations or clubs.

- 47.5% wanted more organized recreation opportunities.

- 26.4% wanted more unorganized recreation opportunities.

- nearly 40% of the total sample said they had not read any magazines or articles related to their desired activities.

- nearly 50% of the respondents did not specify what was needed in order for them to participate in their desired activity.

- the majority of the 324 respondents who answered this question (51.9%) felt that teenagers most urgently needed more recreation provided for them.

- 75.2% of the 339 respondents who answered this question said that facilities were adequate for the area.

- It is evident that over 1/2 of the total Lethbridge sample (58.6%) felt that present facilities were adequate for the needs of young people. However, 26.3% of the respondents gave a definite "no" in answer to the question of whether facilities in Lethbridge were adequate for youth.

- the data showed that almost 2/3 (62.3%) of the Lethbridge respondents unreservedly felt that public and private recreation facilities were run fairly.

- younger respondents were more likely to desire less centralized facilities.

- a majority of respondents were aware of 1 to 4 leisure time opportunities. Just 8.4% were not aware of any.

- just over 1/2 of the 354 who answered the question preferred volunteers as recreation staff. Thirty-four and one-half percent of the respondents favored government involvement in recreation leadership, usually the municipal government was specified.

- 51.6% of all respondents gave no suggestions and 21.9% did not respond when requested to suggest best means of getting more people to volunteer.

- 48.7% of the 314 respondents felt that municipal government agencies should lead in the development of new facilities and programs. Another 12% mentioned either provincial, federal or unspecified government agencies bringing the total proportion indicating government responsibility to 60.7%.

From the above one may conclude that:

1. The citizens of Lethbridge generally feel that they have adequate recreation facilities.

2. The citizens of Lethbridge endorse a policy of decentralization with regard to the development of additional recreation facilities.

3. The majority of Lethbridge citizens do not wish to join any organizations or clubs related to their recreation pursuits, however, a large number of them do want additional organized activities.

4. Lethbridge citizens are not totally aware of the wide range of recreational opportunities available to them.

5. Teenagers are identified as the group in greatest need of more recreation programs.

6. The majority of Lethbridge citizens consider their recreation facilities to be run fairly.

7. A majority of Lethbridge citizens prefer volunteer leaders to paid recreation leaders, however, they are "at a loss" when it comes to suggesting the best method of recruiting volunteers.

8. Very few Lethbridge citizens appear to be interested in music or art.

9. It appears that the majority of those desiring participation in additional activities are hampered by personal reasons rather than any factors which may be overcome by the municipal recreation agency.

10. Many Lethbridge residents look to municipal agencies for leadership in the development of new recreation facilities and programs.

On the basis of the above it is :

RECOMMENDED that in all future planning for recreation facilities in Lethbridge consideration be given to the concept of decentralization with a view to giving equal service to all the "Communities" of Lethbridge.

RECOMMENDED that the City of Lethbridge Recreation Commission investigate ways and means of embarking upon a program using new and imaginative ideas designed to recruit, train, reward and retain a large and qualified corps of volunteer recreation leaders.

RECOMMENDED that special attention be given to working with the youth of Lethbridge to see that adequate recreational opportunities are available to them.

RECOMMENDED that the city of Lethbridge seek ways and means of determining the reasons for the apparent rejection of music and art by the majority of citizens. Since some may feel that there is no point in "flogging a dead horse" or that an agency should not try to provide programs which people aren't interested in, this recommendation may require further

explanation. While it is recognized that one of the functions of a recreation commission is to provide opportunities desired by the citizens it serves, it should not be forgotten that the commission also has a responsibility to assist individuals and groups to broaden their background of experience through the provision of opportunities in a wide variety of recreational endeavors. Since people generally only participate in those things which are familiar to them, it is obvious that some programs will require more than merely providing opportunities for people to participate. In some instances considerable education, regarding the activity, and encouragement can become such that it is undistinguishable from force, care must be taken that those providing the encouragement and education do not become over zealous and forget that recreation in its true form is voluntary participation.

RECOMMENDED that the City of Lethbridge in co-operation with the Old Man River Regional Planning Commission give consideration to the development of a comprehensive recreation development plan for Lethbridge and area.

REGIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

The amount and nature of recreation opportunities provided by Municipal government often depends on the opportunities available in the immediate region. Although Lethbridge is in close proximity to one National Park and several Provincial parks, it should be noted that:

- 50.5% of the respondents engaged in no activities outside the area; 27.4% engaged in one activity; 12.3% engaged in 2; and 8.8% engaged in 3 activities outside the Lethbridge area.

- the data show a direct relationship between frequency of taking weekend trips and income.

- 76.0% of all respondents attended church on a regular or occasional basis.

- summer sports were mentioned by most of the respondents as the activity they participated in outside of the area. Almost 20% said winter sports were their reason for travelling outside the area.

- among those respondents who had less than 10 years of education, 65.6% had no activities outside of the area.

- of the respondents who earned less than \$3,000, 72.2% reported having no activities outside of the area.

- a large proportion of the respondents (42.6%) did not go on any trips during the summer. More than 1/3 of the respondents took from 1 to 3 trips during the summer.

- respondents on higher occupational levels, who were earning a higher income, took more weekend trips than other respondents.

From these findings it is evident that the majority of Lethbridge citizens, particularly those in the low income, low education, low occupation categories, are affected to a very limited degree by opportunities outside the Lethbridge area. Consequently it is RECOMMENDED that the City of Lethbridge Recreation Commission give serious consideration to providing extensive recreation opportunities for its citizens with particular emphasis on meeting the weekend and summertime recreation needs.

COMMUNICATIONS

If services to people are to be of any value they must be taken advantage of. In order to take advantage of services, people must be aware of what services exist and under what conditions.

Data relevant to this topic includes:

- although personal experience was mentioned most frequently as one of the 3 major sources of information, the various mass media were also mentioned quite often. Radio, T.V., and newspapers were mentioned by roughly 50% of the respondents.

- 62.5% of the 192 housewives indicated radio as a major source of information.

- 60% of the sample said they spent between 4 and 20 hours per week watching T.V.

- the data show that older people tend to watch more T.V. than did younger people.

- only 9.5% of the respondents did not subscribe to any newspapers or did not answer the question.

- magazines were mentioned as a major information source by 20.2% of the sample.

It is obvious from the data that the majority of Lethbridge residents can be informed of recreational opportunities through use of the mass media.

It is RECOMMENDED that the City of Lethbridge consider making extensive use of the mass media to inform its citizens of recreational opportunities available to them.

Since newspapers are received by virtually everyone in Lethbridge it is RECOMMENDED that this media be used for all recreation information. In addition it is RECOMMENDED that for information aimed largely at housewives extensive use be made of radio, and it is RECOMMENDED that for information directed primarily at those over 55 extensive use be made of T.V.

Since some may challenge a public agency spending considerable sums of money to advertise its programs, it should be emphasized that offering a service to people is not enough. People must be aware of a service offered and under what conditions it is offered if they are to be able to take advantage of these services. An agency can provide the finest program in the world but if no one participates, or some fail to participate because they are unaware of the opportunities, then the agency is not providing the service to people that it could or should. Consequently advertising one's services can be considered an integral facet of that service.

A P P E N D I C E S

1. Respondent's name
2. (a) Are you single? (b) If not
3. (a) How old were you when

4. Where were you born?

5. Where was your father born?

6. Where was your mother born?

APPENDIX A

Where were your grandparents born?

7. Personal characteristics

8. Maternal characteristics

9. What was the father's occupation?

10. What additional information

(a) Apparent
practice

(b) Vocational

11. How much schooling did your father have?

12. How much schooling did your mother have?

APPENDIX A

LETHBRIDGE

RECREATION SCHEDULE

Date _____ No. _____

Community _____ Respondent _____

Interviewer _____

1. Respondent's sex M or F. 2. How old are you? _____

3. (a) Are you single, married, widowed, divorced or separated? (Circle One)

(b) How old were you when first married? _____

4. Where were you born? (City, Province, Country) _____

5. Where was your father born? (City, Province, Country) _____

6. Where was your mother born? (City, Province, Country) _____

Where were your grandfathers born? (City, Province, Country)

7. Paternal Grandfather _____

8. Maternal Grandfather _____

9. What was the last grade you completed in school? _____ University? _____

10. What additional training have you had?

	<u>Type Of Training</u>	<u>Years Completed</u>
	(list certificates, diplomas)	

(a) apprentice or practical	_____	_____
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(b) vocational	_____	_____
----------------	-------	-------

(c) other	_____	_____
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11. How much formal schooling did your father have? _____

12. How much formal schooling did your mother have? _____

13. What was your father's job? _____
(precise occupational title)

14. When did you first come to the Lethbridge area? _____

15. Why did you come here? _____

16. Have you lived here ever since? _____ If not, how long have you lived
in this area? _____
17. What other communities have you lived in and how long have you lived in
each? (Record in sequence, starting with the present, and working backward).

18. How many persons live in the household? _____
19. How many rooms are there in your house? _____
20. People to room ratio. (Fill in after completion of interview) _____

21. Including all regular sources, about how much would you say your total
income (cash) came to in 1966? (including income from spouse)
AMOUNT \$ _____
22. What kind of work do you do? (Not where you work, but ~~what~~ job you do)

23. Where do you work? How far is it from here? (Name of nearest town)

24. What other paying jobs do you have? _____
How many hours a week do you work at them? _____
- ****Questions 25 -27 are to be asked about each job the respondent reports:
25. Does this job last all year?
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

(a) If not, what months are you laid off?

1. from _____ to _____

2. from _____ to _____

3. from _____ to _____

26. Roughly, how many hours a week do you work at this job in Summer? in Winter?

1. Summer _____ Winter _____

2. Summer _____ Winter _____

3. Summer _____ Winter _____

27. What hours of the day do you work in Summer? in Winter?

1. Summer from _____ to _____ Winter from _____ to _____

2. Summer from _____ to _____ Winter from _____ to _____

3. Summer from _____ to _____ Winter from _____ to _____

28. How much free time a week do you usually have in Summer? in Winter?

Summer _____ Winter _____

****Mates Work (if R is married)

29. Is your mate working? NO YES Full-time? _____ Part-time? _____

30. What is your mate's occupation (Give specific description) - (not where he works but what he does.)

31. Where does your mate work? (name of nearest town) _____

32. What other paying jobs does your mate have? (specific) _____

33. Is he (she) often laid off at some time during the year? _____

If so, during which months? _____

34. About how many hours a week does he (she) normally work in Summer? _____

_____ in Winter? _____

FOR THOSE REPORTING PRESENT OCCUPATION AS SMALL BUSINESS OWNER:

35. (a) What kind of business are you in and how much is it worth? _____

(b) How many years have you been in it? _____

36. How many employees do you have? Full-time _____ Part-time _____

QUESTIONS FOR HOUSEWIVES:

37. About how many hours a day would you say you spent in house-work? _____

38. About how many hours are there between the bed-time of children under 12 years of age and your bed-time during the school year? _____

39. What do you usually do during these hours? _____

40. Are your children all in school? _____

How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like? _____

Total Work Hours: S _____ Total Leisure Hours: S _____

W _____ W _____

ASK FOR ALL RESPONDENTS:

41. How many really close friends would you say you have - people you trust and can share confidences with? _____

42. How many live in this community? _____

43. How often do you see each of your three closest friends?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

44. I am interested in knowing what people do in their leisure time, ie. not when sleeping, eating or working. Could you tell me which of these things you do during your free time? (Hand Respondent Card).

LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Hours Spent Per Month								Would You like to par- ticipate more?	If so, Why don't/ can't you?
	Alone		With Friends		With Family		TOTAL HOURS			
	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W		
1. Attend movies or watch T.V.										
2. Attend sporting events										
3. Home improvements, remodeling or gardening										
4. Continuing education (evening, corres.)										
5. Take holiday trip out of town										
6. Community service (youth leadership, civic groups, etc.)										
7. Go for pleasure drive										
8. Drink beer in bar or lounge										
9. Go to a dance										
10. Read books or magazines										
11. Visit or hang around with friends										
12. Church activities (including service)										
13. Play with children										
14. Individual athletics (swimming, skiing, etc.)										
15. Group athletics (volleyball, curling)										
16. Listen to records										
17. Card games, bridge, poker										
18. Participate in cultural activities (arts & crafts, music, drama, etc.)										
19. Sewing or knitting										
20. Attend cultural activities (plays, concerts, etc.)										

21. Clubs & associations,
(Legions, Kinsmen,
Masons, etc.)

22. Outdoor activities
(camping, fishing,
hunting, etc.)

23. Other

24. Other

TOTALS:

WINTER

SUMMER

Time Spent Alone

Time Spent With Friends

Time Spent With Family

Time Spent In A Club

TOTAL TIME

45. Of all these activities which do you find most satisfying in Summer?

In Winter? (Rank these)

SUMMER

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

WINTER

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Ask for each activity:

46. Are you active in an organization or club that is related to this activity?

SUMMER

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

WINTER

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

47. What problems have you experienced in participating in each of these activities?

SUMMER

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

WINTER

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

RESPONDENT'S DESIRED ACTIVITIES

What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?

LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Would you like to do this activity alone?	Would you like to do this activity with family or friends?	Structure vs. Non Structure Would you like to do it with a group? a In a group with b In an informal elected leaders group whenever and scheduled meetings? you felt like it?	Why Haven't you been able to do this activity?
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

49. Which of these activities would you most ~~like~~ to try? (Rank these in order of preference)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Questions regarding each:

50. Do you read any books or magazines related to this activity? (Record names if possible)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

51. Have you ever tried to organize a group of people interested in this activity?

1. _____ ETC.

2. _____ ETC.

3. _____ ETC.

52. What do you really need in order to participate in this activity? (ie. equipment, more time, facilities, etc. - be specific)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

TIME SPENT IN FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS

Questions b - h are asked for each organization

a) What organizations or clubs do you belong to?

b) Offices held and regular duties performed?

c) How many regular meetings are there per month (give numerical answer)

d) Number of meetings attended a month?

e) How many hours do you spend a month in club activities?

f) How many special club duties did you assume last year?

g) Do you expect to be more active or less active in the future. Why so?

h) Are there annual dues; if so how much?

S W S W S W S W

54. Would you like to join any organizations or clubs? _____ If yes, which ones? _____

55. Are there any other official positions you have ever held in the community, on the School Board, Church Executive, other organizations? If yes, what positions, in what organizations? _____

56. Are you a member of a church or do you attend church? _____
If so, what church do you belong to or attend? _____

57. What church offices do you have, or what regular church duties do you perform: _____

58. About how often do you attend church services? (Check one answer in each column)

more than once a week _____

Every time there is a service etc. _____

about once a week _____

about 2 or 3 times a month _____

Less than every time there is a service _____

1 - 4 times a year _____

never _____ other _____

59. How many hours do you spend a month in church affairs? (Include time spent in services)

During Summer _____ During Winter _____

60. What special church projects did you participate in last year? _____

61. Do you expect to be more active or less active in the future? _____

Why so? _____

62. Below you will find a list of leisure time activities; please rank these pastimes (Hand R Card here)

Which do you like best? (number as 1)

Which do you like next to the best? (number as 2)

Which do you like least? (number as 4)

Which do you like next to the least (number as 3)

FEMALE

MALE

Rank:

Rank:

_____ Putter in kitchen or putter
in garden

_____ Tinker with car or hunt or
fish.

_____ Go to parties or visit with
friends

_____ Go to parties or chat with
friends

_____ Watch T.V. or read

_____ Watch T.V. or read

_____ Play in musical group or
participate in amateur theatre

_____ Play in musical group or par-
ticipate in amateur drama.

_____ Oil/Water paint or ceramics.

_____ Oil/Water paint or ceramics

_____ Swimming/golf or badminton/
volleyball

_____ Hockey/baseball or swimming/golf

63. What leisure time opportunities are there in this area for people in your age group that you know of? _____

64. Do you regard these as adequate for the area? If NO, ask: What do you think is needed? _____

65. Do you feel that recreation facilities are run in a fair manner so everyone has an equal chance to use them? If NO - In what way is it not? (Record complete details). _____

66. Is there anything about the way your recreational facilities are run that prevents you using them as much as you would like? (If so, record complete details) _____

67. Do you think that there are adequate recreation opportunities for young people (8 - 25 years), in this area: If not, in what way is it not? (in detail)

68. What new opportunities or facilities are needed for youth? (Ages 8 - 25)

69. At the end of the work day, how tired are you?
 (a) completely exhausted, can't do anything much _____
 (b) tired, but able to work around the house or go out and enjoy myself?

 (c) hardly tired at all _____
 (d) other (specify) _____
70. (a) Would you say:
 (1) you get more satisfaction from your work, or _____
 (2) from the things you do when you are not working _____
 (b) Why? _____
 (c) If 2: What things? _____
71. If you had a choice, would you work:
 (a) longer hours for more money _____
 (b) the same hours for the same money, or _____
 (c) shorter hours for less money _____
 Why? _____

72. Do you subscribe to any newspapers? _____

If yes, which ones? _____

73. Do you subscribe to any magazines? _____

If yes, which ones? If it is an uncommon publication indicate type:

religious, farm, ethnic, woman's etc. _____

74. Do you own a T.V. set? _____ (If not, ask for radio) _____

75. How many hours a week would you say you watch T.V.? In Winter _____

In Summer _____

76. If you (had) have ready access to a T.V. set, and had the time, which programs would you like to watch? _____

77. About how many hours a week do you spend reading the paper or magazines?

In Summer? _____ In Winter? _____

78. What are your favorite radio programs? _____

We are interested in how convenient it is for people to vote around here at election time. Do you remember, did you vote in the

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Remember</u>	<u>Not Eligible</u>
79. 1967 Provincial Election?	_____	_____	_____	_____
80. 1965 Federal Election?	_____	_____	_____	_____
81. Last local election?	_____	_____	_____	_____

82. Most of the time, how closely do you follow Provincial politics? (in the news)

Very closely _____ Fairly closely _____ Not too closely _____ Not at all _____

83. How would you describe the general condition of your health during the last three years?

Excellent _____

Good _____

Fair _____

Poor _____

Very Poor _____

84. Do you now have health problems or handicaps which interfere with any recreational activities you would like to engage in?

_____ yes, have health problems or handicaps which do interfere

_____ yes, have health problems, but they do not interfere

_____ no, no health problems.

If yes, what are they? _____

85. How many children do you have? _____

sex _____ age _____

sex _____ age _____

sex _____ age _____

sex _____ age _____

sex _____ age _____

sex _____ age _____

sex _____ age _____

sex _____ age _____

86. Think of the things that are most important to you. Which three things

on this card are the most important to you in the long run? (Hand R. Card)

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-------|
| (a) | making money and buying things | _____ |
| (b) | doing things for other people | _____ |
| (c) | keeping fit and healthy | _____ |
| (d) | politics and community affairs | _____ |
| (e) | religious activities | _____ |
| (f) | being liked and respected by others | _____ |
| (g) | being highly skilled in what I do | _____ |
| (h) | being a just and honest person | _____ |
| (i) | family ties and relationships | _____ |
| (j) | being independent and one's own boss | _____ |

If you had to decide, which one of these three is most important to you. _____

87. Would you say that recreation facilities in this area are too widely scattered among the various communities, or too concentrated in a few communities? _____
88. Why so? _____
89. Do you or other members of your family have trouble finding transportation to existing recreational facilities? _____
90. If new facilities are built in area, do you think they ought to be more or less centralized than existing facilities are? _____
91. Why so? _____
92. What kinds of recreation do you engage in outside of this area? (i.e. beyond neighbouring communities). Where do you engage in them and during what part of the year (summer or winter)?

ACTIVITY

AREA

SEASON OF YEAR

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

93. Would you say that there is a greater need in this area for more organized recreational activities - like bowling or curling tournaments or little league baseball - or for unorganized activities - like picnics or family recreation which the family plans for itself? CHECK ONE.

Organized _____ Unorganized _____

94. Why? _____
95. What age group of people in the Lethbridge area do you think most urgently needs to have more recreation facilities or programs available to them? _____
96. Why? _____
97. What kinds of facilities or programs do you think they need? _____

98. Who would you say ought to take the lead in developing these new facilities or programs? (If government - Federal, Provincial or Municipal) _____

99. Why? _____

100. If more recreation leadership is needed - people to coach hockey and baseball teams, sponsor teen clubs, and teenage dances - give instruction in crafts, music, dance and drama, etc. - do you think these people should be volunteers from the community or furnished by the government?

101. (If Government) Federal _____ Provincial _____ or Municipal _____

102. Why? (Regarding Community or Government) _____

103. (If Volunteers) If it were becoming more difficult to recruit volunteers in the community, would you have any suggestions how to get more people to volunteer? _____

104. Would you be willing to serve as a volunteer worker in community projects if asked? _____

105. How much time per month would you be willing to give to projects in which you are interested? _____

Here are some statements which some people agree with and some people disagree with. How do you feel about each one?

YES

NO

106. _____ Nowadays, a person has to live pretty much for today, and let tomorrow take care of itself.

107. _____ In spite of what some people say, the life of the average man is getting worse, not better.

108. _____ It's hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future.

109. _____ These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count upon.

110. _____ There's little use in writing to government officials, because they aren't really interested in the problems of the average man.

111. If you had your choice, would you most like to be:

successful_____independent_____or, well liked_____

112. (a) Would you say that it is all right for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do?

YES_____NO_____

How strongly do you feel about this?

very strongly?_____fairly strongly?_____not too strongly?_____

113. (b) Would you say that most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life? YES_____NO_____

How strongly do you feel about this?

very strongly?_____fairly strongly?_____not too strongly?_____

114. (c) If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation?

YES_____NO_____

How strongly do you feel about this?

very strongly?_____fairly strongly?_____not too strongly?_____

115. Here is a list of the various ways people find out about things. Which would you say are the three most important to you? (try to avoid defining "things". If pressed, say politics, important events).

(Hand R. Card)

radio_____Church_____personal experience_____

T.V._____School_____talking with people _____
you know

Books_____Newspapers_____Others_____

Movies_____Magazines_____

116. Are you able to visit a library? _____

117. (If Not) Why? _____

118. Are you taking music lessons? (Musical instrument or voice) _____

119. (If Not) Would you do so if qualified teachers were available _____

120. Are you taking art lessons? (oil/water color, painting, pottery,
sculpture, etc. private or through a school) _____

121. (If Not) Would you do so if qualified teachers were available? _____

122. Are there any activities you now participate in which charge fees?
(swimming, curling etc.) _____

123. (If so) What activities and how much do they cost: _____

124. Would you say the fees charged are fair? _____

125. (If not) Why? _____

126. Are there any activities you would like to participate in, which you do
not participate in because of the fees charged? _____

127. (If so) What activities and how much are the fees for each? _____

128. Do you have anyone besides your wife (husband) and children living with
you at the present time? (Do not include hired help_

RELATIONSHIP

AGE

RELATIONSHIP

AGE

129. Thinking of the summer, what outdoor activity do you like? (Use card with activities listed).

best? _____ second? _____

third? _____

130. Do you participate in each of these activities as often as you would like? (Use card with activities listed)

best? _____ second? _____

third? _____

131. If NO - why not? _____

best? _____

second? _____

third? _____

132. Is there any summer outdoor activity in which you would like to engage, but do not for some reason? _____

133. If YES, What activity? _____

134. If NO - Why don't you? _____

135. Did you (and your family) take a vacation (lasting more than 3 days)

AWAY FROM HOME during the past 12 months? _____

136. If YES - when did you take it? Month _____

137. Where did you go? _____

138. About how many miles did you travel altogether? _____

139. Did you go by private automobile or some other way? _____

If other(s) - list _____

140. How many days were you away? _____

141. How many people were in your party? _____

142. How many days were spent visiting friends or relatives? _____

143. (For SUMMER VACATION - more than a week-end (extended also) type trip_
Looking at the list, which of those activities did you take part in during
your vacation trip?

ACTIVITY	Which activities did you take part in dur- ing your vacation trip	On how many different days did you?	Did you -at publicly owned or operated/ or privately owned?
1. Camping			
2. Fishing			
3. Hunting			
4. Bicycling			
5. Horseback riding			
6. Driving for pleasure			
7. Canoeing			
8. Sailing			
9. Other boating			
10. Swimming			
11. Water skiing			
12. Playing outdoor games or sports			
13. Mountain climbing			
14. Hiking			
15. Nature walks, etc.			
16. Picnics			
17. Walking for pleasure			
18. Sightseeing			
19. Attending outdoor sports events			
20. Attending outdoor concerts, etc.			
21. Reading			

22. Cards

23. Sunbathing

24. Relaxing

25. Other

144. Did you (and your family) take a weekend or extended week-end trip during June, July, August, or September of last year? _____

If YES- How many? _____

145. Starting with your most recent trip, where did you go on each of these?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

146. What was the major purpose of your trip?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

147. About how many miles did you travel altogether?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

148. Did you go by private automobile or some other way? (enter means used)

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

149. How many days were you away on your trip?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

150. How many people were in your party?

(a)

(b)

(c)

151. Looking at the list, which of these activities did you take part in during your weekend or extended weekend trip? (During June, July, August and September)

ACTIVITY	Which activities did you take part in during your vacation trip?	On how many different days did you?--	Did you - at publicly owned or operated/or privately owned?
----------	--	---------------------------------------	---

1. Camping

2. Fishing

3. Hunting

4. Bicycling

5. Horseback riding

6. Driving for pleasure

7. Canoeing

8. Sailing

9. Other boating

10. Swimming

11. Water Skiing

12. Playing outdoor

games or sports

13. Mountain climbing

14. Hiking

15. Nature walks, etc.

16. Picnics

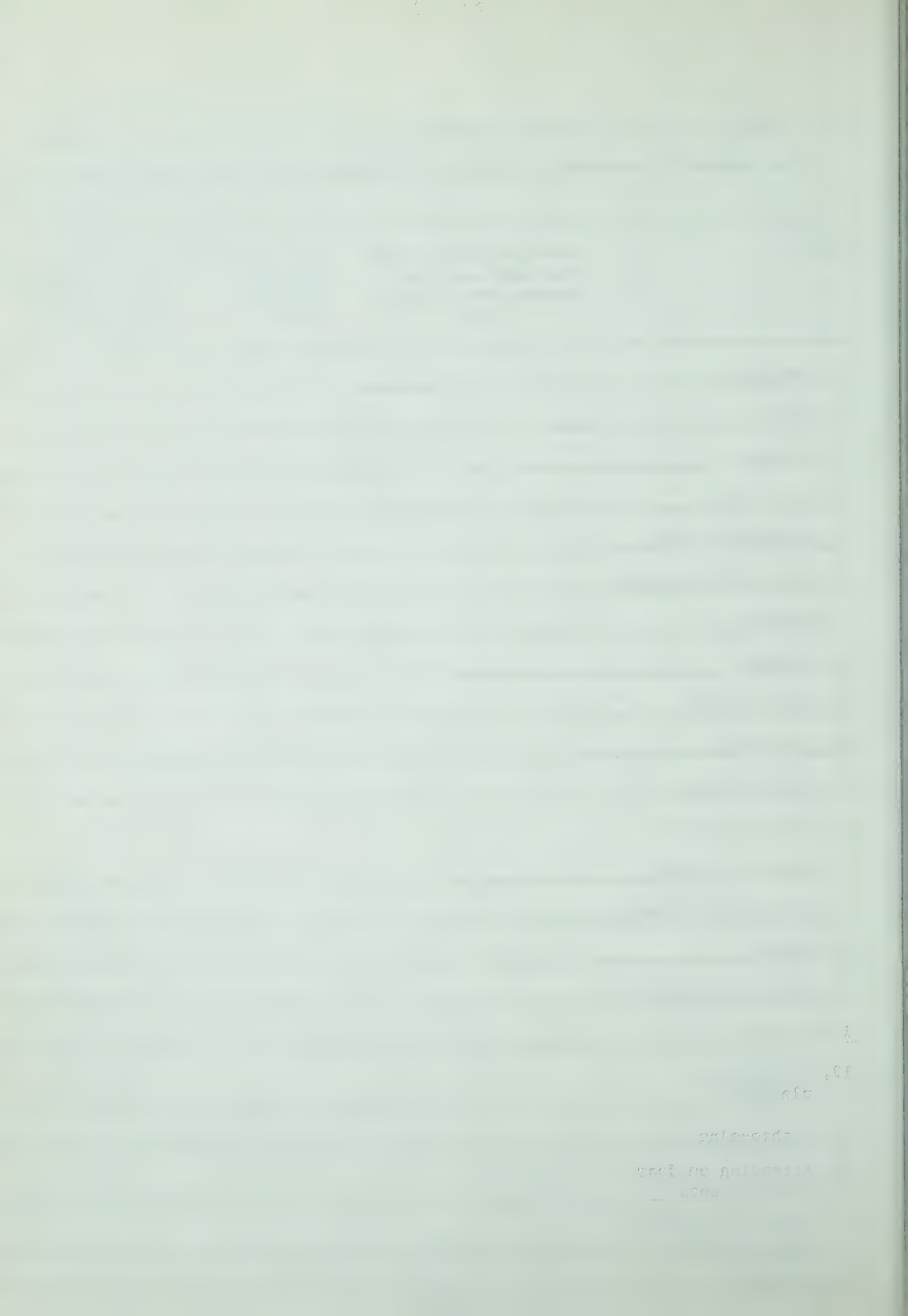
17. Walking for
pleasure

18. Sightseeing

19. Attending outdoor
sports events

20. Attending outdoor
concerts, etc.

21. Reading



1

1911

1911

1911

1911

22. Cards

23. Sunbathing

24. Relaxing

25. Other

152. Looking at the list of overnight facilities, check those which you:

Have used in
past 12 months

How many diff-
erent times have
you used?

Would consider
using on future
trips.

1. Hotel or Lodge

2. Motel

3. Trailer Park

4. Public campground with
trailer facilities

5. Public campground without
trailer facilities

6. Developed campground
(with stoves, washrooms)

7. Public campground
underdeveloped

8. Primitive areas

9. Other

153. If you were planning to use a public campground during the next year,
which facilities would you consider?

NECESSARY

PREFERABLE

1. Trailer space _____
2. Wood stove _____
3. Running water (piped) _____
4. Outhouse _____
5. Washroom with running water _____
6. Picnic table _____
7. Swimming facilities _____
8. Boating facilities
 -canoeing
 -sailing
 -outboard motor
 -water skiing

9. Nearby stores _____
10. Fishing nearby _____
11. Hunting in area _____
12. Other _____

123. It was found that

which facilities would

1. Toilet area

2. Wood stove

3. Running water (piped)

4. Outhouse

5. Washroom with tub

6. Picnic table

7. Stove: 1964 1968

8. Boating fuel 1968

-cabinets

-sailor

-outboard motor

-water skis

9. Ready access

10. Fishing gear

11. Boating in area

12. Other

154. Did you (and your family) take a trip (full week-end or longer) during
the WINTER MONTHS of last year? _____

155. If YES - How many? _____

156. Starting with your most recent trip, where did you go on each of these?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

157. What was the major purpose of your trip?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

158. About how many miles did you travel altogether?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

159. Did you go by private automobile or some other way? (enter means used)

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

160. How many days were you away on your trip?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

161. How many people were in your party?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

are you (and your family) in

the winter months of last

155. If YES - How many:

156. Section with your work:

(a)

(b)

(c)

157. What was the most important

(a)

(b)

(c)

158. About how many

(a)

(b)

(c)

159. Did you

(a)

(b)

(c)

160. How many have you

(a)

(b)

in your family

162. Looking at the list of WINTER activities, which ones did you take part in during your trip?

ACTIVITIES	Which activities did you take part in during the trip?	On how many different days did you --	Public or Private
------------	--	---------------------------------------	-------------------

1. Skiing

2. Curling

3. Skating

4. Tobogganning

5. Motor tobogganing

6. Ice hockey

163. Does anyone in this household

	Own a--	Plan to purchase a -- within next two years?	If so, when?
--	---------	--	--------------

1. Boat without mechanical power

2. Motor-powered boat not suitable for water skiing

3. Tent large enough to stand in

4. Tent camper

5. Vacation trailer or camper

6. Motor toboggan

7. Full ski equipment

8. Golf clubs

12/12/1912

ACTIVITIES

1. Swimming

2. Canoeing

3. Skating

4. Ice hockey

5. Motor boat racing

6. Ice hockey

101. Canoe

1. Boat with out

motor

2. Motor-powered boat

available for use

3. Tent (air)

to stand in

4. Tent canopy

5. Weather station

164. What sporting events (both amateur and professional ie. stock car racing, rodeo, little league, etc.) have you attended during the last year?

<u>SUMMER</u>	<u>NO. OF</u>	<u>WINTER</u>	<u>NO. OF</u>
(a) _____	_____	_____	_____
(b) _____	_____	_____	_____
(c) _____	_____	_____	_____
(d) _____	_____	_____	_____

165. What recreational facilities do you feel should be provided through action of government agencies?

City _____

Provincial _____

Federal _____

166. What recreation facilities do you feel should be provided through action of private or commercial (clubs, organizations, churches) organizations?

167. What recreation programs do you feel should be provided through action of governmental agencies?

City _____

Provincial _____

Federal _____

168. What recreation programs do you feel should be provided through action of private or commercial (clubs, organizations, churches) organizations? _____

169. Are you undertaking a "do-it-yourself" home improvement project? _____

170. If YES- how many hours per week do you spend on it? _____

What is the purpose of the study?

1.

187. What

of the

City

Provincial

Federal

188. What

of the

189. What

Government

City

Provincial

Federal

190. What is the purpose of the study?

1. What is the purpose of the study?

191. What is the purpose of the study?

192. What is the purpose of the study?

EVALUATION

Date Of Interview _____ Location _____

Place: _____ Interviewer: _____
(kitchen, barn, etc.)

Did the respondent have any trouble understanding you or vice versa?

How good was rapport? _____

How highly motivated was the respondent to participate in the interview?

beginning _____ middle _____ end _____

Could you easily go back to this person and get more information?

What kinds of interruptions occurred, and how long did they last?

Was the spouse present? _____ Did he (she) influence R? _____

How would you evaluate or describe the interview, in general terms?

What did you

learn?

Interviewer:

How good was therapy?

How highly motivated was the respondent to start therapy?

Respondent: _____

Could you easily go back to this person and get more information?

What kinds of interruptions occurred, and how often?

Was the spouse present?

How would you evaluate or describe

The purpose of this report is to
 as possible regarding the present
 youth. - Research is being done
 by the Research Council and
 will be made in the
 facilities. The
 will be a list of the

Address:

APPENDIX B

1. ☐

6. ☐

7. ☐

10. ☐

9. ☐

(b) Program (Check one)

(General)

(c) ☐ By what field

10. Where were you born?

City or Village

Province

11. Where was your father born?

City or Village

Province



APPENDIX B

HIGH SCHOOL RECREATION SCHEDULE

The purpose of this questionnaire is to find out as much information as possible regarding the recreation interests and needs of high school-age youth. Research is being carried on in several communities under the direction of the Research Branch of the Alberta Department of Youth. This information will be used in the planning and development of new recreation programs and facilities. Information contained in this questionnaire is confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only.

1. Address _____
2. City or Community _____
3. How long have you lived there? _____
4. What other towns in Alberta have you lived in?
- (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____
5. How many years have you lived in each area?
- (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____
6. School _____
7. Sex M F (Please circle one)
8. Age _____
9. (a) Grade in School (Check one) 10____, 11____, 1st year 12 ____.
2nd year 12 ____.
- (b) Program (Check one) Matriculation____, Vocational ____, General ____.
- (c) (If Vocational)- Specify what field _____
10. Where were you born?
- | City or Village | Province | Country |
|-----------------|----------|---------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
11. Where was your father born?
- | City or Village | Province | Country |
|-----------------|----------|---------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
12. Where was your mother born?
- | City or Village | Province | Country |
|-----------------|----------|---------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

200 0 07
12000 02

10. When you are

City of Illinois

11. When you are

City of Illinois

13. How many years of formal schooling did your parents complete?

Father _____ Mother _____

14. What is your father's or male guardian's job now or when he was last employed? (precise occupational title)

15. Did you have a job last summer? _____

16. (If so) What did you do? _____

17. How many hours a week did you work? _____

18. What hours did you work? From _____ to _____

19. How many months did the job last? _____

20. If you did not have a job during the summer, what did you do? _____

21. Are you currently holding a part-time job? _____

22. (If so) What do you do? _____

23. How many hours a week do you work? _____

24. During what hours of the day do you work? on week-days only _____

on week-ends only _____

25. Roughly, how many hours each evening do you spend studying? _____

26. How many hours on a week-end? _____

27. What church do you belong to or attend? _____

28. What church related groups (ie. Teen Club) do you belong to? _____

29. How many times a month does this group meet? _____

30. What offices do you hold (or have held) in the youth group? _____

What is your father's or male relative's occupation?

(Specify occupation, if any)

12. Did you have a job last year?

13. (If no) What did you do?

14. How many hours a week did you work?

15. What hours did you work?

16. How many months did the job last?

17. If you did not have a job during the year, why not?

18. Are you currently holding a position?

19. (If no) What do you do?

20. How many hours a week do you work?

21. During what part of the year did you work?

22. Roughly, how many hours each week did you work?

23. How many hours on a week-end?

24. What church do you belong to, if any?

25. Have you ever been in the military service?

26. How many times have you been in the military service?

27. How many times have you been in the military service?

31. About how often do you attend church? (Check one answer in each column)

() more than once a week

() everytime there is a service

() about once a week

() less than everytime there is
a service

() about 2 or 3 times a month

() 2 or 3 times a year

() never

() other

32. How many hours do you spend a month in church affairs? (Include time spent in service)

During Summer _____ During Winter _____

33. What special church projects did you participate in last year? (service projects, camps, etc.)

34. Regarding church affairs, do you expect to be more active or less active in the future?

35. Why so? _____

36. Do you feel that this is a pretty good area for teenagers to live in? _____

37. Why so or why not? - _____

38. How many really close friends would you say you have - people you trust and can share confidences with?

39. How many of them attend your school?



40. About how often do you see each of your three closest friends? (Check one box for each friend)

Friends	Daily	Weekends Only	5 days per wk.	1 or 2 times/wk.	1 or 2 times/month	less than once a month
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I

II

III

41. What kinds of things do you do with each of them?

I

II

III

42. If you had (have) access to a T.V. set, and had the time, which programs would you like to watch?

43. Would you say that recreation facilities in this area are too widely scattered among various communities or too concentrated in a few communities?

(Check one) () too widely scattered () too concentrated

Why so? _____

44. Which would you say is the more important to you personally: organized recreational activities, like bowling or curling tournaments, league baseball, school or community sponsored and supervised dances and parties, or informal get-togethers in which there are no special plans or arrangements? (Please check one)

() organized activities
() informal activities

Why? _____

1. 1955-1956
2. 1957-1958
3. 1959-1960
4. 1961-1962
5. 1963-1964
6. 1965-1966
7. 1967-1968
8. 1969-1970
9. 1971-1972
10. 1973-1974
11. 1975-1976
12. 1977-1978
13. 1979-1980
14. 1981-1982
15. 1983-1984
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20. 1993-1994
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24. 2001-2002
25. 2003-2004
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27. 2007-2008
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78. 2109-2110
79. 2111-2112
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45. What is your most common means of transportation to recreation facilities?

In Winter _____

In Summer _____

46. How often do you have trouble finding transportation to recreation facilities?

In Winter Never _____ In Summer: Never _____

1-3 time a month _____

1-3 times a month _____

4 or more times
per month _____

4 or more times
per month _____

47. About how often do you have use of a car?

_____ Never

_____ 1 - 3 times per month

_____ 4 - 10 times per month

_____ 11 or more times per month, including always.

48. We are interested in knowing what you do when you are not attending school or working. This would include after school sports and club activities, but NOT activities during school hours (ie. physical education, etc.)

Enter the appropriate NUMBER OF TIMES PER MONTH you participate in each of the following activities. Make sure you indicate whether you do this activity in summer or winter.

as that is your case. And if

in winter

List Of Activities

Time Spent Per Month
Winter Summer

1. Bowling

2. Camping

3. Riding

4. Football

5. Golf

6. Track and Field

7. Archery

8. Soccer

9. Tennis

10. Softball or Baseball

11. Skating (Ice)

12. Skiing

13. Tobogganing

14. Ice Hockey

15. Hunting or Fishing

16. Gymnastics

17. Badminton

18. Table Tennis

19. Volleyball

20. Basketball

21. Swimming

22. Curling

23. Folk Dancing

1981 OF 1981

1981 OF 1981

1981 OF 1981

1981 OF 1981

24. Painting, sketching or ceramics

25. Drama

26. Musical Instrument or Vocal

27. Sewing & Needlework

28. Cooking

29. Cards, bridge, etc.

30. Go to cafe or drive-in restaurant

31. Drinking

32. Go to dances or parties (hours
not time)

33. Visit with friends

34. Take holiday trips out of town

35. Drive to nearby town or city

36. Go for pleasure drive

37. Read Books (no. read per month)

38. Listen to Records (No. of
hours per month)

39. Watch T.V. (No. of programs
per month)

40. Collecting stamps & other
collecting hobbies

41. Attend sporting events

42. Attend movies

43. Work on cars

44. Other (specify)

45. Other (specify)

49. Of all these activities, which of these do you enjoy the most in Summer?

In Winter? (Starting with the most preferred activity, list in order of preference)

SUMMER

WINTER

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

50. Are you active in an organization or club that is related to each of these activities? If so, indicate the club related to each activity listed in Item 49 in which you are active.

SUMMER

WINTER

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

51. About how many times a month do you go on dates?

52. Do you usually date the same person (going steady) or date different persons?

53. Do you feel that recreation facilities in this area are run in a fair manner so everyone has an equal chance to use them?

(If no, why not:) _____

54. What recreation facilities do you use which charge fees?

List: _____

55. Do you consider any of these fees unfair?

(If so, which ones?)

56. What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do? (List these at the left and fill out the boxes to their right)

<u>Would you like to do it with a group?</u>		<u>Why haven't you been able to do this activity?</u>
a. In a group with elected leaders and scheduled meetings? (Yes or No)	b. In an informal group whenever you felt like it? (Yes or No)	

SUMMER

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

WINTER

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

57. Which three of all these activities would you most like to try?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

58. What do you really need in order to participate in this activity?

(ie. equipment, more time, facilities, etc. Be specific)

1. _____

2. _____

59. How much schooling do you hope to complete?

60. What do you expect to be doing after you leave high school?

61. If you had your choice, what kind of work would you like to do?

62. What is your family's approximate yearly income? (Check income category)

() \$3,000 or less

() \$7,001 - \$8,500

() \$3,001 - \$4,000

() \$8,501 - \$10,000

() \$4,001 - \$5,000

() \$10,001 - \$13,000

() \$5,001 - \$6,000

() \$13,001 - or above

() \$6,001 - \$7,000

63. What recreational opportunities are there in this area for people in your age group?

SUMMER? _____

WINTER? _____



How many times
each month do
you attend
meetings or
events?

How many hours each
month do you spend
in these club
activities?

64. What school-related clubs or organizations do you belong to? (For example: Science club, Student Council, Debating Club, Booster Club, etc.)

List:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

65. What inter-school sports do you participate in?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

lvi

66. What intra-mural sports have you participated in?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

67. What clubs or organizations do you belong to which are neither related to school or church? (for example: Scouts, 4-H, etc.)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



68. What official positions (do you hold/have you held) in these clubs or organizations? (For example, President, Secretary, etc.)

List:	<u>Office</u>	<u>Club</u>
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

69. Have you ever seriously considered or are you presently considering dropping out of school?

70. Have any of your friends dropped out of school? _____

71. If you had your choice, would you most like to be:

() successful () independent () well-liked

72. (a) Would you say that it is all right for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do? () yes () no
How strongly do you feel about this?

() very strongly () fairly strongly () not too strongly

73. (b) Would you say that most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life? () yes () no
How strongly do you feel about this?

() very strongly () fairly strongly () not too strongly

74. (c) If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation? () yes () no
How strongly do you feel about this?

() very strongly () fairly strongly () not too strongly

Here are some statements which some people agree with and some people disagree with.

How do you feel about each one?

- | | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> | |
|-----|------------|-----------|---|
| 75. | _____ | _____ | Nowadays, a person has to live pretty much for today and let tomorrow take care of itself. |
| 76. | _____ | _____ | In spite of what some people say, the life of the average man is getting worse, not better. |
| 77. | _____ | _____ | It's hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future. |
| 78. | _____ | _____ | There's little use in writing to government officials because they aren't interested really in the problems of the average man. |
| 79. | _____ | _____ | These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count upon. |

80. How do you feel about students who drop out of school? _____

NAME OF CATTLE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

SEX: _____

MANAGER: _____

APPENDIX C

2. FORMS FOR CATTLE

4. SEASON _____

SEASON FOR THIS CATTLE

APPENDIX C

LETHBRIDGE

Department Of Youth

Research Branch

RECREATION SURVEY

NAME OF OUTLET:

ADDRESS:

PHONE:

MANAGER AND/OR OWNER:

1. FACILITIES (ROOMS, POOLS, RINKS, BLEACHERS, ETC.)

TYPE	SIZE	CAPACITY	OTHER INFORMATION (equipment etc.)
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

2. HOURS OF OPERATION

A. SEASON _____

B. GENERAL OPERATION _____

3. RECENT CHANGES IN HOURS OF OPERATION FOR THIS PROGRAM

4. RESULT



5. TARGET GROUPS (Of Program, Of General Operation)

6. FEE STRUCTURE (SPECIFY UNIT)

MEMBERSHIP

USER

MENTAL

ENTRANCE

ADMISSION

7. PROGRAM

NAME / TYPE

AGE GROUP

PARTICIPANTS' YEARLY

MALE

FEMALE

TOTAL

[illegible]

8. AVERAGE WEEKLY (OR OTHER UNIT)

Attendance For Operating Year _____

9. POTENTIAL WEEKLY (OR OTHER UNIT)

Attendance For Operating Year _____

10. RATIO OF ACTUAL TO POTENTIAL USE

11. CAN FACILITIES BE RENTED? YES _____ NO _____

12. CONDITIONS OF RENTAL? _____

13. STAFF

NUMBER	FUNCTION (INSTRUCTOR, COACH, ETC.)	SALARY RANGE LEADERSHIP ONLY
--------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

14. QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR LEADERSHIP STAFF (EXPERIENCE, TRAINING, ASSOCIATION)

15. IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP STAFF? YES _____ NO _____

16. HAS PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THIS PROGRAM MADE IT HIGHLY PROFITABLE: _____

PROFITABLE _____ MARGINAL _____



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Page 62

Page 63

1. Church of

2. House of
Bishops

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D

LETHBRIDGE

Department Of Youth

Research Branch

RECREATION SURVEY

INVENTORY OF CHURCHES

NAME OF CHURCH: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CLERIC: _____

PHONE: _____

AREA NO. _____

1. Church Membership _____

2. What facilities are available: (Church Proper, General Purpose Rooms,
Kitchens, etc.)

TYPE	SIZE	CAPACITY	ACTUAL USE HOURS/WEEK	EQUIPMENT

3. Can these facilities be rented? YES _____ NO _____

4. What are the conditions of rental (other than fees)? _____

5. List non-church groups that use church facilities?

6. At what times do recreational programs in the church operate:

7. During what seasons do recreational programs operate?

8. List the target groups of recreational programs (young people, old people church members, derelicts, etc.)

9. Would you describe the programs sponsored by your church? Program (church proper, auxiliary, youth groups, etc.)

NAME/TYPE	AGE GROUP (S)	MEMBERSHIP	PARTICIPANTS YEARLY		
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL

10. How are these programs funded: _____

11. Is there a fee structure (specify unit).

Membership	User	Rental

12. What would be the yearly income (to what extent are recreational programs subsidized?)

Membership	User	Rental

13. Are other programs anticipated for ensuing year (1968)? List:

14. Are recreation programs directed by young people or by adults?

(17 under -18 over)

[illegible]

YES	NO

[The page contains several horizontal lines, likely representing redacted information or a placeholder for a signature.]

APPENDIX E

STUDY GUIDE

CONCERNING THE 1970

RESEARCH

RESEARCH OF RESEARCHERS

Sections

Title of Program

1. Number of Classes

1. 1970

1970 April - June

APPENDIX E

1971 July - August

1972 Sept - Dec

1973 Jan. - March

2. Please note the number of the first and last of the 1970-1971
currently being held.

APPENDIX E

LETHBRIDGE

Department Of Youth

Research Branch

INVENTORY OF RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS (INSTRUCTIONAL)

Section: _____

Title Of Program: _____

1. Number of Classes

City Wide			Area		
Initiated	Cancelled	%	Initiated	Cancelled	%

II April-June

III July - August

IV - Sept - Dec.

I Jan. - March

2. Please list the neighborhoods and describe the facilities where classes are currently being held.

Facility

Neighborhood	Building	Space	Capacity	Equipment	Comments
--------------	----------	-------	----------	-----------	----------

3. If the facilities are not owned by the city, what contractual arrangements have been made for their use?

4. Have any matters of policy resulted in cancellations of classes in this program during the past year? (written or unwritten?)

5. Have there been any cancellations for reasons other than policy (attendance, time conflicts, lack of leadership?) How frequent have such cancellations occurred?

II 67

III 67

IV 67

I 68

6. Is the program seasonal? Why?

7. Is the program offered daily, weekly, monthly? Why? State Policy.

8. What is the per class program time (in hours?) State policy. State reasons.

9. Is there a fee levied for the program? State policy. State reasons.

10. Is the program co-educational or not? State policy. State reasons.

11. May out-of-town persons participate in this program? Are there special conditions they must meet? State policy.

12. Registration and Attendance

Registration			Registration			Attendance			Classes	Att/Classes
C	O	T	C	O	T	C	O	T		
II										
III										
IV										
I										

C = City

O = Out of Town

T = Total

13. What age restrictions are placed on the program? State policy. State reasons.

14. What is the actual age distribution of participants in this program?

pre-school _____ High School _____
elementary _____ Young adult _____
junior high _____ Senior Citizen _____

15. Allocation of programs. What conditions have to be met before a request for this program is considered legitimate? (How do you establish priorities?) Is this policy?

16. Are the objectives of this specific program written? If so, attach a copy. If not, state them here. --

17. Is there a written content outline for this program? If so, attach here. If not, state.

18. What other agencies are involved in setting up this program? (school boards, service clubs, etc.) What are their functions in the ongoing program? State reasons. State policy.

19. Use Of Program Time. What percentage of the instructor's time is spent teaching (leading) the group?

20. What percentage is spent teaching (leading) individuals.

21. What percentage of his time is spent supervising activities?

22. State policy as to the number of participants per instructor.

23. What was the actual number of registrants per instructor (final session)?

II	IV
_____	_____
III	I
_____	_____

24. Is there a written outline of the objectives and curriculum of the most recent major instructor education program? If so, attach; if not, draw up and attach.

25. What percentage of instructors currently working in this program have taken at least one in-service education program (for this program)?

26. What is the salary range for instructors?

27. What is the policy with respect to using volunteers as instructors?

28. Can a volunteer act in the place of the instructor? State policy.

29. Is there a minimum age for volunteer instructors (Policy?)

30. If volunteers have been used in this program, how old were they?

31. Is preference given to males or females for volunteer positions?

Males _____ Females _____ None _____

32. State policy. State reasons.

33. What has been the percentage of males among volunteers leaders?

34. What are the minimal academic qualifications set down by policy for volunteers?

35. How well are the conditions of this policy met?

36. What is the minimal activity skill qualifications of volunteers required by policy?

37. What personality traits (skills) are desired in volunteer instructors.

APPENDIX F

INDEX OF SOCIAL POSITION

A.B. Hollingshead - Yale University

SEVEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC POSITIONS

1. Higher Executives of Large Concerns, Proprietors and Major Professionals

- a. High Executives: (Value of corporation \$500,000 and above as rated by Dunn and Bradstreet).

Bank Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Assistant Vice Presidents
Businesses - Directors, Presidents, Vice Presidents, Assistant Vice Presidents, Executive Secretaries, Research Directors, Treasurers
High School Principals and School Superintendents.

- b. Proprietors: (Value over \$125,000 by Dunn and Bradstreet).

Brokers, Contractors, Dairy Owners, Farmers, Lumber Dealers

- c. Major Professionals:

Accountants (C.P.A.)	Judges (Superior Courts)
Actuaries	Lawyers
Agronomists	Metallurgists
Architects	Military, Comm. Officers, Major and Above, Officials of the
Artists, Portrait	Executive Branch of Government,
Astronomers	Federal, State, Local, e.g.
Auditors	Mayor, City Manager, City Plan
Bacteriologists	Director, Internal Revenue
Chemical Engineers	Directors
Chemists	Nutritionist (with PH. D)
Clergymen (Professionally Trained)	Physicians
Dentists	Physicists, Research
Economists	Psychologists, Practicing
Editors of Newspapers	Symphony Conductor
Engineers (College Graduates)	Teachers - University, College
Foresters	Veterinarians (Veterinary Surgeons)
Geologists	

2. Business Managers, Proprietors of Medium Sized Businesses, and Lesser Professionals

- a. Business Managers In Large Concerns (Value \$500,000 plus)

Advertising Directors	Manufacturer's Representatives
Branch Managers	Office Managers
Brokerage Salesmen	Personnel Managers
Directors of Purchasing	Police Chief, Sheriff

District Managers
Executive Assistants
Assistant Editors
Govt. Officials, minor, e.g.
 Internal Revenue Agents D.A.
Farm Managers

Postmaster
Production Managers
Publicity Director for University
Sales Engineers
Sales Managers, National Concerns
Store Managers

b. Proprietors of Medium Businesses (Value \$50,000 - \$125,000)

Advertising
Clothing Store
Contractors
Express Company
Fruits, Wholesale
Furniture Business
Jewellers

Farm Owners
Poultry Business
Real Estate Brokers
Rug Business
Theatre
Hardware Store

c. Lesser Professionals

Accountants (C.P.A.)
Chiropodists
Correction Officers
Director of Community House
Engineers (not College Grad)
Finance Writers
Health Educators
Labour Relations Consultants
Librarians

Military Comm. Officers -Lts.,
 Captains
Musicians (Symphony Orchestra)
Nurses
Opticians
Pharmacists
Program Directors, radio & T.V.
Public Health Officers (M.P.H.)
Research Assistants, Univ. (full
time)
Social Workers
Teachers, Elementary & High School

3. Administrative Personnel, Owners Small Businesses, and Minor Professionals

a. Administrative Personnel

Advertising Agents
Chief Clerks
Credit Managers
Insurance Agents
Managers, Departments
Managers, Finance Companies
Passenger Agents - R.R.
Private Secretaries
Purchasing Agents
Traffic Managers
Grain Elevators Operator

Sales Representatives & Salesmen
 of heavy goods, e.g. autos & major
 electrical appliances
Section Heads, Federal, State &
 Local Government Offices
Section Heads, Large Businesses
 & Industries
Service Managers
Shop Managers
Store Managers (Chain)

b. Small Business Owners (\$10,000 - \$50,000)

Art Gallery
Auto Accessories
Awnings
Bakery
Beauty Shop
Boatyard
Brokerage, Insurance
Car Dealers
Cigarette Machines
Cleaning Shops
Clothing
Coal Businesses
Contracting Businesses
Funeral Directors
Garage
Gas Station
Glassware
Grocery-General
Hotel Proprietors
Jewellery
Machine Brokers
Manufacturing
Monuments
Music
Packing Store (liquor)
Paint Contracting
Plumbing

Convalescent Homes
Decorating
Dog Supplies
Dry Goods
Engraving Businesses
Food
Finance Company, local
Fire Extinguishers
5¢ and 10¢ Stores
Florist
Food Equipment
Food Products
Foundry
Poultry
Records and Radios
Restaurants
Roofing Contractor
Shoe
Signs
Tavern
Taxi Company
Tire Shop
Trucking
Trucks and Tractors
Upholstery
Wholesale Outlets
Window Shades
Furniture
Real Estate

c. Semi-Professionals

Actors and Showmen
Professional Athletes
Army M. Sgt. Navy, C.P.O.
Artists, Commercials
Appraisers (Estimators)
Clergymen (not professionally trained)
Concern Managers
Deputy Sheriffs
Interior Decorators
Interpretors, Court
Laboratory Assistants
Morticians
Landscape Planners
Oral Hygienists
Recreation Therapists
Merchant

Photographers
Physio-therapists
Piano Teachers
Pilots, not major airlines
Publicity and Public Relations
Radio, T.V. Announcers and
Engineers
Reporters, Court
Reporters, Newspapers
Surveyors
Title Searchers
Travel Agents
Yard Masters, R.R.
Tool Designers
Grain Buyers -mechanical engineer
Mechanical Engineer

d. Farmers and Ranchers

Farm of Ranch Owners (\$20,000 - \$50,000)

4. Clerical and Sales Workers, Technicians, and Owners of Small Businesses
(Value under \$10,000)

a. Clerical and Sales Workers

Bank Clerks and Tellers
Bill Collectors
Bookkeepers
Business Mach. Operators, Offices
Claims Examiners
Clerical or Stenographic
Conductors, R.R.
Employment Interviewers
Factory Storekeepers
Factory Supervisors
Salesman
Livestock Dealer
Stockkeeper

Post Office Clerks
Route Managers
Sales Clerk eg. Sales of sporting
goods, light goods, etc.
Sergeants and Petty Officer,
Military Service.
Shipping Clerks
Supervisors, Utilities, Factories
Tour Foreman, Post Office
Toll Station, Supervisors
Warehouse Clerks
Ticket Agents for R.R.

b. Technicians

Dental Technicians
Draftsmen
Driving Teachers
Expeditor, Factory
Experimental Tester
Instructors, Telephone Co.
Factory
Inspectors, Weights, Sanitary
Inspector, R.R., Factory
Investigators
Laboratory Technicians
Locomotive Engineers

Operators, P.B.X.
Proofreaders
Safety Supervisors
Supervisors of Maintenance
Technical Assistants
Telephone Co. Supervisors &
PBX Sup.
Timekeepers
Tower Operators, R.R.
Truck Dispatchers
Window Trimmers (Store)
Projectionists

c. Owner of Little Businesses (\$5,000 - \$10,000)

Cabinet Shop
Flower Shop
Grocery

Newstand
Tailor Shop

d. Farmers

Owners (\$10,000 - \$20,000)

5. Skilled Manual Employees

Auto Body Repairers
Bakers
Blacksmiths
Boat Captains (private yacht)
Bookbinders
Boilermakers
Brakemen, R.R.
Brewers
Bulldozer Operators
Butchers
Cabinet Makers
Cable Splicers
Carpenters
Casters (Founders)
Cement Finishers
Cheese Makers
Chefs
Compositors
Diemakers
Diesel Shovel Operators
Electricians
Engravers
Exterminators
Fitters, Gas, Steam
Firemen, City
Firemen, R.R.
Foremen, Construction, Dairy
Gardeners, Landscape (trained)
~~Glass Blowers~~
~~Glaziers~~
Apprentice Projectionist
Repairmen, Home Appliances
Rope Splicers
Sheetmetal Workers (trained)
Shipsmiths
~~Shoe Repairmen~~ (trained)
Stationary Engineers (licensed)
Stewards, Club
Switchmen, R.R.
Tailors (trained)
Telegraphers

Small Farmers

Owners (under \$10,000)

Gunsmiths
Gauge Makers
Hair Stylists
Heat Treaters
Horticulturists
Linemen, Utility
Linotype Operators
Lithographers
Locksmiths
Loom Fixers
Machinists (trained)
Maintenance Foremen
Linoleum Layer (trained)
Masons
Masseurs
Mechanics (trained)
Milkmen
Millwrights
Moulders (trained)
Painters
Paperhangers
Patrolmen, R.R.
Pattern and Model Makers
Piano Tuners
Plumbers
Policemen, City-prison guard
Postmen
Printers
Radio, T.V. Maintenance
Diesel Engine Repair, Maintenance
(trained)
Teletype Operators
Tool Makers
Track Supervisors, R.R.
Tractor-Trailer Trans.
Typographers
Upholsters (trained)
Watchmakers
Weavers
Welders
Yard Supervisors, R.R.

6. Machine Operators and Semi-Skilled Employees

Aides, Hospital	Oilers, R.R.
Apprentices-Electricians, Printers,	Practical Nurses
Steam Fitters, Toolmakers	Pressers, Clothing
Assembly Line Workers	Pump Operators
Bartenders	Receivers and Checkers
Bingo Tenders	Roofers
Building Superintendents (Cust)	Roller skating Instructors
Bus Drivers	Set-up-men, Factories
Chauffers	Shapers
Checkers	Signalmen, RR
Coin Machine Fillers	Solderers, Factory
Cooks, Short Order	Sprayers, Paint
Delivery Men	Steelworkers (not skilled)
Dressmakers, Machine	Stranders, Wire Machines
Elevator Operators	Strippers, Rubber Factory
Enlisted Men, Military Services	Taxi Drivers
Filers, Benders, Buffers	Testers
Foundry Workers	Timers
Garage and Gas Station Assistants	Tire Moulders
(Service Station Attendants)	Waiters, Waitresses (Better places)
Greenhouse Workers	Truck Drivers
Guards, Doorkeepers, Watchmen	Weighers
Housekeepers	Welders, Spot
Meat Cutters and Packers	Winders, Machine
Meter Readers	Wiredrawers, Machine
Operators, Factory Machines	Wine Bottlers
Bridge Tenders	Wood Workers, Machine
Wrappers, Stores and Factories	Section Man R.R.

Farmers

Small Tenants who own little equipment

7. Unskilled Employees

Amusement Park Workers (Bowling	Laborers, Construction
Alleys, Pool Rooms, Life Guards)	Laborers, Unspecified
Ash Removers	Laundry Workers
Attendants, Parking Lots	Messengers
Cafeteria Workers	Platform Men, R.R.
Car Cleaners, R.R.	Peddlers
Carriers, Coal	Porters
Countrymen	Roofer's Helpers
Dairy Workers	Shirt Folders
Deck Hands	Shoe Shiners
Domestics	Sorters, Rag and Salvage
Farm Helpers	Stage Hands
Fishermen (Clam Diggers)	Stevadores
Freight Handlers	Stock Handlers
Garbage Collectors	Street Cleaners
Grave Diggers	Unskilled Factory Workers



Grocery Boy
Hog Carriers
Hog Killers
Hospital Workers, Unspecified
Hostlers, R.R.
Janitors (Sweepers)

Relief, Public, Private
Unemployed (no occupation)

Farmers: Share Croppers

Struckmen, R.R.
Waitresses -Hash Houses
Washers, Cars
Window Cleaners
Woodchoppers
Coal Miners, Unspecified

